# Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FAMILY STORE, CARPETS, RANGES, HARDWARE, &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for Cash. THIS MORNING, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, WOOL HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for Cash. On THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOYS' AND MEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING, Neck Ties, Gents' Shirts, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PLATFORM SCALES, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, and other Merchandise, AT AUCTION. Without reserve for Cash. On SATURDAY, April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANO FORTE, &c., of a family declining Housekeeping, AT AUCTION. Without reserve for Cash. On TUESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House, No. 6 Washington street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, VELVET, PARLOR and BRUSSELS CHAMBER CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for Cash. On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House No. 37 Congress street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues. We shall sell all the Furniture in Dwelling No. 37 Congress street, consisting of rich velvet parlor carpet, walnut drawing room sets, in crimson and garnet Shamrock brocatelle, upholstered with hair; walnut parlor sets, upholstered in French Tapestry; B. W. centre table, extra carving, Lisbon marble top; antique B. W. chair, upholstered in black and gold Shamrock brocatelle; large antique carved chair, in green and gold; B. W. etagere, with mirror; B. W. whatnot, walnut book case, with mirror; B. W. work table, in oil, with mirror; B. W. library case, in oil; B. W. library chair, upholstered in green; small round B. W. marble top table; B. W. sideboard, extra carving marble top; oak extension table; walnut chairs, extra carving; chamber suites; hall carpets; richly carved black walnut chamber suites; painted chamber suites, spring and hair mattresses, common bureaus, bedsteads, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF THE Furniture of the Stewart House AT AUCTION. Without reserve for cash, on THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock. At the Stewart House, over 94 and 96 State Street. We shall sell all the Furniture of the Stewart House, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Table, Table Linen, Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Stoves, &c., &c. The whole comprising a large and desirable lot of well kept Furniture. By order of the Mortgagee. WM. B. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 58 LAKE ST. SALE OF SPLENDID Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION, At the Dwelling of B. W. RAYMOND, At 180 Wabash Avenue. We will sell on FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at 180 Wabash avenue, the entire Furniture of said House, consisting of all the furniture, in splendid order, comprising Rosewood Parlor Suits, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain and Oil Carpets, splendid Mirrors, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, fine Oil Paintings and Engravings; together with a large amount of all kinds of Housekeeping Goods. All in Splendid Order. Also—The Gas Fixtures of said house. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 58 Lake st. Great Sale of Choice European Oil Paintings, in Rich Gold Gilt Frames, AT AUCTION. We will sell at No. 56 Dearborn street (time and date of the sale will be stated hereafter), A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, which have been selected with great care, and on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, during the past year, imported directly by Mr. L. A. TOLMAN, comprising valuable Original Pictures by old masters, and fine copies of the most celebrated Pictures by old masters, now in the different galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures, Historical Subjects, Conversational Pieces, Agricultural and Street Views, in different European cities; Cattle Pieces, Marine Views, Game, Fruit and Flower Pieces, Landscapes, &c., with a great variety of size and style, each frame in different pattern. The whole forming, it is believed, one of the best collections ever offered in this city. The attention of lovers of good Pictures is respectfully invited to this sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, AT AUCTION. The Entire Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping, and removed to our store for convenience of sale, on WEDNESDAY, April 30th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, consisting in part of Rich Parlor Furniture—Tete-a-Tetes, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Reception Chairs, Book Cases and Ladies Work Stands, Marble Top Tables. For Chambers—Plain and Marble-Top Bureaus and Washstands, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Hair Cotton and Husk Mattresses, Wardrobes, Toilet Stands, &c. For Diningroom—Extension Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Sideboards, &c., &c. Carpets—Parlor and Chamber Carpets in Brussels and Ingrain. Miscellaneous Articles—Hall Stands, Piano Stools, Mirrors, Window Shades, Crockery, Glassware, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, a large amount of New Common Furniture. Also—1,200 lbs. good Dried Apples in Sacks, without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Household Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at house 69 Wabash avenue, we will sell by order of the Assignee, the entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Table Linen, &c. Sale positive and without reserve. J. C. MARSH, Assignee. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN. Elegant Household Furniture, Piano Forte, French Plate Mirrors, Velvet Tapestry Carpets, &c., &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY Morning April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell at the residence, No. 1 Washington street, near Michigan Avenue, the entire elegant Household Furniture, Piano Forte, French Plate Mirrors, &c., &c. Parlors—2 very elegant Rosewood Parlor suites covered in green, crimson and gold brocatel; Rosewood Reception Chairs, brocatel covering; 1 Piano Forte, 7 octave in rosewood case, Stoddard & Dunham's make; shell flower bouquets, glass shades and stands, clock, candelabras, [illegible] French plate mantel mirrors, richly carved frames. Sitting Room—Mahogany sofa, easy and other chairs, marble top table, English Brussels carpet, &c. Dining Room—Oak extension table and chairs, marble top mahogany sideboard, extra crystal and china dinner ware, wines, goblets, cutlery, &c. Hall—Mahogany hall tree, chairs, oil cloth, &c. Chambers—Elegant mahogany chamber suites, complete; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, &c. Also, the entire kitchen furniture and all the other effects. JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on MONDAY, April 21st, WEDNESDAY, April 23d, FRIDAY, April 25th. Black and Fancy Satinets, Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Ginghams, Prints, Dress Goods, Muslin Shirts, Hosiery, Sack Ties, Brown and Bleached Linens, Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, Jewelry and Clothing. Also, Carpets and Oil Cloths at private sale. Terms cash. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

In St. Louis.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. GOVERNMENT SALE, At St. Louis, Mo., of Condemned and Captured Horses, MULES, BROOD MARES, WAGONS, &c., —AT— Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart, Northeast and Northwest corners of Fifth and Carr streets, On FRIDAY MORNING, April 25th, at 10 o'clock. Will be sold by order of Capt. WM. MYERS, A. Q. M., A LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES, WAGONS, &c. The Stock can be examined day previous to the sale. Terms—United States Treasury Notes, or Approved Government Vouchers, payable in the Department of the West. All purchasers will be required to pay for purchases on day of sale, and take immediate possession of their property. E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

CARD. E. & W. MORGAN, Respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years the spacious property on the northeast and northwest corners of FIFTH AND CARR STREETS, As a Sales Emporium. For disposing at Public or Private Sale, all kinds of stock, such as horses, mules, carriages, wagons, harness, &c. Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart.

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# The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

**Contrabands for Rebel Service.** — The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* says that a requisition has been made upon the slave owners of Prince George and Surrey counties for one half of the negroes between the ages of 16 and 50 years, to repair to Williamsburg, where the rebel General Magruder's reserves are posted, to work on the fortifications which are designed to protect Yorktown in the rear.

The above, in the Washington dispatches, is commended to the notice of such patriots (?) as are stricken with horror whenever it is proposed that we make use of the negroes in whatever capacity they may be servicable.

**Chicago Sanitary Commission.** — The Chaplain of the 11th Iowa regiment, writing from on board the steamer John J. Roe, en route down the Tennessee river with wounded soldiers from the Pittsburg battle-field, says:

"The heart sickens at the remembrance of the horrible scenes of Sabbath and Monday, and on the boats since. Although we are comparatively comfortable on this large boat, there is a vast amount of suffering. Six have died since leaving the Landing, and many more will die soon. We have not half help enough either as surgeons or nurses, and very few comforts and hospital stores. If it had not been for the presence of an agent of the Sanitary Commission of Chicago, with such stores as were at hand, we should have been in want of some articles absolutely necessary.

"Additional supplies of some articles were procured at Paducah, but of twenty-nine volunteer surgeons and multitudes of nurses that were there, only one of each could be induced to come on board. All were bent on going to Pittsburg Landing, and this after they were told by the surgeon in charge that no more would be found there on their arrival. Possibly curiosity influenced them more than humanity."

The Ohio 53d, which is accused of running to the rear, say that, being raw recruits and having never been drilled, they were all confused, but still would have stood their ground had not their Colonel dodged. They and the other regiments accused of bad behavior affirm that they are as brave as others and will wipe off the stain before the war is over. As the details of the surprise are unfolded our indignation at these Ohio regiments is a great deal mitigated.

A letter from Paris, received in Washington, says the Emperor Napoleon has been heard to say in reference to the engagement in Hampton Roads, that it is now settled that there is no navy in the world that could make head against iron-clad steamers. The remark, according to the writer of the letter, is supposed to have been made with an eye to a possible conflict with England.

The Republicans carried the city election at Bloomington, on Monday, electing Parke Mayor by 25 majority. Mayor Williams, of Rockford, was re-elected on Monday without opposition.

Gen. Scott has retired from New York to his family residence in Elizabeth, N. J., and will remain there in quiet retirement.

**Bombardment of Pillow—Slow Work—Com. Foote's Wound.**

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 23d.]

Our latest advices from Commodore Foote's flotilla are to Thursday evening. A gentleman who left there at that time informs us that a slow bombardment was still progressing, the Fort exchanging occasional shots with the mortars and gunboats. Deserters say that our 13-inch shell have given the rebels considerable annoyance, and compelled them to remove their camps out of range. They say also that a portion of Gen. Price's army on their route thro' Memphis to Corinth were detailed to come up to Fort Pillow. Gen. Pope has gone to Gen. Halleck with about 20,000 men, leaving with Commodore Foote the 43d Indiana, Col. McGinnis, and the 46th Indiana, Col. Fitch. He left also at Tiptonville the 47th Indiana and one of the Michigan regiments. The 34th Indiana is detailed at New Madrid. Our informant thinks the operations at Fort Pillow will be slow for some time, though the enemy will not be permitted to go to sleep.

[Correspondence of the same, dated 16th.]

We were obliged to close our last letter as a spirited interchange of shell was taking place between our mortar boats and the rebel gunboats. They have too many transports and gunboats, lying at a dock just below their land batteries, and it was in the vicinity of these that our 230-pound iron pills were thrown. The guns they served in return must have had a calibre only a little less than our mortars, for their reports were a very little like thunder. We think the facts go to show that the rebels have not only more guns than we have, but such as are equally as effective. Those they made use of this afternoon threw as far and with as much precision as we can with the best gun in the fleet; and the gunboats Cincinnati and St. Louis, which were lying near our mortars, and had discovered themselves by the smoke from their chimneys, were not slow in acknowledging the danger by shifting a position which was dangerously beset by shot and shell.

This afternoon eight more mortars were moved down along the Arkansas side, making fifteen in all now there to contribute their services when the general assault is made. You will understand that all the shooting thus far has been over a gore of woods half a mile in width, and the foliage being very dense no sight of the rebels is obtained by the men firing the mortars. The outlines of the bluff, however, are plainly visible, and the accidental and bold reconnoissance made by our four gunboats on the day of our arrival here, taught us the whereabouts of their batteries and the dock at which their steamers lie.

Three or four of our gunboat surgeons, who examined the Flag-Officer's foot this morning, pronounce it in a very critical condition, and the danger it now threatens may render it necessary for the Commodore to be relieved from command.

**Halleck's Congratulations to the Army of the Tennessee.**

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PITTSBURG, Tenn, April 13, 1862.

The Major General commanding this Department, thanks Maj. General Grant and Major General Buell, and the officers and men of their respective commands, for the bravery and endurance with which they sustained the general attacks of the enemy on the 6th, and for the heroic manner in which, on the 7th they defeated and routed the entire rebel army. The soldiers of the Great West have added new laurels to those which they had already won on numerous fields.

While congratulating the troops on these glorious successes, the commanding General desires to impress upon all, officers as well as men, the necessity of greater discipline and order. These are essential to the success as to the health of the army, and, without them, we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them, we can march forward to new fields of honor and glory, till this wicked rebellion is completely crushed out and peace restored to our country.

Major Generals Grant and Buell will retain the immediate command of their respective armies in the field.

By command of Major General Halleck.
N. H. McLEAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

**A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.**

**The Steamship Bohemian at Portland.**

PORTLAND, April 23.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool the 10th and Londonderry the 11th, arrived at 6:30 A. M.

Rumor says relations between England, France and Spain, relative to Mexico, are unsatisfactory.

John C. Heenan has gone to Paris. He will intend to fight Mace or anybody else.

News generally unimportant.

It is reported that France wished to march upon the city of Mexico.

LIVERPOOL, 11th.—The Augsber *Gazette* says on reliable authority that England has succeeded in drawing Spain to her side in the Mexican question, by a promise not to object to Spain take possession of Hayti.

American securities steady at unchanged rates. Bullion in Bank has increased £233,000. Bullion in Bank of France has increased 800,000 francs for the month.

**TWO DAYS STILL LATER.**

**The Steamship Persia at New York.**

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool 12th, via Queenstown 13th, has arrived.

The Schooner W. C. Alexander, of Savannah, at Palermo, was boarded, by an armed boat's crew from the United States corvette Iroquois, and her master and crew were taken and put on board the Ino, but subsequently released under representations from the Governor of the port.

The subject of fortification and recent important experiments with 300-pounder Armstrong guns had been further debated in Parliament. Ministers, in the House of Lords, deprecated hasty action and urged that experiments showed that they ought not hastily to depart from the system of fortifications supplemented by a floating defense. It was predicted that Armstrong would soon produce 600 pounders to do the same damage at 2,300 yards, which his 300 pounder have done at 200 yards. The Duke of Somerset admitted that the Admiralty was prepared to proceed at once with Capt. Coles' cupola and other plans.

In the House of Commons debated Italian affairs. Palmerston believed that sooner or later the unity of Italy will be completed by the annexation of Rome.

The difficulties of the Mexican question occupies some attention. It was rumored at Paris that Walewski will make a special mission to England on the subject.

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THE DAILY

# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862. NUMBER 245.

# THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

## FIGHT NEAR LEE'S MILLS.

### Bravery of the Green Mountain Boys.

### Union Loss 35 Killed, 125 Wounded and Missing.

[Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

LEE'S MILLS, VA., April 17, 1862.—A reconnoisance was made about a mile northeast of Lee's Mills yesterday, which, in the severity of fighting it involved, may be properly ranked as a battle.

At half past six o'clock, Companies E, F, D and F, of the 3d Vermont began the work as skirmishers, Mott's battery suppotring them with a very accurate fire of shot and shell. The Vermonters skirmished until noon when they were relieved. The fire had been very acurate. The rebel braggarts who began dancing on their ramparts, and swinging their hats and defying our troops in the customary southern military fashion, were dropped so rapidly by the sharp-shooters as to be soon cured of this style of warfare. The four companies of the 3d laid down after dinner and thoroughly rested themselves. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon they were called up, formed into line, and told by their Colonel in a pithy speech that the work expected of them was to charge across the creek and take the enemy's intrenchments. Ayres's guns—all of the batteries numbering 22 pieces, were under the command of their accomplished artillery officer—covered the Vermonters' advance. They marched steadily at the quick to the edge of the creek, and plunged in, on the run. The water deepened unexpectedly. The men were soon wading to their breasts, their cartridge-boxes slung up on their shoulders, and their muskets held up high. The moment they entered the stream, the rebels swarmed on the edge of their rifle-pit, and rained a fire of bullets on the advancing line. The stream, as dammed, was about twelve rods wide. The Vermonters loaded and fired as they waded. Their killed and wounded began to fall from the instant of entering the water. Many of the latter were sustained by their arms and the collars of their coats, and so helped across and laid down on the opposite side. The 3d, as soon as they emerged and got foot-hold received the order to "charge!" With a yell, with true Green Mountain ring in it, they dashed at the extended rifle pit. At least a regiment of rebels broke from behind it, and ran into the redoubt in the rear, leaving the Vermonters in the pit. For at least an hour they fought from here against overwhelming numbers, receiving reinforcements in that time, first of four companies of the 6th Vermont, and afterwards of four companies of the 4th Vermont. They shot their foe principally through the head, and so superior was their fire, and their pluck so impressive, that the rebels moved two additional regiments into the fort, and into a flanking position on the left of the rifle pit. Exposed now to a cross-fire as well as an increased fire in front, the Vermonters, though they wanted to stay, had to go. In good order, covering themselves behind trees, and fighting as they went, they re-crossed the stream, carrying with them all their wounded whose condition at all promised survival of their hurts. Many were now shot in the water and drowned beyond all possibility of help. The language of a Lamoille County boy, not sixteen years old, "Why, sir, it was just like sap-boiling in that stream—the bullets fell so thick," is so expressive that I use it as a measure of intensity. These brave men having backed out of the deep water, formed on the dry land and began the fight anew, while many, not detailed, out volunteering through impulses of soldierly devotion and personal affection, dashed into the stream again and dragged out the wounded, who were clinging to the trees and sitting with their heads just out of water. Julian A. Scott, of the 3d Vermont, company E, under sixteen years of age, was one of these heroes. He pulled out no less than nine of his wounded comrades. He twice went under fire way across the stream, and brought back from the slope of the rifle pit John C. Beckum of his own company, who was shot through the lungs. Ephraim Brown, who was helping him, was himself shot through the thigh in the inside, and disabled. Scott waded back like the boy hero he is, brought him safely over.

It was a sight to come all the way from New York to see—the masterly manner in which Capt. Ayres saved the 4th Vermont's four companies from the fire of the rebels, who swarmed more than a regiment full in their rifle-pit. The moment he saw them form for a charge, he rode to every gun and directed it to be sighted so as to shave the top of the breastwork, and then, in the magnetic manner which distinguishes him in the field, required his command to serve the 22 pieces with the utmost possible rapidity. This fire was literally a besom of destruction. The shells burst with precision within a few inches of the top of the parapet, and over it. The 4th's companies were saved by it. The rebels dared not lift themselves, or even elevate their heads above the edge of their breastwork to fire down on the Vermonters in the creek. Their guns necessarily were discharged at an upward angle, and their fire almost wholly thrown away.

As an evidence of the terrible accuracy of the fire of Ayres' battery, which silenced every rebel gun, the effect of four of his shots is very significant. A rebel regiment was moving at right angles to his position. He fired a conical ball at the file in which the flag was carried, cut down the whole file and threw the flag to the earth. The other three shots, equally effective, scattered the regiment like smoke. The naval maxim is established that three guns in a battery are equal to one hundred afloat. The proportion of power between those in embrasures, against those in position in an open field, is nearly as great. When we consider that Capt. Ayres, with his fire of spherical case shot, from a level corn-field, against a large and exceeding strong work, silenced every gun in it, we can appreciate the marvelous skill and science with which this officer's justly celebrated battery is worked. Every shot took effect within the embrasures and over the enemy's pieces. He literally swept and cleared the rebels away from their guns, and furnished a new and most interesting fact in the history of artillery warfare—the possible superiority of guns in a plain over an equal number protected by earthworks.

Among the phenomena of the fight was the condition of the uniform of Captain Bennett, of company K, of the 3d. It had eight bullet holes in it. One through the collar of his coat, one through the right coat sleeve, one through his pantaloons below the left knee, one through both pantaloons and drawers above the right knee, and four through the skirts of his coat. There was not a scratch upon this man's skin.

The sharpshooting was marvelous. Ten men with the telescopic rifle, kept the rebels two hours away from their largest gun. Every man who came near it was killed. It was utterly useless for that long time. The rebel commander had finally to drive up an entire regiment to the piece and man it by superiority of numbers—more gunners than could be killed. It was fired thus four times, when a shot from Kennedy's battery dismounted it. The value of sharp-shooters is a demonstrated fact of the greatest military importance.

# FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

## Gen. Banks's Column Near Harrisonburg.

## THE REBELS ABANDON THE VALLEY.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The following has been received at the War Department:

NEWMARKET, VA., April 22.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton:*

Our advance is near Harrisonburg. We have troops across the mountains, protecting the bridges on the Shenandoah at Almy, and on the Luray road. To-day we pushed a force forward to Luray. The people were greatly alarmed at first, on account of the reports circulated by the rebels as to the treatment they would receive from us, but in the course of a few hours they became quite reconciled to our presence.

There is a good road to Warrenton, 25 miles, and a turnpike to Culpepper Court House, the same distance.

In several recent sharp skirmishes with the enemy, we lost three men. Jackson has abandoned the valley of Virginia permanently and is *en route* for Gordonsville, by the way of the mountains. Every day brings its prisoners and numerous deserters from the rebels.

[Signed,] N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

**The Gunboat Expedition up the Rappahannock.**

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The King Phillip has arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, and reports the Vicksburg as having cautiously passed through the five sunken obstructions below Tappahannock. Our flotilla has captured seven rebel schooners, one of them with a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines, and salt-petre, and also two small steamers.

It is further stated that the rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the south side of the river. Our troops still command the possession of Fredericksburg, the residents of which are entirely free in their usual business pursuits.

**Maryland and Massachusetts.**

BOSTON, April 23.—A resolution adopted by the Legislature of Maryland, and signed by Gov. Bradford, appropriating $7,000 for the relief of the families of the killed, and for the disabled of the 6th Massachusetts regiment, by the mob in Baltimore, was read this afternoon in the House and caused marked sensation and applause.

**Storm in Chesapeake Bay.**

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The steamer from Old Point has not yet arrived and is scarcely due, having been detained until yesterday by the storm.

# THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1862.

The visit of the French Minister to Richmond, is still agitated in diplomatic circles, which are entirely in the dark. It is not even known whether he is acting under instructions from France, or only of his own nation.

Frank Blair's Bill, reported from the House Military Committee, provides for the organization of a fortifications board, composed of three engineers, one ordnance officer, one artillery officer, and two scientific men, to consider the whole subject of coast and lake defenses, and report to Congress; and if directed by the President, to proceed without consulting Congress. The appropriation for fortifications, and such advances of money as may be made by the States, are to be expended under the direction of the Board. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for the Board. The Board is to consider the propriety of constructing, and to locate, a navy yard and naval depot upon the Northern lakes, a foundry for heavy ordnance, and an armory and arsenal west of the Alleghanies, and additional arsenals and repair shops.

By the same bill (Blair's) the number of cadets is to be doubled, the additional ones to pay their entire expenses yearly in advance.

Surveys and estimates are to be made for a ship canal around Niagara river. The bill is accompanied by a voluminous report.

An order issued by the War Department says no General can discharge or accept the resignations of volunteer officers, commissioned or appointed by the President, and unless such discharges are confirmed by him, they are irregular, and void of effect. None but the President can dischagre an officer appointed by himself. The Secretary has observed with some surprise that this had been done by the commanders of one or two departments.

By direction of the President, Brigade Surgeon J. H. Thompson, of the volunteers, is dismissed as an "alarmist," on recommendation of Gen. Burnsides.

On recommendation of Brigadier Gen. Sumner, approved by Gen. McClellan, Maj. Von Steinhause, Capt. Botticher, and Capt. Camp of the 68th New York; Lieut. Lombard, Battalion Adjutant of the 8th Illinois Cavalry; and Assistant Surgeon Williams, of the 1st New York Artillery; are, by direction of the President, stricken from the rolls, for being captured while straggling without authority beyond our out posts, March 29th.

The Naval Committee of the Senate, will probably report in favor of restoring the Naval School to Annapolis.

The Military Committee of the Senate, has reported in favor of the confirmation of Maj. Gen. Shields, and Brigadier Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

Welles has ordered from blockading Captains, full reports up to this time, in assistance to the Naval Committee, Senate ordered to be sent to investigate.

Horatio King, Buchanan's Postmaster General, has been nominated Commissioner under the District act, vice Berrett.

Mr. Sumner expects the passage of his bill establishing diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia to-morrow. His speech advocating the bill was purely upon commercial and international grounds.

Confiscation was the theme in both Houses to-day. The vote on Mr. Bingham's bill is not decisive. Some Republicans feared an acknowledgement of property in slaves by the United States courts under it. The debates and votes all helped to the ultimate success of confiscation. Mr. Lovejoy has the floor to-morrow. In the Senate, Davis of Kentucky took three hours more time to tell what he thought about confiscation. Mr. Sherman followed him, declaring himself in favor of arming slaves, even as a last resort. Mr. Collamer of Vt. speaks to-morrow.

The tax bill will be reported to the Senate next week, or week after. The only changes so far are that malt liquors are doubled, being taxed two dollars a barrel instead of one whisky is to be taxed as in the House bill, except that some tax (it is unsettled what) is to be laid on that on hand at the time the bill goes into operation.

The result of the Republican caucus was the adoption of a policy for confiscation. The Select Committee to be appointed will be strongly for that measure.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs authorizes the President to convene a Board to consist of two officers of the Corps of Engineers, one Ordnance officer, one Artillery, two officers of the Navy, two members selected by reason of their scientific and practical attainments, and an officer of the Corps of Engineers as Secretary, whose duty it shall be to examine and consider our system of sea coast and lake fortifications with official reference to such changes as may be recommended by the commission, to be commenced and prosecuted without the previous assent of Congress. The bill further provides that the amount appropriated at this session for fortifications, shall be expended under the direction of the President upon such defensive works as shall be recommended by the commission, and authorizes the President to accept any sums of money loaned or advanced by the several States for the construction of defensive works for the protection of the States making such loans, upon such terms as shall be agreed on between the proper authorities. The Board is also required to examine and consider the propriety of constructing a navy yard and depot on the Northern lakes; of a foundry for heavy ordnance, and also an armory and arsenal of construction west of the Alleghany mountains, and for an additional arsenal of deposit and repair, and shall be subject to the approval of the President, to locate the same at such points as shall from purely military considerations appear best for the defense of the country. The bill also provides that there shall be added to the number of cadets at both the military and naval academy, a number equal to the number allowed by the already existing laws in those schools, which are to be selected one from each of the Congressional Districts and Territories by the Academic Board from among such applicants as shall apply for admission, and who, upon examination, shall be deemed best qualified, provided the number added shall have the expense defrayed by parents or guardians, who shall be required to deposit with the Superintendents of the Academies each year, the estimated amount of money necessary to pay all expenses for one year; the Cadets being subject to all the rules and regulations established from time to time for the Government of said Academies.

It is now said the visit of the French Minister to Richmond, has no political importance, but is on business connected with the Consulates. He returned to-day. His dispatches went to New York, where a steamer is waiting to take them to France.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Finance Committee of the Senate has done with the machinery sections of the tax bill, having made such amendments as in its judgment were calculated to perfect the system adopted by the House. An effort was made to raise the tax on whisky and other distilled spirits to twenty-five cents per gallon, but the Committee sustained it at fifteen cents. The Committee decides to impose some change on stock on hand on the 30th of June, when the act is to go into operation, but left it to a sub-committee to decide how much it should be. The tax on beer and other fermented liquors will be two dollars per barrel instead of one dollar. No other noteworthy changes have yet been made.

Chas. A. Dana, of New York, has been appointed by Secretary Stanton one of the Commissioners to investigate the war accounts at Cairo.

Prof. Bache and Mr. Westervelt have declined to serve on the Board appointed to examine the "Stevens battery."

# FROM BALTIMORE.

## Lord Lyons Probably Gone to Richmond.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1862.

It is currently believed here that Lord Lyons has also gone to Richmond to hold a conference with the Confederates. He sailed in the English steamer Racer, from Annapolis. The object of his visit is unknown.

The Old Point Boat, which arrived this morning, says all is quiet excepting that the outposts are skirmishing.

The best information from a high source at Washington says the French Minister's visit to Richmond was agreeable to our own Government.

A freshet in the Potomac, yesterday, swept off the Harper's Ferry bridge, but it will be repaired to-morrow.

# LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

## Preparations to Resist Attack

## IRON-PLATED GUNBOATS BUILDING.

## Gen. Bragg Commands at Fort Pillow.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 23, 1862.

A gentleman has just arrived from Memphis with a copy of the Memphis *Appeal* of the 17th inst., from which I am allowed to extract the following:

In an editorial devoted to the needs of the Mississippi valley, while acknowledging the danger of the success of the Federal flotilla, the *Appeal* advises the employment of every one, black and white, to the extent of his ability, for the defense of that endangered stronghold, and advocates the construction of the most approved description of gunboats. It says: "Whatever can be done with wood and iron, and brain and muscle, must be done, and done expediously."

The fearful mortality of Confederate officers in the recent battles of the West, is explained by the fact that the enemy have organized bodies of sharp-shooters, whose "assigned duty" it is to pick off all men appearing on the field with plumes and epaulettes. The *Appeal* therefore advises the organization of similar bodies in rebeldom.

The Federals had made no demonstrations on the line of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, between Memphis and Union City. This road is operated to Trenton, only about ten miles from Hambolt.

Capt. Boukhead, commanding Boukhead's Confederate Battery, went into the Shiloh battle with six pieces and brought out twelve.

A report was current at Memphis, by way of Corinth, that the Federals had abandoned the town.

Gen'l Prentiss surrendered himself personally to Private Simons of Captain Bethel's Co. of the 22d Tenn. regiment, who conducted him to Col. Freeman, the Col. receiving his sword turned to introduce him to his regiment. When the regiment discovered the quality of their captive, they vociferously cheered him. Gen. Prentiss graciously acknowledged the compliment by doffing his hat, and in the politest manner possible said, "Boys, you have a right to shout for you have fought like tigers." The *Appeal* says that the Confederate losses are enormously exaggerated. The killed will not exceed 1,000; their wounded 5,000 and their prisoners 800; and it ascribes their defeat to whisky found in the Federal encampments on Sunday night.

Beauregard was not wounded, as reported by the Federal press.

The remains of Gen. A. S. Johnston, after laying in state two days in the City Hall, were on Monday, the 14th inst., placed in the vault of the St. Louis cemetery of New Orleans.

Our informant left Memphis on the 17th, and on a pass managed to reach Humboldt, where he received safe conduct to Trenton, the present terminus of the Memphis and Ohio R. R. From here he walked to Union City, and Hickman. There are no forces of either belligerent at Union City. From Hickman he came to this city on the DeSoto. He represents the existence of Union sentiments at Memphis and says it is all bosh. Since the passage of the conscription bill by the Confederate Congress all males between 18 and 35 have joined the army. There is no impressment.

The people enter upon this service with zeal and ardor. Business is almost entirely suspended, except in that class of goods needed for the army. Confederate money is current and readily taken at par in exchange for goods. There is no other money afloat.

Three gunboats were being constructed at Memphis, two of which, the Arkansas and Beauregard, would be finished in a week; the other would require a month to complete it. The "Arkansas" is plated with two thicknesses of railroad iron placed transversely, and is alone considered more than a match for the combined Federal flotilla. The "Beauregard is a wooden boat with thirty inches of compressed cotton placed between heavy wooden timbers 18 inches thick, making a resistance to our shot of over five feet of wood and cotton. This they also consider impregnable.

The rebels are thoroughly informed as to the construction of our boats, and think they have discovered and averted their weak points. They (the above two) are built upon a different model, are long and narrow, furnished with engines of enormous power, with all the modern improvements and provided with the prow *a la* Merrimac.

He reports 18,000 infantry in the rear of Chickasaw Bluffs, and they daily throw up intrenchments to provide against anticipated attack in the rear. The country back of the bluffs is now inundated.

Gen. Bragg is at Corinth.

Gen. Price is to take command of Fort Pillow.

At Memphis the burning of the city is still discussed. The general impression seems to be that it will not be attempted. Cotton, tobacco, molasses and sugar is gathered in enormous piles upon the levee, and will be consigned to the flames upon the appearance of the Federal fleet above Memphis.

# FROM CAIRO, ETC.

## Com. Foote's Bombardment

## ISLAND NO. TEN TO BE FORTIFIED.

## A Local Garrison for Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 23, 1862.

The steamer De Soto has just arrived below. She brings the first shipment of cotton from the valley of the Mississippi to Northern ports since the war. It was taken by the flotilla at Osceola.

Island No. 10 is to be fortified in accordance with plans from the War Department.

The De Soto brings no intelligence of interest. The firing was resumed on Tuesday, slowly and moderately. When the steamer left, an expedition was being planned from the fleet to make a reconnoisance somewhere in the vicinity—destination unknown.

The Ohio is slowly rising to-day.

No news from Pittsburg.

The 62d regiment of Illinois volunteers arrived to-day from Camp Dubois. They are assigned to this post in obedience to the request of Gen. Strong. Another regiment will shortly follow.

**Outrages Along the Overland Mail Route.**

[illegible], April 22.—The Indians have taken stock from nearly every station between [illegible] and Bridger, killed several men, burned the stations, and threaten the entire destruction of the Overland Mail Company's property. The Company, in consequence, is concentrating their employees and property at a few stations, for protection, and have abandoned all attempts to carry the mail for the present.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The Indians are again showing symptoms of hostilities on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. A party of whites were killed by them on the 13th, near Owen's River, in Esmeralda district of Salt Lake. It is reported they have destroyed several mail stations and stolen much; also that they have killed several employees of the overland mail company. The mails are temporarily stopped, and the telegraph lines are liable to destruction any moment. A regiment of California volunteers, now in this State, should be ordered to duty on the prairies at once.

**Gen. W. F. Smith—The Report of his Drunkenness Denied.**

NEW YORK, April 23.—The *Post* says the rumors in regard to the conduct of the accomplished officer, Gen. W. F. Smith, at Warwick River, appeared to have no foundation. Not only is he one of the most temperate men in the army, but we have the authority of a private dispatch, from Gen. McClellan, for saying that on the occasion alluded to, his gallantly and skillfully gained a great advantage for us, silencing the fire of a battery, which was splendidly done with little loss on our side.

**Arrival of California Gold.**

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, 15th, brings $630,000. No news.

# THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution in relation to the pay of the first Senators and Representatives from the State of Minnesota, which was passed.

Mr. HALE of New Hampshire offered a resolution that the Military Committee inquire if any General in the army before Yorktown had exhibited himself drunk in the face of the enemy, and if any measures had been taken for the trial and punishment of such officer.

Mr. SUMNER of Massachusetts suggested the subject be referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. HALE referred to the statement of Mr. Morrill in the House yesterday, and stated that he thought it high time that some notice should be taken of these things. If officers thus leave brave men to be slaughtered like beasts, no punishment is too great for them.

Mr. FOSTER of Connecticut said the Senate had not taken high ground enough. The Senate never should have confirmed men known to be intemperate. It becomes us to weed our own garden first, and correct our own laxity, and he was pained to say criminality, in this respect.

Mr. FOOT of Vermont said that the General referred to had not been confirmed.

Mr. HALE said that the Senate had not taken high ground enough, but if officers were so drunk that they could not sit on their horses, he thought some notice ought to be taken of it.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, introduced a bill prescribing an additional oath for Grand and Petit Jurors in the U. S. Courts.

The bill recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, and the appointment of a diplomatic representation, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER of Massachusetts, said thus far our Government, usually friendly to new governments, had turned aside from these nations. He thought that it was time to put an end to this anomaly in history.

Mr. SUMNER continued his speech in favor of the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, and concluded by saying that by recognizing these two nations we only tardily follow the example of the principal nations of the world.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow, and the confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill. He said that he had already detained the Senate at some length on this question, but he considered that in the importance of its effect the bill had no parallel. He contended that Congress had no right to pass such a bill under the war power.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio offered an amendment specifying persons to whom confiscation should apply, including those who may hereafter hold office under the rebels.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the confiscation bill, which was pending when the adjournment took place yesterday, and upon which the main question had been ordered. The bill was tabled by a vote of 54 against 48.

The next bill taken up in the House was to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion and prevent the recurrence of the same. It authorizes the President to direct our Generals to declare the slaves of the rebels free, and pledges the faith of the United States to make full and fair compensation to loyal men who have actively supported the Union, for any losses they may sustain by virtue of this bill.

Mr. OLIN, of New York, understood that the Committee on Judiciary had agreed substantially that none of the confiscation bills referred to them ought to pass.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, remarked that the Committee recommended that none of the confiscation bills pass.

Mr. OLIN said that the dispos'tion of the House and the country was that there should be some legislation on the subject. As the Committee on Judiciary could not agree on the matter, he proposed that a Select Committee of seven be appointed to take the subject into consideration. Such a committee being untrammelled, the House might anticipate a proper measure of legislation.

Mr. DUNN of Indiana was glad to hear Mr. OLIN'S suggestion. The subject of confiscating rebel property was one of the most difficult questions before Congress, and in the decision of which was involved the restoration of the Government to its former state of prosperity. He congratulated the House and country that this morning there had been laid upon the table a bill which, if it had been passed, would have disgraced the civilization of this age. [Exclamations on the Democratic side of "Good," "Good," "That's so."] It was a bill which at one fell swoop would have impoverished the people generally, from old age down to innocent childhood.

Mr. COLFAX of Indiana advocated the appointment of a select committee.

Mr. DUNN was opposed to a sweeping confiscation bill. He wanted a distinction made affainst the leaders.

Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio maintained the propriety of a bill to punish all willful rebels by depriving them of their property.

Mr. LEHMAN of Pennsylvania was opposed to confiscation bills. He looked on the march of our armies as the proper mode of suppressing the rebellion and re-establishing the Constitution.

Mr. HICKMAN of Pennsylvania claimed that the Constitution gave the President ample power without congressional action.

Mr. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky was against all confiscating measures which would tend to exasperate the war and postpone the time of putting down the rebellion.

After further debate, without action, the House adjourned.

# REFUGEES FROM NORFOLK.

## What they Say of the Situation of Things—The Merrimac in Dock—New Gunboats Being Made Ready.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23.—A small boat arrived to-day from Norfolk, containing several refugees. They report the Merrimac at Gosport Navy Yard, having iron shields placed over port holes. She was expected out again in a few days. She was aground on the last day out, as generally supposed. Nothing is said in Norfolk about her having bursted one of her guns, and it is doubtless incorrect. Captain Buchanan is thought to be alive, but was wounded by a rifle shot in the thigh.

The steamers Jamestown and Beaufort went up the James River on Friday, and returned to Yorktown on Sunday, to obtain coal. They took in tow a number of schooners loaded with iron to be rolled into plates at the Tredegar works.

Four gunboats have been launched at Norfolk, and four more are constructing, some of them to be plated.

As previously reported, an engagement between Burnside's troops and a Georgia regiment took place on Saturday. The Union troops numbered 500; the rebels were the 3d Georgia regiment, Col. Wright. The fight was on the canal above Elizabeth City. The rebels lost 15 killed and 35 wounded, and it is said they run on being attacked. They were poorly equipped, and lacked arms and ammunition.

Refugees who visited Richmond last week, state that there are few troops there or at Norfolk. They have mostly gone to Yorktown. It is said that 14,000 passed through Richmond in one day, for Yorktown.

One of the refugees was sailor on the steamer Fingal. He left Savanna March 1st; reports great consternation there. The Fingal and other vessels in the harbor were ready to be burned or sunk. The troops in the vicinity of Savannah were dying in large numbers. The city might have been easily taken at the time of the first landing at Port Royal.

**FROM UP THE TENNESSEE.**

**Capture of a Rebel Steamer.**

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 23.—The gun boat Tyler, while reconnoitering up the Tennessee River, captured the rebel steamer J. Robb, near the mouth of Crane Creek. This is one of the boats which eluded our first expedition up this river, after the fall of Fort Henry. Her name has been changed to Lady Tyler.

The weather is rather more pleasant.

**The Flood on the Upper Mississippi.**

DUBUQUE, April 23.—The River is rising at the rate of three inches in twenty-four hours. It is six feet below high water mark.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 22.—The Mississippi fell five inches since it commenced falling. It is now at a stand.

ROCK ISLAND, April 23.—The river has fallen six inches during the last twenty-four hours. Weather cold and cloudy.

**Movements of California Troops—The Spring Gold Fever.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—News from British Columbia to the sixteenth, states that spring had opened, and miners in crowds were leaving Victoria for the gold fields.

Col. Carleton, with about three hundred California volunteers, and a battery, left the Southeastern borders of this State on a secret expedition; some say for Arizona and New Mexico, others for Salt Lake.

**Departure of the Catholic Bishops for Rome.**

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Cunard mail steamer Asia left today for Liverpool, taking $157,236 in specie. Among the passengers are Bishops Lynch of Toronto, Timon of Buffalo, Laughlin of Pittsburgh, Horan of Kingston, McFarland of Hartford, Ct., and a large number of the Catholic clergy, all *en route* for Rome.

**The state of Deseret—U. S. Senators Elected.**

SALT LAKE, April 19.—The Legislature of the State of Deseret assembled in this city on the 14th, in accordance with a proclamation of Governor Young. The Governor's message is patriotic. Two U. S. Senators have been elected.

The city of Philadelphia being short of Money, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has advanced $100,000 expressly to pay the school teachers. That corporation has a soul of the most liberal size.



# New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WATER TO BE SHUT OFF TO-DAY.—The water will be shut off from the whole city to-day at 6:30 P. M., and will remain shut off till to-morrow morning, for the doing of work at the Engine House. By order of the Board of Public Works. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary. Chicago, April 24th, 1862.

NOTICE.—Dr. D. H. Seelye, has removed to 182 South Clark Street, (upstairs.) See advertisement.

FOR SALE—Two good strong "Witbeck" Wagons, as good as new, can be bought at a great bargain, or will exchange for Lumber, Hardware or Groceries. Apply at 188 Lake street.

LINSEED OIL.—Fifty Barrels LINSEED OIL. For sale by S. S. WILLIAMS, No. 5 Dole's Building.

BOARDING.—Parties seeking board will find pleasant rooms and good accomodations at 278 State street.

BOARDING.—Board with two pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, can be had at 61 Michigan avenue, corner of Lake street.

FOR SALE—City Residences at the following prices:—$1,700, $1,100, $1,200, $1,300, [illegible] T. H. CUMMINGS, No. 154 South Clark street.

THOSE CARD THERMOMETERS are not only ornamental, but correct and are so warranted. Agents cannot find a more useful and saleable article. Every family wants one. City and country trade supplied on liberal terms. Single ones sent by mail, post paid, for 28 cents in stamps. WOOD & CO., Agents for Western States, Room 9, 119 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3741.

DR. LYON, OF BOSTON, WILL LECTURE AT METROPOLITAN HALL, On SUNDAY, April 27th, at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. Admission, 10 cents.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership under the name and style of "SMITH BROTHERS," for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at No. 43 south Water street. MARCELLUS E. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. WALDO W. SMITH, late of S. T. Sardam & Co. A. JUDSON SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. CHICAGO, April 30, 1862.

LOST—On Thursday Evening, the 17th inst., at or immediately after leaving McVicker's Theatre, a small open face Gold Lepine Watch, with gold dial and hands. Any person finding said Watch, and leaving it at Nowlin & McElwain's, 57½ Clark street, will be liberally rewarded.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Smith, Pollard & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation. MARCELLUS E. SMITH, JOHN E. POLLARD, A. JUDSON SMITH. CHICAGO, April 14, 1862.

BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS, OF THE NEWEST STYLES. A choice selection of the above may be found constantly on hand at No. 41 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. J. W. SHAW, Agent.

LADIES' HATS—CHILDREN'S HATS.—A full assortment of the new "LADY McCLELLAN HAT," For Ladies, Misses and Children, at 41 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. J. W. SHAW, Agent.

A. J. EBELL'S RUDIMENTAL SINGING SCHOOL. Will commence in the Room of the Musical Union, Larmon Block, over Root & Cady's on WEDNESDAY, April 23d, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M. For particulars see small bills or attend the first lesson, which is free.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., No. 186 South Water street, Are prepared to make cash advances on consignments of Produce and Provisions to their friends at Buffalo, Oswego or New York, or for sale in this market.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe.

78 LAKE STREET.—GRAVES & IRVINE Would call attention to their extensive stock of HOOP SKIRTS, Which they are offering for CASH AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Also, to their stock of Rubber Combs, Both Dressing and Round Combs, which were purchased before the advance, and will be sold TWENTY PER CENT below the market price. They keep constantly on hand an extensive stock of STAPLE NOTIONS. Orders for the above are solicited and satisfaction is guaranteed. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. We are now prepared to furnish the trade in any quantity with TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE, Of our own manufacture. Using none but the best of materials, and having experienced workmen, we are confident of being able to suit all in quality and price. Orders promptly attended to. A. R. & G. H. MILLER, 235 and 237 State street, Chicago, Ill.

LONGWORTH'S. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, 144 Lake street, have in store a fine assortment of Longworth Native Wines, Sparkling Catawba, Still Catawba, Sweet Catawba, Sweet Isabella. NATIVE WINES. Also, Jeffrey's Sparkling Ale, Byas's India Ale and Porter, for Invalids.

THEY DO LOOK SUPERB! What? Why Those WALL PAPERS WHICH DRAKE & BRO. Are selling at 164 Clark Street. They have the LARGEST ASSORTMENT, THE NEWEST STYLES, AND SELL AT LOWER PRICES Than any other House West of New York.

CARD. E. & W. MORGAN, Respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years the spacious property on the northeast and northwest corners of FIFTH AND CARR STREETS, As a Sales Emporium, For disposing at Public or Private Sale, all kinds of stock, such as horses, mules, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., and have associated with them for the purpose of superintending their sales, MR. DASHIEL, MOATREE, who is well known as experienced in the business. The place will be designated as Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart, And will be ready for the reception of stock on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Regular sale days, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms. BUSHELS PER DAY.

| | | |
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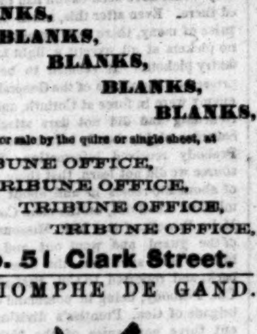
| Capacity of No. 1 | - - | 3,000 to 5,000 |
| " " 2 | - - | 1,000 to 3,000 |
| " " 3 | - - | 500 to 800 |

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN, And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and Lockport. J. C. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St. N. B.—On hand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FOR 1862—Falling Dane & Co., Oswego; F. B. Dane & Co., 130 Broad street, New York. [illegible] WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Agents. Office No. 1 Purdee's Building, [illegible] Water street.

LEASES, LAESES, LEASES, LEASES, LEASES, AND Deeds, Deeds, Deeds, Deeds, Deeds, AND ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, BLANKS, BLANKS, BLANKS, BLANKS, For sale by the quire or single sheet, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, TRIBUNE OFFICE, TRIBUNE OFFICE, TRIBUNE OFFICE, No. 51 Clark Street.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.



Plants of the above and of all the finer varieties of SMALL FRUITS, Ready for delivery from the grounds of KIDDER & KNOX, Evanston, Ill. Orders by mail promptly attended to. City orders taken by GOSS & HOAG, 42 North Clark street.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and equal to all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR SOTVE.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships. City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, By Grand Trunk Railway AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake-st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &C GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps, 181 LAKE STREET.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street, DEALERS IN LAMPS AND OILS, Have at all times full stocks of KIER'S BEST OIL, EXCELSIOR OIL, STAR OIL, All of first quality, and warranted. Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimnies. COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety for sale at lowest market rates.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Stephen Childs vs. Henry Wells and Samuel E. Childs—Foreclosure of Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a Decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the following described parcels of land situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:—The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section twenty six (26), in Township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing forty acres. Also, the south half of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34), in Township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian. Also, the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26), of Township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, or so much thereof and such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the amount, principal and interest, due to complainant, with the costs of said suit, and the costs, fees and expenses of said sale. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, April 23d, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Stephen Childs vs Samuel E. Childs, Mary Childs, Kilborn Sautor et al.—Foreclosure of Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the following described parcels of land situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: An undivided two-thirds of the east half of the northwest quarter of section [illegible] in township thirty-five (35), north of range fourteen (14), east of the Third principal Meridian, [illegible] or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the amount due complainant, with the costs of said suit, and the costs, fees and expenses of said sale. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. CHICAGO, April 23, 1862.

WANTED—A girl to do General Housework at No. 65 West Washington street, Norwegian or German preferred.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Salesman accustomed to the Retail Boot and Shoe Business, at the Cheap Shoe Store, 126 South Clark street.

WANTED—To Druggists.—A situation wanted by a Druggist who has had seven years experience in the business. Is well acquainted with the retail trade of the city. No objection to the country. The best references given. Address "L. E. M.," Post Office Drawer 6141.

WANTED.—A Lady desires board in a private family, where instruction in English, French or Music would be considered a recommendation for the same. Address "Teacher," Box 1168, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED.—To Rent two Rooms suitable for a Doctor's office. Location must be central. Address "Doctor," City Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED—Hardware.—A young man well experienced in the business desires employment in a wholesale or retail store. Can give first rate recommendations, and would serve for a small salary. Please address "O. L.," Tribune office.

WANTED.—A Lady wishes the situation of housekeeper. Is fully competent to take the charge of a public or private house, where there is no other mistress; or in a private family where she can have the comforts of a home. Please address Mrs. F. A. TYLER, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—By a young man, (American) a situation in a Commission House, or Weighman in an Elevator. Has had experience in both places, and comes well recommended. Address Box 4410, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Employment in some store or office by one who has had many years experience with a house of high standing. Would engage in any business or capacity that would promise to prove remunerative at a small salary. Has good recommendations, and is a good penman. Address "Illinois," Tribune office.

WANTED—Insurance Solicitors. Two or three more good men in the city, and a few more in the country, wanted to canvass for one of the most thrifty Companies in the West to whom extra pay will be given. Apply at my Insurance Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; or address me by mail. L. A. BEEBE, Agent.

WANTED—A girl in a small family to do housework. Reference required. Apply at No. 60 North Halsted street.

WANTED.—Twenty competent Cloak Makers. Apply at Room No. 5, over Wm. Ross & Co's.

WANTED—Security Fire Insurance Company's Scrip at No. 161½ South Water street. [ap24-p686-1m] GEO. BAKER.

WANTED—500 Cavalry and Artillery Horses, for which I will pay cash at the Western Sale Stable, 321 State street. WM. PATRICK.

WANTED.—Parties declining housekeeping and having Household Furniture to dispose of, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 1140.

WANTED.—United States Quartermaster's Receipts wanted by J. W. DREXEL & CO., No. 42 South Clark street.

WANTED—By a young woman, a situation in a respectable family to do housework. Please call at No. 3 Washington street, between Michigan and Wabash Avenues.

WANTED—Book Agents.—Two Canvassers to take subscribers for a new and fine Illustrated Work, published in serial form. The highest commission paid. Those experienced in the business preferred. Apply between 7 and 9 A. M., 12 and 2 and 4 and 6 P. M. WM. FREEMAN, 136 Lake street, (up stairs).

WANTED.—A Situation in a Steamboat, Forwarding, Commission or Transportation office. Was employed as Steamboat Agent in Cincinnati for nearly two years. Address "H.," P. O. Box 443, Chicago.

WANTED—A Furnished Room, without board, by a gentleman, (takes his meals down town.) Private family preferred. Location, vicinity of the Avenues, South Side. References given. Address "South Side," at Tribune office.

WANTED—Hoffman & Gelpcke's Notes secured, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Also, H. & G.'s second class indebtedness wanted. Call at 50 Dearborn street.

WANTED—At 28 East Washington street, a first rate Cook (German preferred) and a good Laundress. Must be able to give good references. Those perfectly qualified will find desirable situations.

WANTED—By a gentleman, two unfurnished rooms in a quiet family, where occasional cooking or partial board can be had. Any, stating locality, size of room and rent to "Africa," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a ten years resident of this city, a situation as Collector or Travelling Agency for the city. Could furnish his own horse, &c., if desired, and would have no objection to go in the country. Address "A," Post Office Box 4451.

WANTED—To Merchants.—The advertiser, a man of business experience, desires employment in a good grain and produce house. Is a competent man, and can furnish the best of references. Address for an interview, T. E. REYNOLDS, Tribune office.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 133 North Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1839. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 South Water st., cor. Wells.

WANTED—BEESWAX—In large or small quantities. TO FILL AN ORDER. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 1 La Salle street.

WANTED—Residence Lot wanted. CASH will be paid for $1 to 30 feet in a good neighborhood and convenient to the Street Cars, on the South Side, north of Ringold Place, or West Side, east of Reuben street. Address, with description and lowest cash price, WM. C. REYNOLDS, 123 Dearborn street. Post Office Box 3696.

WANTED—A young man who is thoroughly acquainted with the Retail Grocery business. Must be able to give references as to sobriety and industry. To such, a good salary will be given. One who has learned the business in any of the large cities of the Old Country, preferred. Address Box 2323, P. O. St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St, opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2145.

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3292, enclosing three cent postage stamp. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Educational.—A graduate of an Eastern College, a Civil Engineer by education—wants a situation in a College or Seminary, as Professor of the Higher Mathematics or Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, or to take charge of an Academy. Very superior testimonials furnished. Terms moderate. For particulars address "L. D. F." Palmyra, Lenawee County, Mich.

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2006.

WANTED—1,540 Horses.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. on the 28th day of April, 1862, for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department with 1540 Horses. The Horses to be good, sound, serviceable animals, not less than fifteen hands high, and to be at least four years of age. 500 of the Horses to be delivered to the United States Assistant Quartermaster at Gallipolis, O., and the balance to the United States Assistant Quartermaster at Wheeling, Va. They will be subject to inspection by the above named officers, and must be delivered on or before the 15th day of May, 1862. Bids will be received for fifty Horses or upwards. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Horses." [illegible], Chief Quartermaster Mountain Department. Wheeling, Va., April 17th, 1862.

$30 PER MONTH.—Wanted Agents at a salary of from thirty to fifty dollars per month, with all reasonable traveling and other expenses. For particulars address, with stamp, H. HARVEY, Spring field, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED, Chicago City 7 per cent. Bonds, ILLINOIS WAR BONDS, Illinois Auditor's Warrants, ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN STUMP-TAIL MONEY, American Gold, All Wanted at the Best Market Rates at JAMES BOYD'S Banking House, 40 Clark Street.

43 CLARK STREET. 43 BULLOCK BROTHERS, DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. Our stock comprises every description of Ladies, Misses', Childs', Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes of the best quality. [illegible] CLARK STREET.

# To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 186 East Madison street. Possession given on May first. Inquire at 8 West Randolph street, of WM. ELLIS.

TO RENT—House No. 352 Wabash avenue, opposite the Methodist Church. Rent low. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, in rear of No. 28 North Water street.

TO RENT.—The four story and basement brick store No. 25 and 27 Market street, in the north half of Cook's Block. Apply to P. GEDDES, Office No. 1, corner 27 Wells street.

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices and Basements. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT.—Two new Brick Houses Nos. 40 and 42 Green street, between Fulton and Kinzie, two stories and basement. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Lake streets.

TO RENT—A neat Cottage, containing five rooms, in the southern part of the city, on Harbor Place, one block west of Cottage Grove Horse Railway. Rent $9 per month. Inquire of E. S. LUTHRAUS, No. 7 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—House No. 234 Ontario Street—Rent $180 per annum. Inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 1 to 3 p. m., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street.

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling House, 323 Wabash avenue, containing eleven rooms, closets, bath, &c. A good stable attached. Apply to J. B. VALENTINE, No. 4 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water sts.

TO RENT—House No. 404 Erie street, (pleasantly situated) at $100 per year to a respectable tenant. Possession given immediately. Inquire of RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 148 South Water street.

TO RENT—House No. 224 Wabash Avenue, with gas and water, and large lot. Rent $16 per month. Apply at the house, or to W. A. BILL, 49 Lake street.

TO RENT.—The pleasant and commodious residence, No. 41 Hinsdale street, between Wells and Franklin. It stands on a 50 feet lot, fronting south, and has gas, water, every convenience, large sodded yard, and currant garden in bearing. Horse cars within two blocks. Rent very moderate. Apply to A. S. GREELEY, No. 62 Washington street, Portland Block, or on the premises.

TO RENT.—The fine three story Dwelling 155 Ontario street, supplied with all the modern improvements, water and gas. This is a very desirable residence, and will be rented with or without furniture. Apply at 222 Erie street, or at the office of the Superintendent, at the C. B. & Q. R. R. Depot. C. G. HAMMOND.

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48, 44, 46 and 48, with cellars on North Clark street. Also, No. 188 and 190 Kinzie st., all situated under the Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts. Possession given May 1st. For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER, 98 South Water street.

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, Nos. 326 and 328 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., and brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. G. CLARKE, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at the office of Wells & Towne, 160 Washington street.

TO RENT—Several very desirable Dwelling Houses, situated on the east side of North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street. Each house containing nine rooms, with gas, water and dry cellar. Possession given immediately. Inquire of FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A Pleasant Cottage on West Madison street, (horse railway passes,) containing nine rooms, with excellent water, yard and good barn. Rent, Ten Dollars per month. The Furniture is very good and nearly new. None will be treated with only those who will take the furniture. Address P. O. Box 1886.

TO RENT.—We have a Farm with one hundred to three hundred acres in good cultivation, well improved, eleven miles northwest of Kankakee, and six miles from the Illinois Central Railroad, for rent upon terms to suit any reasonable tenant. The land is in excellent condition and is peculiarly adapted for corn growing. Possession given immediately. Inquire of or address us at Chicago. HELM & CLARK.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO LEASE. TO LEASE. TO LEASE.—The property, including building and dock, at the southwest corner of Washington and Market streets formerly occupied by the American Transportation Company. This is one of the very best locations in Chicago for carrying on a general forwarding business. Inquire of F. B. MANCHESTER & SONS, No. 67 Lasalle street, Chicago.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. WM. R. PROSSER, 128 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Houses to rent and Lands to Lease.—A large boarding house, containing about thirty rooms, on Lake shore, near the Illinois Central Round House; also, several other houses desirably located. Also, lands to lease for a term of years, for gardening and other purposes. Also, lots for sale in all parts of the city. Apply at No. 12 State and Clark streets, up stairs, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. B. F. BROOKFIELD.

TO RENT.—Residence to Rent on the North Side, near the City limits, with half an acre of ground. The house is nicely arranged, and has many conveniences. The garden is in good order, and has strawberries, raspberries, fruit trees, &c. Will be rented to a good tenant for three years. Apply to H. KERFOOT & CO. Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—Brick Dwellings Nos. 223, 225, 226 Michigan street. ALSO, Brick Dwelling northwest corner of Michigan and Pine streets. The Houses are in good order and convenient to business. Contains modern improvements. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT.—The Store Northwest corner of Lake and Halsted streets, very suitable for Drug, Dry Goods or Boot and Shoe Store; fixtures furnished; and two basements if required. Also, stores on Canal street, between Lake and Randolph; rent low. Lumber yard to rent at the foot of Canal street, lower part of the city, with large dock and improvements, 250 by 125 feet. Apply to WILLIAM HOUGH, 216 North Water st., adjoining Wells st. Bridge.

RIVER LOT FOR RENT.—On corner of Adams and Market streets, 101 feet on the river and on Market street, 100 feet on Adams street. Several other River Lots on North and So. Branches. Water Lots on the North Branch Canal, well docked. For Sale. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Corner of Lake and Clark sts.

FOR RENT OR SALE—The five story Marble Front Store, No. 20 Lake street. Size 180 feet deep, between Wabash and Michigan Avenues. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 54 Clark st.

# For Sale.

FOR SALE, 50 feet on Washington street, Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets. J. B. LEE, 82 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Shop Counter, 16 feet long, with marble top, and seventeen Drawers, ALSO, A Nichol's Soda Water Apparatus, with two founts and counter stand complete. SMITH & DWYER, 92 and 94 Lake street.

FOR SALE—$10,000 Farm for sale—A valuable Stock and Grain Farm, of over 300 acres, beautifully located on Rock River, near a large city, well stocked with young cattle, and having privileges and improvements rarely found. Timber, prairie Land Water, beautiful scenery, &c., and will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES BOYD, 40 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—Rare chance to invest in one of the best paying businesses in Chicago. A person about to give up his business would sell out all right, title and interest in the same at a great bargain. For particulars address "CASH," Box 3188, Chicago Post Office, or apply at 433 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Soap, Candle and Potash Manufactory, located at Monroeville, Ohio, and contains all the latest improvements, and doing a good business. The cause for selling is the proprietor having business in the Army. Terms satisfactory. For all particulars inquire of MITCHELL & ZAHN, Post Office Box 3264, Chicago.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One seven-horse power Boiler and Engine; one Iron Mill, two run of stones, with shafting, belting, &c. Also, elevators and kiln for drying, and all in good running order, with brick building, now occupied, at low rent. Address P. O. Box 3187, or apply at 189 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. Four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have sold for upwards of $70 each. They will be sold cheap, having no further use for them. [illegible] FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

MILL FOR SALE.—A valuable Steam Flour Mill, Capable of manufacturing 150 bbls of Flour in twenty-four hours, situated on the Galena Railroad in one of the best wheat regions in the State. It will be disposed of at a very low figure. For further particulars apply to MICHAEL HENRY, 188 Water street.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR sale at a bargain.—This Mill is eligibly located in Chicago, has four run of stone, and its machinery and fixtures are nearly new. For further particulars apply to E. V. QUINBY & CO., 190 South Water street.

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of the city, are offered at reduced prices by the owners. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 63 Dearborn street, (upstairs).

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built at Highland Park, is offered for sale at a great sacrifice. [illegible] The House is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence, overlooking the lake. Surrounding it are twenty acres of cultivated grounds, orchard, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, &c., with a grand variety of ornamental trees. [illegible] GEORGE F. FOSTER.

# Boarding.

BOARDING—A Furnished Front Parlor and Bedroom, with board can be had at 8 Van Buren street, east of State street.

BOARDING—Two large front rooms on Madison street, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen on reasonable terms. Address [illegible]

BOARDING—Board and pleasant rooms to be had, at reasonable rates, at 49 [illegible] street, corner of Wabash avenue.

# The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

### SOLDIERS VOTING.

Buckmaster and Gale, appointed by the Egyptians to take the vote of Illinois soldiers on the new Constitution, have turned the whole thing into a farce and fraud. It does not appear that those persons have even taken an oath to perform their duties honestly. They procure the votes of a regiment in the same way that a question is put to a crowd in a political meeting. All in favor will say aye; all opposed will say no; the ayes have it. And the regiment is returned as having voted unanimously for the Peter Funk Constitution.

Before a soldier ever saw a copy of the proposed Constitution they are called upon to vote on it. A dozen regiments have been visited and polled and not a man among them all has had a chance to peruse the instrument on which he is called to pass an opinion. The people at home have till the 17th of June to examine it and make up their minds.

But the Convention had scarcely adjourned before Buckmaster and Gale started to Missouri to obtain the votes of Illinois soldiers. Gale calling himself a "Republican," and Buckmaster claiming to be a Democrat, told the men that it was "all right," and that everybody was going for it. Nobody was opposing it, and the soldiers hearing nothing to the contrary, and being warmly pressed by those specious and unscrupulous demagogues, may have acquiesced, and are returned as voting in the affirmative. But the whole thing is a sheer fraud on the men. No black-legs ever cheated more shamefully than these Commissioners are doing, in order to procure votes for their miserable Constitution.

### DOES NOT LIKE THE TRIBUNE.

A. B. orders the TRIBUNE discontinued. He values it for its news, but having a growing family does not wish they should be exposed to the abolitionizing tendency of a paper that is always talking about slavery. We respect the frankness, if not the positions of A. B, and the TRIBUNE will cease to visit his growing family, subject to his order. But it is a compliment implied that we greatly appreciate. The young families are the hope of the country after all. A. B. himself, we fear, was not nearly so well located in his juvenescence, as are his growing family for acquiring sound and sane views of questions of humanity and public policy. This trying period is bringing out the pure gold and severely testing the dross. It is to be sure less peaceful and quiet than the good days which Slavery violently interrupted, but those and better are coming back again when the mission of this present battle age is ended. And if the influence of the TRIBUNE over the growing family of A. B. is more than his own, and his own teachings drawn from the old Democratic proslavery school of politics, are as naught beside ours, it is at least honest for him to come out and confess it. There are educators A. B. cannot so easily shut off as to stop his newspaper. The war is a great educator, and is laboring with many families all too sadly. It will leave its teachings and bitter lessons in vacant places by the hearth, and in the wrecks of maimed manhood the battles will send home to us. The tax collector will be a great educator. So, alas, will Want, and paralyzed Labor, and stagnant Trade. And growing families will see the end from the beginning, as we go on through the iron and rugged era we have entered upon. None of these influences can A. B. exclude from his family. Among its members there are those who will live to marvel in that better age to come, at the blindness of the school of men and politicians like A. B. They will wonder at the tenderness with which men excused and apologized for Slavery after it had plunged a prosperous nation in war, had carried grief into many thousand homes, had carried the nation in debt and periled its very existence. It will then be told as a marvel that there were those who even after all this clung to the bane, and still saw in the anti-slavery discussion a chief evil of the times. Then will A. B., if he be living, not consider it a crowning act of foresight and proof of patriotism to have stopped his paper for its abolition sentiments. The TRIBUNE can await for the conversion of A. B., and in the meantime will throw all the light it can upon the questions of the day. The neighbors of A. B. will favor us if they do not too vigorously discountenance the nuisance of newspaper borrowing, for we have explained the source and cause of the deprivation that has come upon the growing family of A. B. When the B.'s drop in to borrow the TRIBUNE for an hour or two, we trust they may always find a copy, this only for the interval, brief, we trust, which will be required to bring wisdom to A. B., and a sounder appreciation of the age in which he lives.

### WHO KILLED BEN. McCULLOCH!

So notorious has been the name of Ben. McCulloch, and so gratifying to all good men is the assurance that he has at last been overtaken by the hand of justice, and paid with his life the penalty too long deferred for crimes and atrocities such as his; that some kind of glory seems to rest upon him whom Heaven chose for the instrument of its vengeance; and men dispute as to whom such a distinguishing mark of the favor of the Supreme Ruler was shown, as that of selecting him for this sacred work of Divine retribution. This is no new feeling, but has always been very properly exhibited when the world has been rid of man or monster of great power and cruelty. Of old the man whom the Gods chose to rid the world of a wild beast, a great dragon, or cruel tyrant, seemed hallowed by this office of divine justice; and the steel or bolt with which the awful work of retribution had been wrought was forever after deemed consecrated, and sacred to pious uses alone. So that the common soldier who, in the faithful discharge of his duty to his country and his God, sent this marauder and traitor to his last rest, and cut short his career of crime and infamy, may well claim the thanks and praise of all loyal men and good citizens, for thus ridding the country of a pest and shame; and he should also submit in grateful humbleness and pious awe to the inscrutable wisdom of the Heaven who thus made him its chosen instrument for inflicting vengeance on a cruel and bloody man, and helping to save the land from the dangers and desolation of crime and conspiracy.

But there is a sense equally true in which Ben. McCulloch, and all the men who form like motives and for the same purposes are banded together in this wicked rebellion, may be said to be the authors of their own doom, the takers away of their own lives. They have been unalterably bent from the first, blindly and with headlong fury, to rush upon their own destruction; they seem to have been crazy to bring down upon their own heads a crushing ruin; and could not rest or be at peace until they had laid their plans, provided all the means, and set to work all the agencies, which were sure to carry destruction, death, and infamy to themselves. But McCulloch by his own crimes, armed the men and sent him to the field by whose deadly aim his life was taken. It was his own traitor hand that dug the untimely grave in which his body lies; and his own active guilt and treacherous crimes have woven together that black cloud of contempt and disgrace which must rest upon his name forever. With the most broad and open way in which to run with generous rivalry, the noble race for his country's applause and reward; with position lofty enough to satisfy all the pride of the most aspiring placed before him, with power mighty enough to tax all the energies of the greatest and most ambitious, to wield it well, always offered to honorable pursuit, and ever within the reach of the deserving; yet by some strange infatuation, some devilish spell or suggestion, the rebel chooses the bad praise of dividing and ruining his country before the undying glory of saving and enlarging it. He seeks by dark paths and desperate means his own death and infamy, sooner than life, power, and fame, by loyalty to the Union and love of his country. When thus possessed by the evil one, and led whithersoever the devil will in treason and crime, if at last the juggling fiend betrays him, and there is no escape from his doom, he can have no one to blame or reproach but himself. He himself is that fatal, most destructive and worst enemy of all that he found, brought up and armed against his own life and good name. He made and set the snare himself in which his feet are caught; he took his life with his own hand; he sharpened and shot himself the bolt that pierced his honor and blackened his memory.

Jeff. Davis is stretched on a rack of his own invention, with limbs wrenched and brain tortured by inquisitors and familiars of his own appointing. Beauregard is pursued, beaten and tormented by an army of foes that he himself gathered, set in the field, and armed for their work of retribution. Rebellion gets out the timber for its own gallows; sows, reaps, spins and twists the hemp with which its own neck will be stretched. Secession cannot avoid digging its own grave, and treason by Heaven's decree must always with its own hands take its life, and build itself its own monument of undying infamy.

### Present Condition of Illinois Volunteers.

The volunteer regiments from Illinois, embracing at first some 70,000 names, have sustained a loss of at least 10,000 in killed or disabled since recruiting was stopped. Adjutant General Fuller, in his report to Gov. Yates last December, showed that while very few of our regiments had a maximum number, many more fell below the minimum, and that the average of all would not, at that time, exceed 880 men to a regiment. Since December, the Illinois volunteers have seen their hardest service, at Pittsburg Landing, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, etc.,—and their previous depletion has not having been made up, (under an order of the War Department to cease recruiting,) it now becomes a serious question what shall be done. There are regiments now up the Tennessee who are unable to muster more than 300 effective men. We believe there are very few Illinois regiments in Gen. Halleck's column stronger than 700 men. If it be not the policy of the General Government to permit these to be filled up—as there are thousands at home ready to fill them—our own State Administration will have no alternative but to consolidate the fragments. The casualties among officers have more than kept pace with the depletion of the ranks, and it will be comparatively easy, therefore, to bring the regiments together, and at the same time make suitable rewards for valor by the promotion of line officers. We do not know that the State officers have decided upon anything as yet, but this is the condition of the things which they are to consider.

The same may be said of Indiana, and indeed of all the States of the Northwest, whose troops have borne the shock of battle together.

### Gen. William F. Smith.

The report that Gen. William F. Smith was drunk and fell from his horse at the skirmish of Lee's Mills, near Yorktown, comes from too responsible a source to be doubted, being announced on the floor of Congress by Hon. Mr. Morrill of Vermont, the member from his (Smith's) district. Gen. Smith is a native of Vermont, and entered the army as a graduate of West Point in 1845. He was in the corps of topographical engineers, and had risen to a Captaincy in 1859. Gov. Fairbanks appointed him last summer Colonel of the 3d Vermont regiment, and immediately upon the arrival of his command at Washington he was nominated a Brigadier General. Later he was assigned to the command of a division, embracing the brigades of Hancock, Brooks and King, upon the extreme right of the Federal line around Washington, near the Chain Bridge. His command is now embraced in the *corps d'armee* of Gen. Keyes.

Although Gen. Smith has heretofore been esteemed a good officer—at least he has been exempt from public censure—one such act as that described at Lee's Mills should be enough to give him a place on the retired list. He fell from his horse *drunk*, while his command were under a raking fire of the enemy—so goes the report. We have already suffered enough from drunken Generals. Let us have the immediate beginning of a little wholesome discipline.

### Murder in Springfield, Ill.

Some sensation was caused at Springfield, Ill., last Tuesday afternoon, by the murder of a soldier in a bar-room brawl. The soldier had just returned from down the river with a lot of prisoners, and was present while his father was having a dispute with one Chick, a watchman at the State cartridge factory. Coming from words to blows, the young man interfered to shield his father, and was himself fatally stabbed below the heart. At last accounts (Tuesday evening), he was alive, but with no apparent chance of recovery.

THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—The regiments of sharpshooters, raised by Col. Berdan, chiefly from the Western States, are distinguishing themselves most prominently at the siege of Yorktown. Stationed in the advance of our forces, they watch every movement of the enemy with sleepless vigilance. If a rebel head is shown above the ramparts within 800 yards, it is instantly perforated by a leaden cone from a telescopic rifle in the hands of a sharpshooter. Several batteries of the rebels have been rendered temporarily unserviceable by the skill with which Berdan's Riflemen pick off the gunners. It is said that each rifleman scores up, in prairie style, the number of rebels he has killed, by cutting a mark upon the butt of his rifle. The rebels keep an equally accurate account, no doubt. Berdan's men are clad in grey uniforms, and the rebels had got to know them by sight. They were not afraid of the blue-coats at 500 yards. Some of Berdan's boys changed their garb to blue, and were allowed to get within five or six hundred paces of a score of secesh, when drawing a bead, they knocked over eight of the rebels at the first pop at them. The rest made themselves scarce on the "double quick." At the outbreak of this war the Southerners boasted of the advantage they had in their trained riflemen over the Yankees. But Berdan and his men have made that boasting vain.

☞ The rebel prisoners taken at the battle of Shiloh state that a great impetus was given to enlisting by the threatened drafting, and more than all by the name of Beauregard. Recruits were accepted in companies, and every railroad office in the Southwest was turned into a recruiting station. As soon as a man enlisted he was sent to a company rendezvous, and when sixty were gathered together they were all sent to Corinth, and combined in regiments according to their States. Drafted men were compelled to do the drudgery of their camps wherever negroes were scarce, and in this way thousands were inveigled into volunteering, supposing they would be compelled to join the army anyhow, and then be disgraced among their comrades for an act of choice.

☞ There is a lull, this spring, in architectural improvements in New York. Hardly anything is being done. People can walk the sidewalks indeed, with some degree of comfort, but the builders and laborers will have to wait till another year. The only "great thing" in progress is A. T. Stewart's new block of stores on Broadway, corner of Tenth street, which will cost $250,000.

☞ Gen. Fremont has sent out one column from his Department, (Milroy's) to make connection with Gen'l. Banks in the Shenandoah valley, and now another under Col. Pfaff has been started south from Gauley Bridge to drive back Heath's rebel army which has wintered at Lewisburg, 50 miles distant, and to break the rebel communication between Richmond and East Tennessee.

☞ Gen. McCall, the rebel commander at Island No. 10, was a brave man. He stood at one battery after every man had left, and the balls flying all about him, before he would start a step. He was taken prisoner at his post.

### The British Prize Ring—The Object of Hennessy's Visit to England.

[From the Sporting Life of London, April 1.]

There is every probability of our having another international contest for the championship of the world. The Benecia Boy, we are informed, left the latter stated New York, March 19, was to sail in the City of Washington on Saturday, March 29. The object of his visit will be to test the prowess of Jem Mace, the present champion of England, to whom the privilege is due in May, and we understand he has entered into an engagement with a circus company. Hennessy is in good health and "form," and will be accompanied by his brother, who is, if anything, of more gigantic proportions than the Benecia Boy himself.

### The Surprise at Corinth.

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 18.

As the public are deeply interested in all the facts relating to the fatal surprise of our army at Pittsburg, on Saturday April 6th, I propose to give you a few facts which fell under my own observation. Their accuracy in every particular cannot be questioned.

On Tuesday, the 1st day of April, by order of Gen. Prentiss, Capt. Geo. B. Hoge was sent out in command of two companies of the 25th Missouri Volunteers, one and a half miles beyond our lines on the main Corinth road, mainly for the purpose, as he understood from Gen. Prentiss' Aid, of preventing any communication or passing in or out of the lines, as it had been understood these things had been done quite frequently, thus giving the rebels valuable information. Capt. Hoge went out with these companies, as ordered, Gen. Prentiss' Aid acting as guide. Upon their arrival at the point above referred to, the whole command was detailed, as Capt. H. took with him one corporal and four men, and advanced three miles further towards Corinth on the main Corinth road, and from this point he and his party felt assured, by the aid of a field-glass, they saw rebel mounted pickets, and under cover of night he advanced one-fourth of a mile further, and convinced himself that he saw rebel camp-fires and heard their drums. At 3 o'clock on the following day Capt. H. was relieved by two companies of the Michigan 12th (infantry), and returned to camp with his command. He at once imparted to Gen. Prentiss, through his Aid, the above information, and, after considerable delay, went out by order of Gen. Prentiss, and ordered back the two companies that relieved him in the afternoon, for fear they might be cut off by the enemy. This seems to have been a wise move, as there was proof that they would have been cut off had they remained there. Even after this, much to the surprise of many, there were no cavalry pickets, no pickets at all, except a light force of infantry pickets. It seemed to be fully impressed on the minds of the Generals, that the enemy were in force at Corinth, and were entrenching and did not dare attack us. On Saturday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, Col. Peabody received information, from what source we did not learn, that there was a force of about 250 rebels in and about a house a mile and a half out, on the main Corinth road. Major Powell, of the 25th Missouri, took 30 of the guard and went out and convinced himself that such was the case. He came back, and reported to Col. Peabody. When Col. Peabody, being in command of the first brigade of Gen. Prentiss's division, ordered out three companies of the 25th Missouri and two of the 12th Michigan, under command of Major Powell to beg this force of rebels. They left camp about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning. Major Powell deployed his command as skirmishers, and gradually surrounded this house. This rebel force proved to be the advance guard of the enemy, and the fight commenced between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning. Of course Major Powell's command was repulsed with considerable loss, and fell back on the 25th Missouri. The first of them came in at about half-past five o'clock with their dead and wounded, this being the first intimation that the enemy were attacking us. The long roll was immediately sounded, and the troops hurriedly fell in line of battle, in front of our camp ground. They then advanced in line of battle some 300 yards, and then for the first time we saw the enemy in full force, reaching as far as the eye could reach either way, eight or ten deep. It was a sublime, but awful, scene, as they advanced slowly, steadily and silently till within about one hundred and twenty-five yards, when our men opened fire on them, their front ranks being rapidly thinned, but as rapidly filled up. They did not falter, but kept steadily advancing under our fire, reserving their fire till within about seventy yards of us, when they opened a tremendous fire of musketry, grape, canister and shell. Against such fearful odds we could not maintain our position very long, and hurriedly fell back into line of battle, directly in front of our camp ground, and fought them there for some time longer. It was here that Col. Peabody was killed, after which a retreat was ordered. We had to fall back three-quarters of a mile before we met with any reinforcements. The 25th Missouri was then so badly cut up, that it was useless for them to form in line of battle alone, and they attached themselves on the left of the first line of battle that they found formed. When the line of battle was formed, Gen. Prentiss rode up to Colonel Peabody and said "how are you to send out this force? I shall hold you personally responsible for bringing on this general engagement." It has since been conceded by the very best officers that the so-called mistake of Col. Peabody prevented a complete surprise, which must have resulted in a more disastrous than the Bull Run defeat. In the death of Col. Peabody and Major Powell, not only the 25th Missouri, but the whole army, has sustained an irreparable loss. They were able, efficient, brave and beloved, and sealed their devotion to their country with their blood. SPECTATOR IN 25TH MISSOURI.

### Care of the Wounded.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

On the arrival of the surgeons and nurses sent by the Chicago Sanitary Committee, we were immediately assigned to the different steamers used for hospital purposes. The decks were soon filled with wounded soldiers, stowed together as closely as they could be packed. Every variety of gunshot wounds presented themselves. They were mostly from minie balls, ragged, and passed through the portions they hit. Not more than one in ten lodged in the body. We saw but few bayonet and sabre wounds. We were entirely destitute of medical or surgical supplies, except such as we had taken with us; and had we depended upon the United States, little could have been done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Through the providential care of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and the benevolent citizens of Chicago, we had a generous supply of all things necessary, and those of the best quality—splints bandages, brandy, wine, in short, everything that we required. Many of the wounded had remained undressed since the day of the battle, and were expiring from exhaustion. Here the wine and brandy was highly beneficial. The surgical splints were required for fractures that had remained unadjusted. The wounded soldiers manifested deep gratitude for the attentions bestowed upon them. The oft repeated "God bless the Sanitary Commission and citizens of Chicago," from the wounded soldiers lips, marked how they appreciated the attentions received. As soon as straw could be procured the cots were filled with as were filled, and the wounded soldiers transferred from the bare deck of the steamer to a more comfortable resting place. Garments, stiff and saturated with blood were removed, and clean and comfortable ones substituted in their place. The female nurses on the boats rendered themselves very useful. They were the wives of soldiers from different regiments, fifteen in number, who on the first day of the battle, escaped with their lives, having lost everything except the garments they wore. Many will recollect seeing them as they accompanied their husbands while marching through this city. Little thought they then that they were to pass through one of the most mortal contests that has ever occurred on this continent. Under the direction of Miss Mary Safford, they prepared food for the sick and wounded, bathed their wounds and washed their powder and blood-stained faces. "When pain and anguish wring the brow how kind and how consoling, a ministering angel then."

What Miss Nightingale has been to the British Army, Miss Mary Safford has been to the American. Since the commencement of the war, she has devoted her time and energies gratuitously to this labor of love. I can assure the benevolent that contributions sent to her care will be applied with economy, and distributed where most required, and when this wicked rebellion is crushed out, the name of Miss Mary Safford will be immortalized in American history like that of Miss Florence Nightingale in that of England.

DR. H. C. GILLETT.

### A Lie Exposed.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In the *Chicago Weekly Times* of April 8th, there is a communication from this place which I think needs a few lines of explanation. The "Democratic victory" here spoken of, is no more than has always been in this township since the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin. And I do not wonder at their joy, from the fact that it is the only town in the county which gives a pro-slavery majority, and should we expect less when we look at the politics of those brave boys, now fighting for the maintenance of our glorious Union, which left this town, out of a population of 500 voters 70 have enlisted, and only five were Democrats, and one of those said he would enlist and go South at the expense of the Government, and desert and fight with the South, and he has not been heard from since; and still there are Democrats here bold enough to assert and stupid enough to believe that "nine tenths of the soldiers now in the field are Democrats;" Also that Lincoln and Seward are now acting with the Democrats. Such assertions from the leaders, received as law by their followers, carries the elections in this town. Another source of strength in the Democratic ticket in this town was that a number of their candidates were elected from the whisky dealers, who let the whisky flow freely, which I think must have enlightened the people. As for the daily accessions from the Republican party I hear of only one, and he has left the party for the reason of the expected taxon liquors. He thinks more of his rot gut than of the Government. Glorious arguments to build up hopes for a Congressional victory next fall. The fellow says our Postmaster politely informs the subscribers of the *Times* that it is a secession sheet. It is strange he finds no fault with him for telling the truth, nor does he deny it, which I think can be accounted for from the fact that his editorials of the Detroit *Free Press* have not been denied.

Yours respectfully,

A REPUBLICAN.

### Re-Established Post Office.

GREEN GARDEN, Ill., April 15, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Post Office of Green Garden, Ill., which was discontinued January 7th, 1863, has been re-established, and the mails are going as usual. As a notice of its discontinuance has gone forth among "the papers," you will, therefore, confer a favor by giving the above a place in the TRIBUNE.

Respectfully yours,

D. E. JOHNSON, P. M.

## THE PITTSBURG BATTLE.

### Official Report of the Casualties of the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division, Brig. Gen John McArthur Commanding.

Brig. Gen. McARTHUR, wounded in the foot.

9TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A—*Killed*—Sergeant Peter Shoppel, Corporal Joseph Brann, Geo. M. Andral, Henry Glass, Jacob Lauter, Wm. Hermann.

*Wounded*—(Names not yet ascertained)—24.

COMPANY B—*Killed*—2d Lieut. F. Vogler, Sergeant F. Schmidt, E. Delmar, A. Henke, H. Weber, Conrad Mane, John Weach.

*Wounded*—38.

COMPANY C—*Killed*—Geo. Lehr, Aug. Wichart, Henry Richter, Michael Lehr, Frank Lippert, Wm. Storck, Christian Schenk, John Lamprecht, Sergeant Chas. Hahle.

*Wounded*—26.

COMPANY D—*Killed*—Corporal Christian Rahn; Jacob Becker, Conrad Greil, Adam Loebig, Jacob Reiss, Fred Schulze.

*Wounded*—28.

COMPANY E—*Killed*—Sergt Silas Bunker, Corporal Jas. CARLSLED, John ALSON, Jno. Cady Wm. D Newton.

*Wounded*—26.

COMPANY F—*Killed*—Sergt. Andrew Webster, Corporal Joshua G Trior, Corporal Francis Pothast, John E Chatrick, Oliver Foster, Joel Foster, Chas. Hill, Jacob Kemp, Duncan McCulloch, Geo. McLelch, John G. Snofer, Thos. W. Cox.

*Wounded*—12—Col. Aug. Mersy, wounded in the thigh, Lieut. Col. Wm. Vieland, severely; Adjt. Henry H. Block, wounded in the head.

COMPANY G—*Killed*—Jas. Welker, Alpheus Bacon, Thos. C. Oxley, David Jones, Wm. H. Bascom.

*Wounded*—26.

COMPANY H—*Killed*—1st Sergeant Frank Hubbell, D. C. White, W. Hulbert, T. Wright.

*Wounded*—20.

COMPANY I—*Killed*—John Bass, Frederick Sweaty.

*Wounded*—20.

COMPANY K—*Killed*—Sergeant George L. Sloan, William Foster, James Kridler, Thomas Watson.

*Missing*—Adolphe Alde, Aug. Leopold, F. Schefer, H. Weber, F. Wisback, George M. Luther, Wm. Klingenberg, John N. Shoemaker, W. Hacy, A. Simmons, D. Bahan, Geo. Stice, N. Abbott, J. Berry, Geo. Lawson, Jno. Richmond, Thos. W. Burtis, Henry Casey, Peter Ball, William J. Bagley.

13TH MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. Col. St. James, mortally wounded; Adjutant Fay, horse fell on him and bruised him slightly.

COMPANY F—*Wounded*—Corporal William H. Shreeve, Corporal John W. Sliter, Thos. Russell, John W. Roach, John Duvall.

*Killed*—Sergeant Wm. Lee.

COMPANY G—*Wounded*—1st Sergeant A. C. Barr, G. B. Wade, J. W. Smith, J. W. Conad.

COMPANY H—*Wounded*—Cal. Moses Klein, Corporal Robt. Beckman, John Montgomery, Leonard Hill, Peter Dreher, John Schaumberg, Jacob Hage, John Heaton, Asa Caseldy, John Brikel, Christian Bracker, Fred. Schwerker.

COMPANY I—*Killed*—Corporal John Rohre, Jno. Johnson.

*Wounded*—Sergt. Henry Digby, Charles Lennox, Wm Sulleze, Martin Johns, Jas. McIntosh, A. G. Helle.

COMPANY K—*Killed*—Corporal George W. L. Smith, Fred Bochm.

*Wounded*—Sergt. Peter Aplin, Corporal Fred. Blom, Corporal Elias Mahoney, John Parrott.

COMPANY L—*Killed*—Corporal John Dumm.

*Wounded*—Matthew Braddenburger, Fred Bayerdoerf, Matthew Erhardt, Jas. Farrel, Wm. Richter, Louis Schmidt, Nicholas Siebert, Louis Steffen, Fred. Stockman, Chas. Weisseman, John Wolff.

COMPANY B—*Killed*—Corporal Isaac Jackson, Chas. W. Weeds, John Blankenship, William H. Smith, Henry Valentine.

*Wounded*—2d Lieut. E. Kosner, Sergt. D. J. Mytinger, Sergt. E. H. Thomas, Jas. F. Woods.

COMPANY C—*Wounded*—2d Lieut. Jas S. Delavie, Sergt Wm. Ferguson, John Hall, Wm. H. Clark, Chas. Day, Simon Burtiel, John Williams.

COMPANY D—*Wounded*—Corporal Alonzo B. Balmer, Chas F. Knapp, Thos W. Pierce.

COMPANY E—*Wounded*—Capt. Peter O'Cain, Sergt Irish A. Adams, Corporal Michael C. Price, Corporal Stephen Billhance, Charles J. Vanasdol, David C. Buzzellan, Ephriam Mikesell, Dan. W. Scott.

12TH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

COMPANY A—*Wounded*—1st Lieut. Duncan McLean, Henry Jackson, Christian Seiple.

COMPANY B—*Wounded*—2d Lieut. David A. Cook, Sergeant Daniel J. Gillet, Corporal Mileus F. Blodgett, Corporal Chas. Peterson, Henry Harrington, Freegift Vandivert, Benj. West, Wm. C. Dunn, Geo. D. Stainbrook.

COMPANY C—*Killed*—Wright Seaman.

*Wounded*—Corporal H. B. Macery, E. G. Finley, E. P. Richardson.

COMPANY D—*Killed*—Corporal John Dewd, Levi Gere, Russell Phillips, Lewellyn Williams, Pierre Lavary-esma.

*Wounded*—Sergeant Emery Hughes, Corporal Albert Gardner, Frederick Hollister, Reuben Holster, Stephen Brown, John Stevens.

COMPANY E—*Killed*—Jas. F. Stout.

*Wounded*—2d Lieut. W. C. Wagner, Sergt's J. A. Koogle, Sergt's Hiram V. Sanders, Sam. E. Dust, Andrew J. Gilbert, Bernard Hamke, Jas. W. Koho, Emil Lena, Geo. Yates.

COMPANY F—*Killed*—2d Serg't Fred Ehoam, Dan Daily.

*Wounded*—Jas. Bateman, Henry H. Dean, John Gottschack, Jas. Leightner, Henry Koppen, Ignats Kline, Chas. Kleeune, Andrew Speth, Geo. Saiser, Geo. Snider.

COMPANY G—*Killed*—Corporal Peter Cleary, Michael Collins, Robt. S. McMillen, John D. Kilcamour, Eley B. Shanks.

COMPANY G—*Wounded*—2d Lieut. J. F. Watkins; 1st Sergeant, John Hall; 2d Sergeant, N. W. Campbell, 3d Sergeant, F. W. Campbell, Corporals, G. Weldon, Thos. Knighton and James M. Brown; Lawrence Kennedy, Patrick Kennedy, A. A. Hoon, M. L. Richmond, W. L. Wilson John Thompson, Jas. Warner, Thos. Lefler.

COMPANY H—*Killed*—G. Adams, Thomas Donnelly.

*Wounded*—Capt. W. T. Swain, Corporal R. B. Parker; Albert Searle, J. F. Borland, J. M. Mills, E. C. Kohn, Thos. Carroll.

*Missing*—Syrus G. Higgins, David E. Jeffs, Moses Bell; 1st Lieut. R. R. Randolph co. F.; Wm. Holman, Thos Higgins, Geo. T. Gibbs.

1ST REGT. SHARPSHOOTERS.

Co. B—Daniel Lynch.

COMPANY C—*Wounded*—Corporal L. C. Meelhanon, Peter Fish, Fred Barks.

COMPANY D—*Killed*—Corporal Henry B. Foster,

COMPANY D—*Wounded*—J. H. Dawson.

COMPANY E—*Wounded*—Walter S. Baird.

81ST REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY B—*Killed*—Captain Martin Armstrong.

COMPANY C—*Wounded*—Sergeant W. A. Johnson, Corporal Madder, John Wilson, David Little, J. A. Sayers.

COMPANY D—*Killed*—2d Lieut. Joseph M. Post.

*Wounded*—O. H. P. Reed, Sam'l. Dorne, Stephen Roy, Sergeant Wilbur J. Styles.

COMPANY E—*Wounded*—Lewis Sweaningen

COMPANY F—*Wounded*—John Dwyer, Geo. Eastler, Chas. Wilby.

COMPANY G—*Wounded*—Chas. H. Ridenale.

COMPANY H—*Wounded*—J. Genbel, Jas. F. McGlinin, Martin H. Rink, Cornelius Thrall, Thos. Kerrigan, J. Proper, Geo. Carter, Henry Norton, F. Nortier, John Limadge.

COMPANY I—*Killed*—E. F. Chichester, A. J. Scoville, volunteer.

*Wounded*—Captain Frank B. Ferries, 1st Serg't Addison A. Jackson, 1st Corporal Ralph Mulvare, Laman Beverton, Henry Covie, Pat. McGuire, Eugene Stevens, Gustave Yeuze.

*Missing*—Wm. McAdams.

COMPANY K—*Killed*—Corporals, Geo. Hamblon, and Cornelius Carroll; Arnold Stevens, Peter Holligue.

*Wounded*—John Hermon, Homer Town, Peter Smith, Pat. McCarthy, Freeman Martin, James Henderson; Corporal Chas. Paine; Sergeant, Francis Rutiger.

### Particulars of the Death of Gov. Harvey.

[From the Milwaukie Sentinel.]

A part of the company which attended Gov. Harvey on his late mission, which had so melancholy an end, returned with Gen. Boyd—head and others remained in the hope of being able to recover the body.

The night was pitch dark and the rain falling. The boat on which the Governor and his party expected to embark was nearing the one on which they were, when the Governor walked out on to the guards at the front of the boat. The guards were not more than two or three feet from the water, and entirely unprotected by any railing, and from some cause which must forever remain a mystery, but probably under the impression that a railing was there, the Governor pressed not in his step, until he fell struggling in the water. Dr. Wilson, of Beloit, and Dr. Clark, of Racine, were near him when he fell, and heard his cry for help. Dr. Wilson extended his cane, which was grasped, but dropped from his hands by the weight. Dr. Clark swung himself into the water from the stern of the boat, grasping the wheel, in the hope that the Governor might by hold of his person as he swept past. But it was all in vain. The waters resounded their victim and would not release him. With struggles and subdued cries, the body swept past the boat and disappeared under a barge near it in the stream, and was seen no more.

The statement in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE that the body had been recovered, is a mistake, arising no doubt from a correspondent noticing a coffin box with the governor's name on it—that being the way in which the coffins containing the dead that were being returned to Wisconsin, were addressed. We fear the body will not be recovered, although we hope otherwise.

The Governor had completed his work of mercy, in the spirit in which he commenced it, and with all the success and happy results that could possibly have been hoped, and was on his return. It was a cruel accident which thus arrested his homeward steps and lost him to us forever.

### Proclamation of Gov. Salomon upon the Death of Gov. Harvey.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MADISON, April 22, 1862.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from the people of this State its Chief Magistrate, the Hon. Louis P. Harvey, who, on the nineteenth of this month, lost his life in the waters of the Tennessee River, while executing a noble and self-chosen mission of philanthropy in trying to recover from the recent battle field, in Tennessee, the dead, and to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers of this State;

Therefore, I, Edward Salomon, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, on assuming the duties of the office devolved upon me by the sad event, do hereby, in behalf of this State, tender to the bereaved widow of its late beloved chief magistrate the deep and sorrowful sympathy and condolence of its people, and I do hereby recommend that for thirty days from this date, all public offices, court houses, and other public buildings, be clad in mourning, and that during that time the people of this State wear the usual badge of mourning; and I do further appoint Thursday, the first day of May, A. D. 1862, as a day of public rest and cessation of business, and recommend to the people of this State that on that day, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the morning, they assemble in their respective towns, cities and villages then and there to commemorate the death of the late Governor, the Hon. Louis P. Harvey, by such public demonstrations as may be appropriate to the occasion.

In testimony whereof, &c.

[Signed.] EDWARD SOLOMON, Governor.

### Gen. Hunter and the Slaves.

[From the New York Times.]

Major General Hunter seems likely to make his Southern Department thoroughly loyal, notwithstanding its inclination of South Carolina. Wherever he advances the National flag the rebels either succumb or fly before it; and the following General Order, one of the most important of the campaign, was issued at Port Royal the day after the surrender of that important fortress, shows how the number of loyal freemen in the State is likely to be increased:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, PORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA., April 25, 1862.

All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by the enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said persons of color as are able-bodied, and may be required, shall be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, at the rates heretofore established by Brigadier Gen. T. W. Sherman.

Major General DAVID HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Ass't Adjt. Gen.

Nor is this all. Gen. Hunter has addressed to Mr. Pierce, the Treasury Agent in charge of the abandoned Sea Island plantations, a letter which we publish elsewhere, asking, among other things, for "the names of the former owners, and the names of the persons formerly held to involuntary service," now in charge of the Government agents. On receiving this information, we understand it to be the intention of Gen. Hunter to afford said owners a reasonable time to prove their fealty to the Government, and then in case of their failure to do so, and upon sufficient proof of their treason, he will at once restore these slaves to freedom.

### Unionism in the Mountains of North Carolina—"A Riot."

[Newbern Cor. New York Tribune.]

The stars and stripes are flying in the western counties of North Carolina. All through the mountain region the old flag can be seen, where brave men have collected together to defend its honor.

Soon after Newbern was captured an important engagement took place in the western part of the State between a large rebel force and the Union Home Guards, resulting in a complete rout of the former, who, it appears, lost all the guns belonging to one battery, all the camp equipage, wagons, and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the rebel force, with three companies of cavalry, which were entirely cut off, and obliged to surrender, or, in other words, "were retained." The Raleigh *Standard* called it a "most disgraceful riot," which is truly a very polite term for a defeat. It appears that the Union men in the mountains had been hanging a notorious rebel character, one Col. Dodge, who had charge of the militia, and had resorted to a sweeping impressment; hence the difficulty.

The Union men are strongly in the ascendency through the western counties of this State, are all armed, and have a complete organization under competent leaders. *The Standard* says they have threatened to take Raleigh, and suggests the importance of fortifying the city in every direction, and a general fall back of their rebel forces in the State to that point.

### An Unprecedented Military Appointment.

Governor Yates has paid a rather unusual but well merited compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Reynolds, of Co. A, 17th Ill., and a resident of this city. Mrs. Reynolds has accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign through which the 17th has passed, sharing with him the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. She was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and like a ministering angel, ministered to the wants of as many of the wounded and dying soldiers as she could, thus winning the gratitude and esteem of the brave fellows by whom she was surrounded.

Gov. Yates, hearing of her heroic and praiseworthy conduct, presented her with a commission as Major in the army, the document conferring the well merited honor being filled out with all due formality, and having attached the great seal of the State. Probably no lady in America will ever again have such a distinguished military honor conferred upon her. Mrs. Reynolds is now in this city, and leaves to join her regiment in a day or two.—*Peoria Transcript.*

### Colonel Jennison.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 22nd.]

Much curiosity has been expressed as to the reason for which Colonel Jennison has been denied the privilege of parole, which is accorded to officers under arrest. A proper justification of such a denial can only be found in the nature of the charges preferred. As he is in ignorance of these, it may be that the military authorities here are in similar ignorance, and either are instructed to refuse parole, or are unwilling to assume the responsibility of granting it.

We are given to understand that no detail or specification of the charges, if any there be, has yet been received. The Provost Marshal general gives no intimation as to their nature. The public will therefore have to wait, and the brave Jennison to remain in prison, until the papers in the case shall arrive from Kansas. Regrets are expressed by the officers here that they are unable to release him on parole of the city. Some of them unqualifiedly agree with us in the opinion that his imprisonment is too gratifying to the secessionists, and to those sympathizing with them, to be acceptable to the friends of the country, and that no bad man could be so obnoxious to the dislo

Houses.

...AND SHOE ...

..., Chicago.

SYSTEM.

...CO., of Boston, have ... this city for the purpose ... business upon the ... a large and well ... from their own fac... factories in America, ... stock, and work of the ... experience of twenty-... justified in saying that ... in regard to material, ... to the market can... of the city ... an examination of our ...

...French Lasting, ... Congress, Balmo... Tipped and Full ... Welted, Mock Welt, ... and sewed. Glove, ... Kid, Goat and Mo... Laced Boots, ... Double and Single ...

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...HOOP SKIRTS, ...SKIRTS! ...D SKIRTS, ...

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E. R. KELLOGG.

...EDICT & Co., ...ake Street, ...CASSIMERES ...

...FRILLING OR ...

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CASH BUYERS, ATTENT...

AUCTION SALES OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGA...

—BY—

GORE, WILLSON & CO...

54 ........ LAKE STREET ........

We shall offer to the Trade at Auction, ...

300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, ...

Goods always open for examination. ... for country merchants.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, ...

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEAL...

176 Lake street, Chicago.

The particular attention of dealers is invited ... Spring Stock and Prices of

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Black Tin, Fence Wire, Japanned Tin Ware, Pressed Tin Ware, Tinners' Tools and ..., Agricultural Imp..., Shelf Hardware, Nails, &c. &c.

Prices in all cases guaranteed

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MAR...

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on appli...

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No. 238 Randolph Stree...

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CARRIAGE, SADD...

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Harness Materia...

And Dealers in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIM...

SPRINGS, AXLES,

Skirting, Bridle and Harn... Leather,

HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &...

Are offering low for CASH the largest and ... sorted stock in their line ever brou ht to the ... west.

Orders promptly attended to.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & ...

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLA...

62 - LAKE STREET - 6...

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MA... PRICES:

4,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
4,000 bdls. SHEET IRON,
... RUSSIA IRON,
... IMITATION RUSSIA,
... BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
... SHEET ZINC,
... PIG TIN,
... COPPER BOTTOMS,
... TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINE...
... BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
... AXES,
... SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
... SAD IRONS.

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1862. SPRING TRADE. 18...

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YA...

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Straw Goods, Parasols, ...

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Go...

25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Have now in store a LARGE and desirable stock ... SPRING TRADE which will be offered at

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For CASH or approved short CREDIT.

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We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a larg... general assortment of

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CONSISTING IN PART OF

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And to which the attention of all

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IS INVITED

G. C. COOK & CO.

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MARBLE WAREHOUS...

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Will do well to call and examine our Stock before ... elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY ... PRICE, we are determined shall be ...

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DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

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One Hundred Thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

[illegible]

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For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. WILLIAMS, 100 Lake street, and examine these wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Patterns. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cureall" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in ... Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free. se13-wly

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The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

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Pills sent by mail promptly, by remitting to the Agent ... Lake street. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

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NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,

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DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

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NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

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PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

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PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

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THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

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LAKE STREET MILLS,

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NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill ... at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

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PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

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The very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure ... Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. ... Wheat, fresh and sweet. ... Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. ... Spring Wheat Flour. ... to any part of the city.

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BOHEMIAN CHIMNEYS.

Just arrived per Steamer New York from Bremen.

300 Gross, all sizes,

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Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily.

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We will pay the Highest Market Price for

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Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

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CAPITAL ............ $500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.

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This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, where left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from

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J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be endorsed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1861.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

No. 82 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 29th day of May, A. D. 1861.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. GEORGE SMITH, President.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON UNINcumbered Real Estate in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago, in sums of one thousand dollars and less. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 80 Dearborn street, room No. 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

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## Military Wares.

ENOCH WOODS

(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)

No. 130 LAKE STREET,

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS,

Powder and Shot,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra fine lot of Sabres, ...

[illegible]

# The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

### Wendell Phillips on the West.

On his return to Boston from his recent lecturing tour through the West, Wendell Phillips spoke to a crowded audience at Tremont Temple. The following is the closing portion of his address:

In reference to the West, Mr. Phillips said that the people of that section are wide awake to the perils of the Republic. The difficulty was that the Democratic party was drawing its lines. Municipal successes, all over the land, from Wisconsin, by the way of Chicago, Cleveland, Rochester, Utica, all along the line, indicated that that party was going to take the place of enthusiasm on national affairs. The negro was not the question. He was the pebble in the cog-wheel, which had got to be removed, or the machine would not work. He was not there to speak for him. He had no message from Washington or the Great West about him. He holds the key of our position; no party can succeed without him. He was not in question. The greater question was—are free institutions to survive? Is slavery, when it goes down into its grave, to drag republicanism with it into common ruin. The last words of the President to him were—"It is a big job; the country little knows how big." There should be no union of parties without an express understanding of ideas. This Commonwealth struck down party lines, and what was the consequence? Judge Thomas in the House of Representatives. An empty chair would be worth its weight in diamonds. [Applause.] A union of parties which forgets ideas, which conquers only to fight over again on the field of victory to decide which idea shall precede the other, is worse than a defeat. The message that he brought home from the West, if he brought any, was, "Give us the support of ideas, not the hollow support of words. Give us an intelligent and avowed determination and purpose that this war shall not end until slavery is swept from the surface of the continent."

Throughout the West, Mr. Phillips said, the Democratic party rears its head. It gave me the benefit of an incessant advertisement. I owe audiences of thousands and tens of thousands to the fact that a fortnight before I approached the city, the Democratic press loaded its columns with advertisements for me. Cincinnati heralded me with the most excellent advertisements, and sent me sealed as her apostle to the banks of the Mississippi. [Laughter.] It was a *Democratic* endorsement that Cincinnati gave me. [Applause] It opened my way to the hearts of the prairies so quickly that I was almost afraid men would suspect me of collusion; but when I got there I found the same cordial enthusiasm, the same relentless ideas in the masses that I find here, but the same lack of organized effort—the same resting on the logic of events—the same certainty that God would work out his own purpose in his own time. In the meanwhile, they were listening to the intrigues of politics, to make the next Congress weaker than the present, to clog the wheels of Government; they were leaving a press, poisoned with Southern intrigue, to build up a seeming public opinion that should bring back, a temporary triumph, a lull, even, a compromise, not impossible. What are we fighting for to-day? The South is fighting for the Dred Scott decision, for slavery in the Territories and slavery in the District. One year has wiped slavery out of the District. Do your duty for six months, and we will wipe it out of the Territories; another six months, and we will wipe it out of the States. [Applause.] But leave it a year, and we may see Cincinnatti mobs in every seaboard city; the public mind may be swayed to and fro with intrigue. What I complain of is, that you Republicans, you Abolitionists, are not standing to your guns. The enemy are sowing their tares, and you do not answer them.

Mr. Phillips then referred to the suggestion in the President's message in regard to compensation and colonization—excellent things, he said, if properly applied. Colonize the black—we get rid of hands; colonize the whites, we get rid of mouths. So it was the slaves who should be compensated, not the masters, as a matter of justice; but yet, the nation would compensate the masters, because they could not take care of themselves, and set the slaves free, because they could. He ridiculed the idea that the enfranchised slaves would rush to the North. They would stay where they are, because they like the climate, and are accustomed to the cultivation of the products raised on that soil.

Mr. Phillips spoke of the devotion of some Western men whom he met to the cause of the country, who had given all their sons to its service, asking only that, if they should fall upon the battle-field, liberty should spring from their blood. He said he did not believe McClellan to be a traitor, but he thought he represented, with Buell and Halleck, the Fairfaxes and Essexes in the English Revolution of 1640, who were anxious not to hurt anybody; while Fremont, Sigel and Hunter represented Cromwell and Ireton, who were not afraid to strike even the King.

In conclusion, Mr. Phillips spoke of the support he had received at the West from the Germans, remarking that, whenever he was threatened with a mob, he was certain of receiving an offer from the Germans of their lives and their bodies. [Applause.] He came home with one idea—No Yankee, no Buckeye, no Hoosier, no natives, no foreigners, no black, no white, no German, no Saxon, in that beautiful future which we behold, only American citizens, with one law impartial over all [applause]; an empire stretching from the lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, every race, every man free; and a Union, indivisible in its interests and its patriotism as the granite that underlies the continent. That flag shall be our future, but in order to it, support your own representatives. I speak to the merchants of Boston, who bound the Mississippi to our harbor—bind now the Gulf of Mexico to Boston. I speak to the politicians of Massachusetts, you who have sent these Republican Senators and Representatives to Washington, stand by them! Remember that you have no support in your press,—it is vassal. The press of the Connecticut Valley is as base as that of the seaboard. If Massachusetts saves herself, it is to be in spite of her editors. I want a voice from the Legislature; I want a voice from the Exchange; I want a voice from Faneuil Hall. If you do not give it, you are deserting the place of Massachusetts in this struggle, which is to lead. The West looks to you; the South looks to you. The Massachusetts regiments are the worst treated, Massachusetts soldiers the worst hated, because they are recognized as the most fixed in their purpose. Show it to be the same in politics as on the field. Encourage the President to enlarge his Border State message; encourage Mr. Stanton, his whole Cabinet, to say, within six months—"Death to every institution that makes war upon the Republic, and liberty to every man under its flag!" [Prolonged applause.]

### My Last Day in Savannah.

[From the Gallery of an Auction Bazaar.]

(SCENE—*Auction Room.*)

Auctioneer and clerk. Thirty negroes for sale, large and small, male and female, of all shades from coal black to almost white. Fifty gentlemen, and six negro traders assembled to purchase.

Auctioneer takes the stand. Gentlemen, I am now going to offer you thirty likely negroes; mechanics, field-hands, house servants, seamstresses, and several children. Terms, one-half cash, the balance at ninety days with mortgage.

I will first offer you the quadroon girl, Lydia; 16 years of age, kind disposition, child's nurse, and seamstress, warranted against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

What is offered for the girl Lydia—$900—nine hundred dollars—nine hundred dollars—$1000—one thousand dollars—one thousand dollars—$1,100—eleven hundred—eleven hundred dollars—$1,500—fifteen hundred dollars—fifteen hundred by a new bidder; fifteen hundred dollars. The young gentleman near the west column will have to advance, or he will lose this pleasant looking girl. (At the same time giving the audience a knowing wink.) Fifteen hundred and fifty is bid—fifteen hundred and fifty—no one bids more—all done; last call—once, twice, three times. Sam Highflyer she is yours, and a likely wench she is too, and cheap at that.

I will now offer you this family of seven:—Solomon Gumbo, Dorcas his wife, and five children, Victoria, Albert, Achilles, Jenny Lind, and the infant Floyd. All warranted against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. What is bid for this family of valuable negroes?

(Old gent in slouch hat)—Who in h—ll wants all these small whelps; put up the old ones separate, and they will sell better.

Auctioneer.—Can't do that. I am instructed by the owner not to separate this family. What is bid for the family in bulk—$1,700—one thousand seven hundred dollars is bid. $1,800—eighteen hundred is bid. Can I get no better offer—if not, I must knock them down—once, twice, three times. Judas Benjamin, they are yours. Judas (to "slouch hat")—now, sir, if you want the old ones, I am ready for a trade; give me fifteen hundred dollars for them and they are yours. It is a bargain, and we will take the liquor on it. [Retire to the bar, and I departed.]

STE. MARGUERITE'S HILL.

### The Army at Yorktown.

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated, April 22.]

The army of the Potomac is before Yorktown; and we have had for the past ten days the same happy assurances that we had for the eight months that it lay around Washington—only now it is, "All quiet before Yorktown!" We have all the old bugaboo stories that we used to hear about the "stupendous fortifications" of the rebels; only now the fortifications, "masked batteries," and God only knows what other diabolical rebel contrivances, are all at Yorktown. The "immense army" of the rebels, numbering something less than the host of Xerxes, is no longer at Manassas. Neither (need we say?) is General McClellan; and the "impassible roads," and the "balloon ascensions," and all the claptrap and humbug with which we were amused for two-thirds of a year in front of Manassas—all are at Yorktown! When the leaves were on the trees we waited for them to fall, then for them to come out, and now probably to fall again! In summer we waited for autumn; in autumn for winter; in winter for spring; and now, we presume, there is some "strategic" purpose in waiting for summer. We hope soon to hear of a "grand review" on the Peninsula. It has been some days since the army and the nation has been exhilerated by a spectacle of the kind. Still, as "all is quiet before Yorktown," and the expense of the late Army of the Potomac is but a little over a million a day, we probably ought not to complain!

An officer of the 47th Illinois Regiment, writes from New Madrid the day after the capture of Island No. 10, that the rebel prisoners were sulky and sullen, and "about as rough a crowd as I ever looked at. They say that all h—l cannot stop a Yankee when he undertakes to do a thing; and that they believe our d—d gunboats will go anywhere but over the mountains, and that soon we shall get them to do that."

## Valuable Jewelry.

GREAT BARGAINS.

W. FORSYTH & CO.,

19 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Offer the following inducements to purchasers of

VALUABLE JEWELRY.

Possessing unrivalled facilities for this method of selling, we feel confident we can give entire satisfaction to all who patronize us. We ask one trial to satisfy the public of the truth of what we say in this.

50,000 WORTH OF WATCHES, CHAINS, &C.,

To be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value and not to be paid for till you know what you are to receive.

Look at the following List of Articles to be Sold for $1 Each.

[illegible]

All of the above list of Goods will be sold for One Dollar each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, will be placed in envelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for $1 eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty five for $10, and one hundred for $15.

AGENTS.

Those acting as agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate and remit 15 cents to us either in cash or postage stamps. Great caution should be used by our correspondents in regard to giving their correct address, town, county and State.

Send for Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Address W. FORSYTH & CO., 19 John st., New York.

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SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
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Salesroom 124 Lake street.
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There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine,

One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,

One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is Noiseless and swift in motion; also, that makes the stitch as you want it, alike on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machine of the

Florence Sewing Machine Company,

Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public and unhesitatingly say they are the best in the WORLD and openly and publicly challenge machines of any and all manufacturers to do as LARGE a RANGE of WORK as can easily be done on one of these machines. They make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, and have the advantage of a REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all of the FOUR STITCHES, can be done while the Machine is in motion; the saving of time in stopping to change the length of stitch, is obviated by this Machine. EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED throughout the country for their sale; with a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily secured. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be promptly answered. Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send circulars and sample of work by return mail. Address

W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt,

124 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s

Sewing Machines.

PRICES FROM $35 TO $80.

Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have, by far, the best, simplest, most durable and reliable machines, taking ALL THREE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that no one stitch is adapted to all purposes. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merits of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and other Trimmings for all Machines by the box or dozen. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at

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Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SIBLEY TENTS

And Tents of every kind.

AWNINGS,

WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS.

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Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

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Also on hand a large assortment of

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REVOLVERS of all kinds,

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I am prepared to cut to order and deliver on short notice, to long and short lengths. Also, Oak and Pine Lumber cut to order. Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles for sale. Office foot of Washington street.

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WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Two hundred cords of

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For sale at McDONALD'S Wood Yard, corner of Wells and Harrison streets.

GEORGE RAABE, Cabinet Maker, on North Hubbard between ... and ..., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box ... All kinds of Furniture made to order. Repairing done in all its branches. PIANOS and FURNITURE ... Polished and Repaired. Goods carefully packed ... to any part of the United States. ...

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The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped.

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SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER

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This Truss is having a success in curing Hernia or Rupture before unknown in the history of Trusses. Unlike ALL others ever used in the following respects: IT WILL NEVER RUST, (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber,) rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body. WILL NEVER BREAK, CHAFE OR BLISTER. WILL NOT SLIP OR MOVE FROM PLACE, does not PRESS or INJURE the CORD, never becomes FILTHY, and is always CLEAN and AS GOOD AS NEW. ... CURED in this city of thirty years standing ... the only reliable Truss for use. Dr. Seeley having had many years experience in the application and fitting of Trusses will guarantee this instrument ... [illegible]

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W. P. Davis, for several years attached as Draughtsman to the offices of the City Surveyor, and of the Boards of Water Commissioners and Public Works, having a full and complete Atlas of all Additions and Subdivisions within the City Limits, is prepared to furnish

Plats of Real Estate,

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Are prepared to make advances on Grain and Flour consigned to John Wilmot, New York, and give the shipper privilege of selling in Oswego or Buffalo on arrival of the consignment in either of those points.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, HEIRS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

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In response to the imperative demands of our brave and patriotic soldiers of the Northwest, we have established a Central Office for the collection of Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay, and all other claims growing out of the present war. The largely increasing demand for such business has demonstrated the necessity of some General Central Office for the collection of soldiers' claims with

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ONE FEE,

And that a reasonable one. Special attention will be given by us to claims heretofore disallowed at Washington; also to claims on Commissary and Quartermaster Department. We also recover pay for Horses lost, died or killed in the service.

To Paymasters:—We are now ready to negotiate with entire Regiments or fractions thereof, for the collection of the entire amount of their Bounties, which will be due at the close of the war. The bounty of an applicant who survives the war (if he gets it before the close of the war) he gets it for nothing ... [illegible] ... We wish to employ one agent in every county in the Western States. No charges unless claims recovered. To our agents we will send lists of killed, wounded and deceased soldiers in their vicinity, and will keep them advised of all new laws and decisions relating to claims. P. S.—Claimants advised by letter free. Address, SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill. Office, 95 Lake street, corner Dearborn, rooms 10 & 11. Refer to G. N. Cushman & Co., Bradner, Smith & Co., and Hon. E. F. Ferry, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Box 3985.

CLARKSON & TREE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Rooms 1 and 2, 82 Dearborn street.

J. P. CLARKSON. [mh31-n906-1m] LAMBERT TREE.

WESTERN PATENT AGENCY.

COBURN & MARKS,

CHICAGO ........ ILLINOIS.

Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4443. Agencies at Washington and London. Circulars sent to any address.

CENTRAL WESTERN

War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of

WILLSON & MERRIAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

8 CLARK STREET ........ CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOL. M. WILLSON. [fe13-k361-1y] JOS. W. MERRIAM.

BELL & GREEN'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY OF WASHINGTON CITY—Have established an office at 109 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, Claims due to contractors, and for Horses or any other property used or destroyed in the service of the U. S. Army. Address P. O. Box 2307, Chicago, Ills.

References, Hon. A. Lincoln, President United States; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio; Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

CARR BROTHERS,

JNO. D. M. CARR. E. DUPUYTREN CARR.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

AND BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.

Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O Box 4091.

REFER to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nicholas, Esq.; Messrs. G. & C. B. Lalin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

THE

"Washington War-Claim Agency"

Have established an office at 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of all CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, growing out of the PRESENT WAR. Claims received and forwarded to the

PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON,

For PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, and claims due CONTRACTORS from the COMMISSARY and QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENTS, &c., and collected

Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means.

N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country.

Address, H. M. SHEPARD,

100 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims on the several Departments of the United States Government, and especially those on the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, and claims requiring an act of Congress. They will also attend to procuring Bounty Lands, Soldiers' and Widows' Pensions, and Soldiers' Back Pay. Mr. Dorman will remain at Washington, D. C., and may be consulted or addressed there. Mr. Clarke may be found or addressed at the office of Messrs. Waite & Towne, 109 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. All may depend on the utmost promptness in collecting and remitting.

O. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE.

REFERENCES—Hon. S. Foot, Vt.; Hon. Ira Harris, N. Y.; Hon. E. Cowan, Pa.; Hon. J. M. Howard, Mich.; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Ill.; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ill.; Hon. B. F. Bradley, Mich.; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; Messrs. Waite & Towne, Chicago; John L. Scripps, Esq., Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100.00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Att'ys at Law. Office No. 68 South Clark street. Post Office Box 4015, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK.

Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds.

Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

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PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

## Michigan Pine Lands.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS.

The St Mary's Ship Canal Company will offer

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday, the 17th of June Next,

AT EAST SAGINAW,

All its lands upon the Saginaw River and its tributaries, covering nearly

100,000 ACRES

Of the best Pine Lands in the State. These lands, whether we regard the quality of the pine, the amount per acre, their nearness to good streams, the cheapness of logging, the ease and safety with which logs are run and held, or the facilities for manufacturing and shipping, are unsurpassed, and are worthy the attention not only of actual operators, but also of capitalists, for it is not expected that they will bring at auction one-half their real value. The lands were selected with the greatest care by experienced judges and upon a comparison of the reports of different persons, who made their reports unknown to each other.

There are now on the Saginaw River, between Saginaw City and Bay City—a distance of fifteen miles—forty-two saw-mills, alongside of which vessels can lie and load. The proportion of clear stuff is very large, often averaging forty per cent on a winter's logging.

The Valley of the Saginaw abounds not only in pine but also in hard wood of the best quality, which is rapidly coming into demand for shipment.

There are also large tracts of farming lands of excellent quality, to be had at favorable rates.

In addition to all these advantages, it is now demonstrated that beneath the Valley of the Saginaw lies the most valuable salt basin in the United States. It is only about fifteen months since the manufacture of salt was begun.

There are now seven salt factories in operation, yielding a daily product of 250 barrels, and there are twenty-one companies more that have bought their ground and are making preparations to manufacture as soon as possible. The pine stumps are largely increasing the demand not only for slabs but also for cord wood.

From present indications it is believed that in no part of the Western country will the increase of population and the rise in real estate be so great, in the next five years, as in the Valley of the Saginaw.

Also, the Company will offer at Auction, on the first day of July next, at the town of Muskegon, on Lake Michigan, about twenty-four thousand acres of pine lands, all situated upon the waters of the Muskegon. This land is of excellent quality, and especially adapted to the Chicago market.

There are a dozen large steam mills near the mouth of the river, alongside of which vessels can load. There is upon the Muskegon as upon the Saginaw, no river where so large a lumber business is done as upon the Muskegon. The quantity of cut last year was nearly sixty millions of feet. These lands are specially worthy of the attention of lumbermen in Chicago and Milwaukee.

The Company has in its office at Detroit, a full description of the quality and quantity of timber upon each forty acre tract, as well as of the quality of the soil, and such descriptions are open for the inspection of any one who may wish to see them.

Catalogues of the lands, divided into groups as they will be offered, and sent free, on application by letter or otherwise to the subscriber, at Detroit, or to

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS—The lands will be offered at a minimum price of three dollars per acre. One-fourth cash to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal annual payments with interest annually at seven per cent, payable at the Company's office in Detroit. To those who may wish to pay the full amount of their bids in Cash at the time of sale, a discount of six per cent will be made.

Contracts with purchasers will be made in accordance with the forms already adopted and in use by the Company.

Any additional information that may be desired will be promptly given on application to

GEO. S. FROST, Agent of the Company, Detroit.

## Paper Hangings.

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent,

Importer and Jobber of

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

General House Painter.

ap11-p558-6m 89 Randolph street, Chicago.

A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past, and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.

E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS

E. G. L. FAXON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BEDDING.

On Hand and Made to Order

MATTRASSES,

FEATHER BEDS,

Bolsters,

Pillows,

Comforts,

Linen, &c.

RENOVATED FEATHERS.

The only place in the city for Cured Feathers free from smell of the quill. Also the only place to get the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,

The Best Bed Ever Used.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street.

ap7-p142-1y

E. G. L. FAXON,

CASH JOBBING HOUSE,

NOW OPENING

For Spring Trade.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS,

DECORATIONS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

(ALL COLORS.)

FIGURED PAPER SHADES,

Common and Gilt.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

OIL AND DRY

CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES,

Fixtures,

TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

At the lowest cash prices.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED.

E. G. L. FAXON

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DRAKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

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Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.,

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[oc18-1y]

## Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S

Improved Piano Fortes.

MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS,

Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue,

NEW YORK CITY.

FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY OF TONE AND TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect.

The above instruments can be seen at

ROOT & CADY'S,

95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

## Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—SS. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery—James H. Rees vs. Daniel T. Cleaveland and John C. Haines.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will in pursuance with the mandate in a Decree entered in the above entitled cause, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1862 sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of Cook County, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of MAY, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of the premises described in the Bill of Complaint in said cause, to-wit:—Lot thirty-nine (39), in Pine Grove. Also, Lots five (5,) six (6,) seven (7), eight (8,) nine (9,) and ten (10,) in Block eight (8,) in Hundley's Subdivision of Lots (3) to twenty-one (21); also, of Lots thirty-three (33) to thirty-seven (37), all inclusive in Pine Grove, all situate in Fractional Section twenty-one (21) in Township forty (40), North of Range fourteen (14) east, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, or so much and such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the money due to the said defendant Cleaveland upon the mortgage described in said Bill of Complaint, principal and interest, with the costs, fees and expenses of said sale.

L. C. PAINE FREER,

Master in Chancery of Cook County.

Chicago, April 18th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1862. Tuthill King, Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury, William B. Rogers, Thomas B. King, Horace Warren, Valentine H. Marshall and Elijah Barr—In Chancery.

Affidavit having been made that neither Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall, three of the defendants above named, can be found upon due inquiry, so that process can be served upon them, and said affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 28th day of March, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June next, (1862) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of June, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk.

WILLIAMS, WOODBRIDGE & GRANT, Comp't Sol's.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1862. William T. Burgess vs. Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the first day of April, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William T. Burgess and against the estate of the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, for the sum of Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William T. Burgess, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk.

WM. T. BURGESS, in proper.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, April Term, A. D. 1862. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Union Manufacturing Company.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Union Manufacturing Company, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and against the estate of the said Union Manufacturing Company, for the sum of six thousand ... dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Kane Counties, which said writ have been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Union Manufacturing Company, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

NOTICE.—All the notes and accounts assigned to me by T. B. Carter, on July 15th, 1861, ... will be sold on the 30th day of April next, at ... o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder, for cash, ...

Chicago, March 31, 1862.

## Steamboat Lines.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE

AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.

On the opening of navigation,

A FIRST CLASS STEAMER

Will leave our Dock for the various ports on Lake Superior, calling at Mackinaw and Sault St. Marie. Sailing days will be given hereafter.

A. E. GOODRICH, ... & CO.,

ap14-p556-6m 226 and 228 South Water street.

THE

Western Transportation Co.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following and greatly superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Northwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

*The Upper Lake Line Daily.*

W. T. Co. Steamers. B. C. & C. Line Steamers.

| | |
|---|---|
| TONAWANDA, | FOUNTAIN CITY, |
| FREE STATE, | WENONA, |
| MOHAWK, | MENDOTA, |
| PLYMOUTH, | EVERGREEN CITY, |
| NEPTUNE, | GALENA, |
| MAY FLOWER, | CHICAGO. |

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

*The Detroit Line Daily,*

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers.

| | |
|---|---|
| MISSOURI, | DUNKIRK, |
| ILLINOIS, | CONCORD, |
| SAGINAW, | MARY STEWART |
| OMAR PASHA. | |

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

*Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.*

Central Railroad Steamers.

| | |
|---|---|
| EQUATOR, | EQUINOX, |
| ABAXES, | EUPHRATES, |
| ECLIPSE, | COMET, |
| ROCKET, | MARQUETTE, |
| CUYAHOGA, | ORONTES, |
| FOREST QUEEN. | |

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to E. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, "
A. COLSON, No. 9 Astor House, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN BEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
T. WAIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

C. Y. RICHMOND,

Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.

J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,

Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

ap14-p555-3m

THE

Northern Transportation Co'y

OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between

Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,

With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the

Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the

Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

And at Oswego with a

LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS,

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,

Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 191 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents,

Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

[ap4-p58-6m]

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND

AND

1862 Chicago Line. 1862

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,

BETWEEN

Chicago and Buffalo,

Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a

DAILY LINE

(Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

B., C. & C. Line Stmrs. W. T. Co. Steamers.

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| FOUNTAIN CITY, | MOHAWK, |
| GALENA, | FREE STATE, |
| WENONA, | TONAWANDA, |
| MENDOTA, | PLYMOUTH, |
| CHICAGO, | MAYFLOWER, |
| EVERGREEN CITY. | NEPTUNE. |

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS.

The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage apply to

JOHN H. MORE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, } Ag'ts West'n Transportation Co.,
A. COLSON, } No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
E. H. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House, N. Y.
J. H. WILGUS & CO., Proprietor of Union Express, No. 207 Broadway, N. Y.
W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. 69 Washington st, Boston, Mass.
W. F. HURD, Agent W. T. Co., Boston.
A. A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Central R. R., Albany.
S. G. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., Troy and Albany.
J. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. R. R., Troy, N. York.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis.

SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.,

Office foot of Michigan street Buffalo.

C. Y. RICHMOND,

Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago.

J. W. TUTTLE,

Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago.

A. A. SAMPLE,

Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark street, Chicago.

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862

Shipping and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.

[ap4-p53-3m]

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862

SHIPPING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and points on the Illinois River and St. Louis. Having our own facilities on the Illinois River, we are enabled to give despatch to property shipped by our Line.

Office—Foot of North Lasalle st, Chicago.

## Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. ...

## Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, ... School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

## Railroads.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Fourty miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, March 26th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: ...

[illegible]

G. D. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME!—On and after SUNDAY, February 16th, 1862, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets:

[illegible]

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN

[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

[illegible]

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

[illegible]

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

[illegible]

WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

255 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections,)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (430 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York, (via Allentown), and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt. Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. Toledo, O.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

# The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

## THE CITY.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—Our citizens will be glad to learn that the celebrated and original Hutchinsons are to give one of their charming concerts in this city, in the course of a few days.

☞ McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st., have received the "Diagram of the United States Government," by Slade, a large colored lithograph, with descriptive key; the Private Life of Thomas Jefferson, with engravings; etc.

☞ To-night, it will be recollected, is the occasion of the opening of Hooley's & Campbell's Minstrels, at Metropolitan Hall. The peculiar excellencies of this troupe are fully set forth in their advertisement in another column.

ATLANTIC FOR MAY.—J. R. Walsh, on Madison street, will receive the *Atlantic* for May at 11 o'clock this morning. It did *not arrive* yesterday, as advertised. He has also a fresh supply of the new edition of the "Bay Path," by Dr. Holland, author of "Timothy Titcomb," &c.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The brick block on the north-east corner of Clark and Lake streets is rising to grade by screw force. The building is owned by Hubbard Potter, and occupied by A. H. Miller, Jeweller, and others. The building is to be entirely remodeled and finished off with the modern improvements.

ACCIDENT.—A woman, whose name we could not ascertain, was knocked down, and apparently severely injured by a runaway horse with buggy attached, at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, last evening about 6 o'clock. The horse soon after fell on the sidewalk, but without doing any other serious damage.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The exercises of the graduating class of the Chicago Theological Seminary will be held to-day (April 24,) in the Seminary building, west side of Union Park, commencing promptly at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public are invited to be present.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—Our readers should bear in mind that the extra Philharmonic Concert for the benefit of Balatka, the leader of the Society, takes place on Monday next, the 28th inst. The compliment of an overflowing house is eminently due to the man.

A CHICAGOAN.—Honorable mention is made in another portion of to-day's paper of Second Lieutenant Henry A. Huntington, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Menderhall's Battery. It is a pleasure for us to state that Mr. Huntington is a Chicagoan, and his numerous friends here will read of his exploits with interest.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—The opening at New Burlesque Opera House, at Kingsbury Hall, last evening, was witnessed by a crowded house. The performances were excellent, and gave good satisfaction to all in attendance. "Kingdom Coming," the new negro melody, brought out much applause. It will have an extended popularity wherever introduced.

MARINE.—The favorable wind of Tuesday pretty thoroughly cleared our harbor of vessels. But the present prevailing strong north winds will bring in a large fleet in a few hours. We hear of many vessels on their way to this port. The prices paid for freights yesterday show a handsome margin for vessel owners, although less than one-half what was paid last fall.

AN OLD SETTLER GONE.—Mr. William Wesencraft, one of the oldest residents of the county, and who has lived at Lyons since 1834, died at that place after a lingering illness, aged 48 years, on the morning of the 22d inst. Mr. Wesencraft had filled various county offices with honor during the past ten years. His funeral is to take place from No. 33 West Washington street to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—A lady, while making some purchases at a dry-goods store on Lake st., yesterday, had her pocket picked of about thirty dollars in money, while examining some goods at the counter. As no gentlemen were in the store at the time, it is supposed that a female pickpocket has again made her appearance here. Ladies who go out shopping should keep well posted as to the location of their portmonnais.

WATER TO BE SHUT OFF.—The Board of Public Works give notice that the water will be shut off from the City Water Works, all over the City, this (Thursday) evening, from 6:30, and not let on until the next morning. Necessary repairs to be made at the engine house, is the occasion for this. All persons who are supplied with water from the Public Works, will perceive the necessity of being prepared for this emergency before the time named.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.—The great leading war claim firm of our city—Messrs. Snyder, Cook & Co.—are about to publish (will be ready in two days) a compilation of soldiers' pay, pension and bounty money laws, passed since the adoption of the Constitution, together with United States Court decisions, and explanatory notes. This book is calculated to fill a void in the law and military literature of the country. Orders for the work coming from all sections of the loyal States, promise an unparalleled sale of the publication.

GOING INTO BUSINESS ON BORROWED CAPITAL.—A young lad by the name of John Hawley, lately determined to go into the tobacco business on a capital of brass, and laid his plans to abstract material enough from the establishment of John H. Meyer, No. 74 Dearborn street, to set himself up in the trade. He carried off tobacco in his pockets to the value of about $50, and was then detected and arrested. After an examination before Justice Akin, yesterday morning, the enterprising young tobacconist was held in $300 for trial at the Recorder's Court.

PRESENTATION SWORD.—Chaplain Anderson, of the 37th Illinois Volunteers, has shown us a rich sword which he has purchased for Lieut. Blodgett, of Co. D, of that regiment. The sword is presented to Lieut. Blodgett by the men of his company as a token of their esteem for him as a man and officer, and in acknowledgment of his gallant bearing on the field during the late battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas. The blade is of fine steel, possessing great elasticity and strength, and is most beautifully figured with national emblems. The guard is a springshield, and adorned with a rich brilliante, and the scabbard, which is of richly embossed leather, is heavily chased on the bands. Accompanying the sword is a gold sword-knot, and a beautifully figured belt. Lieut. Blodgett knows nothing of this presentation on the part of his men, and the surprise will be complete, when he receives it on the field at Cassville.

THE IRONSIDES.—One of the staunchest crafts plying upon Lake Michigan is the Ironsides, Captain Wm. Wadsworth. The captain left an eastern port a day or two since, bound for Chicago, behind some twenty-five other vessels, bringing four hundred and nine tons of coal, and got here ahead of them, notwithstanding the ice and other obstructions, being but eight days in making the run from Cleveland. The indomitable perseverance of Captain Wadsworth was well repaid in the fact that the Ironsides had the honor of bringing the first cargo of coal to Chicago the present spring. Speaking of coal, the Iron Mountain coal brought by the Ironsides, and consigned to Messrs. Bryant & Woodruff, of this city, is a new brand, excellent for generating steam, and in many respects of superior quality. We can cheerfully recommend this firm for fair dealing. They have coal for sale by the cargo or by the ton, and those who are about to purchase would consult their own interests by calling upon them.

TO THE BENEVOLENT CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.—The "Sisters of Mercy" beg to call the attention of the benevolent ladies and gentlemen of Chicago to the Fair at Bryan Hall for the benefit of the destitute orphans confided to their care, and hope that it is not asking too much to request a visit from all who have their hearts in the right place, to contribute something to defray the heavy debt incurred for the support of the orphans during the past severe winter. They ask this with an entire confidence that they will not be refused. Let it be remembered that while they make this request on behalf of the orphans, that several of the "Sisters of Mercy" from this city are attending to the sick and wounded of Pittsburg, on board the hospital steamers. Many of them traveled six miles on the battle-field on Sunday the 13th inst., and in the evening attended to the sick and wounded on board the steamer "Empress." Remember the golden rule, "Do as you would be done by." Visit the fair, and help the orphans.

## THE CITY ELECTION.

### Official Returns of Votes Cast for Mayor, Aldermen and Constables in the Different Wards.

| Wards | Districts | Mayor: F. C. Sherman | Mayor: C. N. Holden | Treas'er: F. H. Cutting | Treas'er: W. H. Rice | Collector: F. Malzing | Collector: John Baker | Att'ney: G. A. Meech | Att'ney: Ira W. Buel | Surveyor: M. McDermott | Surveyor: Geo. W. Wilson | Engineers: U. P. Harris, Ch'f Eng'r | Engineers: W. P. Powell, 1st Ass't Eng'r | Engineers: W. B. Bateham, 2d Ass't Eng'r | For City of Chicago Electing its own Officers | Ag'nst City of Chicago Electing its own Officers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 316 | 301 | 295 | 309 | 302 | 370 | 294 | 409 | 297 | 296 | 315 | 316 | 316 | 720 | 64 |
| 1 | 2 | 209 | 297 | 206 | 240 | 159 | 291 | 217 | 227 | 204 | 243 | 446 | 446 | 446 | 449 | .. |
| 2 | 1 | 565 | 449 | 478 | 464 | 490 | 451 | 499 | 440 | 471 | 474 | 951 | 951 | 951 | 945 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 328 | 299 | 299 | 333 | 305 | 336 | 297 | 295 | 294 | 301 | 695 | 695 | 695 | 690 | .. |
| 3 | 1 | 513 | 410 | 361 | 455 | 408 | 444 | 494 | 444 | 476 | 442 | 941 | 941 | 941 | 941 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | 207 | 55 | 205 | 56 | 79 | 198 | 209 | 54 | 207 | 55 | 263 | 264 | 264 | 264 | .. |
| 4 | 1 | 325 | 178 | 350 | 190 | 344 | 195 | 324 | 195 | 345 | 194 | 545 | 548 | 545 | 540 | .. |
| 4 | 2 | 104 | 77 | 100 | 86 | 17 | 160 | 100 | 86 | 100 | 86 | 186 | 186 | 186 | no ret'ns | .. |
| 5 | 1 | 569 | 668 | 604 | 713 | 820 | 687 | 505 | 715 | 498 | 717 | 1218 | 1223 | 1221 | 1217 | 3 |
| 5 | 2 | 131 | 201 | 152 | 199 | 138 | 198 | 131 | 195 | 131 | 199 | 331 | 330 | 329 | 340 | 12 |
| 6 | 1 | 344 | 416 | 343 | 423 | 305 | 398 | 338 | 430 | 338 | 428 | 773 | 773 | 773 | 773 | .. |
| 6 | 2 | 377 | 325 | 375 | 324 | 375 | 326 | 335 | 322 | 370 | 326 | 696 | 696 | 696 | 705 | .. |
| 6 | 3 | 45 | 176 | 50 | 179 | 55 | 175 | 51 | 180 | 50 | 180 | 230 | 230 | 204 | 230 | .. |
| 7 | 1 | 701 | 446 | 690 | 455 | 688 | 458 | 667 | 481 | 688 | 457 | 1152 | 1153 | 1153 | no ret'ns | .. |
| 7 | 2 | 388 | 484 | 387 | 533 | 362 | 571 | 367 | 518 | 367 | 517 | 886 | 886 | 879 | 888 | 1 |
| 8 | 1 | 530 | 373 | 488 | 423 | 536 | 405 | 484 | 423 | 484 | 415 | 915 | 915 | 873 | 890 | 10 |
| 9 | 1 | 490 | 241 | 416 | 251 | 423 | 344 | 467 | 263 | 405 | 235 | 690 | 690 | 660 | 645 | .. |
| 10 | 1 | 710 | 210 | 735 | 192 | 719 | 182 | 733 | 198 | 725 | 193 | 919 | 920 | 920 | 917 | .. |
| 10 | 2 | 430 | 359 | 430 | 300 | 426 | 302 | 419 | 311 | 428 | 303 | 733 | 733 | 733 | 732 | .. |
| 10 | 3 | 239 | 203 | 240 | 201 | 230 | 202 | 240 | 201 | 229 | 202 | 441 | 441 | 441 | no ret'ns | .. |
| | | 7494 | 6346 | 7361 | 6548 | 6076 | 6697 | 7338 | 6461 | 7338 | 6525 | 13796 | 13808 | 13725 | 11894 | 93 |

| Wards | Districts | Aldermen | | Aldermen | | Constables | | Constables | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | J. T. Edwards | 511 | N. S. Davis | 312 | C. F. Chilson | 538 | | |
| 1 | 2 | " | 243 | " | 201 | " | 230 | | |
| | | | 754 | | 513 | | 768 | | |
| 2 | 1 | C. B. Heartt | 457 | Peter Shimp | 478 | C. T. Bogue | 543 | M. Hayes | 399 |
| 2 | 2 | " | 294 | " | 402 | " | 302 | " | 39 |
| | | | 749 | | 880 | | 845 | | 739 |
| 3 | 1 | J. A. Hahn | 534 | H. H. Haaf | 293 | John Baldwin | 479 | Wm. Voltner | 444 |
| 3 | 2 | " | 209 | " | 53 | " | 56 | " | 207 |
| | | | 743 | | 446 | | 535 | | 651 |
| 4 | 1 | John Bowman | 192 | A. Schall | 341 | James Haley | 324 | G. G. Chilcote | 313 |
| 4 | 2 | " | 67 | " | 119 | " | 106 | " | 80 |
| | | | 259 | | 460 | | 430 | | 293 |
| 5 | 1 | W. A. Groves | 671 | L. P. Cheney | 551 | R. Carthew | 745 | Martin White | 464 |
| 5 | 2 | " | 191 | " | 137 | " | 198 | " | 198 |
| | | | 862 | | 688 | | 943 | | 592 |
| 6 | 1 | F. C. Brown | 421 | P. M. Ginness / G. VanHollen 75 | 271 | J. Schoenewald | 385 | Lewis Herbst | 376 |
| | | | | | | " | 252 | " | 446 |
| 6 | 2 | " | 236 | 42 | 354 | " | 122 | " | 90 |
| 6 | 3 | " | 120 | 64 | 46 | | | | |
| | | | 779 | 181 | 673 | | 759 | | 921 |
| 7 | 1 | E. Shipman | 459 | Jas. Conlan | 676 | H. Cunningham | 694 | John D. Clery / J Bass 141 | 115 |
| 7 | 2 | " | 543 | " | 338 | " | 347 | J. Kuntz 65 / H. Blacker 14 | |
| | | | 1003 | | 1014 | | 1041 | | |
| 8 | | A. Saunderson | 335 | C. L. Woodman | 577 | C. Tunnicliff | 501 | M. Murray | 396 |
| 9 | | W. T. Shufeldt | 406 | C. Beckwith / S. F. Clary 38 | 287 | M. McMahon | 440 | Samuel Ellis | 232 |
| 10 | 1 | R. Sheridan | 584 | Geo. H. Young / S.F.White 127 | 180 | M. Fleming | 716 | A. Adcock | 200 |
| 10 | 2 | " | 260 | 154 | 314 | " | 413 | " | 292 |
| 10 | 3 | " | 219 | 18 | 204 | " | 225 | " | 216 |
| | | | 1063 | 299 | 707 | | 1354 | | 708 |

### Camp Douglas.

Nothing of importance has occurred at Camp Douglas for the past twenty-four hours. The deaths among the prisoners for the last twenty-four hours have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| V. L. Lewis, Co. C, 8th Texas | 1 |
| D. H. Speers, Co. B, 14th Miss | 1 |
| H. Hamilton, Co. A, 13th Texas | 1 |
| Before reported | 223 |
| Total deaths | 226 |

The sanitary condition of the prisoners has not improved during the last two or three days. There are now nearly 400 in the hospital.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—Sunday last, Easter day, was the sixth anniversary of the inauguration of St. John's Parish. On the evening of that day, the rector, Rev. H. N. Bishop, delivered his annual pastoral sermon, in which he gave a brief history of the origin and progress of the parish. He stated that since his ministry in the parish, which in fact commenced with its organization, eligible lots had been secured for both a church and rectory, a commodious church edifice erected, an excellent organ obtained, a comfortable parsonage built, and at this moment the corporation of the parish is entirely free from debt.

The records of the parish show that during the six years of its organization there have been about nine hundred services in the church, at every one of which there was either a sermon or a lecture; the holy communion has been administered more than 70 times; 31 adults have been baptised; 138 persons have been confirmed, and more than 300 persons have been added to the communion of the church. There are now more than one hundred families, numbering over five hundred individuals, belonging to the parish. There are about one hundred communicants, in good and regular standing. In the period named, fifty-five marriages and sixty-eight funerals were solemnized.

Attached to the parish is a Sunday School, numbering at present three hundred and three teachers and scholars—the average attendance about two hundred. In the sermon alluded to, the Rector spoke in high praise of this branch of the church. He gave credit to the Sunday School Teacher's Association for the high prosperity of the school.

The Rector also called attention to the excellent labors of the Ladies' Benevolent Association connected with the church. It had been a great help to the parish from the start. Their labors had been particularly arduous during the past fall and winter, within which time they had made up and forwarded to Cairo numerous articles for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers.

The amount raised by subscriptions and otherwise in the parish from its organization, had reached something over $26,000—a considerable portion of which has been bestowed in works of charity outside of the church expenses. The Rector spoke with deep gratitude of the kindness, affection and respect shown to him from the first day of his ministry in the parish till now. He then went on to show what he had been endeavoring to do in the way of preaching the Gospel. He said that above and beyond all else he had preached "Christ and Him crucified," while at the same time he had been entirely loyal to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On Easter Monday the election for Wardens and Vestrymen resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, all but two of whom were old members:

*Senior Warden*—Job Carpenter.
*Junior Warden*—Frederick A. Bryan.
*Vestrymen*—A. Groesbeck, M. D., Eli L. Canfield, Geo. M. Sutton, Peyton R. Chandler, George Elacott, Shepherd Johnson, Alex. Hesler, C. R. Jordan, D. W. Page, P. Randell.

THE ACCIDENT TO ANDREW GROSSMAN.—We made a bare statement of the fact that the body of a man by the name of Grossman had been found in the vicinity of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Junction, in these columns of yesterday. Coroner James furnishes the following account of the manner of the decease of Mr. Gossman: It would appear that he had been up to the city during Monday to purchase some small articles, and took the 11.45 p. m. train on the Rock Island Road, for his home, which is about one mile north of the Junction. When about one-third of a mile this side of the Junction it is supposed that he leaped from the train, running probably at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour, and striking heavily upon some ties lying by the side of the track, was seriously hurt internally. He lay in the rain and storm where he had fallen, the package of sugar and other articles beneath him, from about twelve o'clock that night, until six o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he was discovered and taken to his father's house in a state of insensibility, and expired in the course of about three hours. A verdict of death from internal injuries, received as above set forth, was rendered by the Coroner's Jury. Mr. Grossman was a young man of twenty-four years, temperate in his habits, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He resided with his parents, who are almost inconsolable from their loss.

THEATRICAL.—The great success of Mr. Chanfrau's play, "The Mysteries and Miseries of New York," has induced Mr. McVicker to produce it again this evening. Those who have not already seen the piece should by all means attend. The first act of the play should be witnessed to the end of obtaining a correct estimate of all its beauties.

The "Octoroon"—by far the best drama ever written on the subject of slavery—is shortly to be produced here, with Mr. Chanfrau as "Uncle Pete," and Miss Hosmer as "Zoe," which will be a great improvement upon previous casts. We understand the new melody, "Kingdom Coming," will be introduced in the play.

### A Card of Thanks.

In consequence of the immediate and urgent necessities of our sick and wounded soldiers brought in such numbers from the bloody field of Shiloh, the Ladies of the Camp Douglas Aid Society, have been suddenly called upon by our Sanitary Commission for an amount of garments which, under ordinary circumstances, it would have been utterly impossible for them to supply at so short notice. They would have failed, and much suffering would have been unalleviated, had it not been for the kindness of Mr. Ludlow, of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., who, for the past ten days, has entirely surrendered to them the use of his rooms and machines, and the assistance of some of his operators. For this generosity, and for the innumerable little kindnesses with which he has so continually accompanied it, the ladies of the Society tender him their most heart felt thanks, and will ever feel their indebtedness. They are also much obliged to the ladies not members of the Society, who have so efficiently assisted them.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LLOYD MURDER CASE.—In the Superior Court, before Judge Higgins, the testimony on the part of the people was continued in the case of John Garrity and Wm. Gibbons, charged with and indicted for the murder of the sailor, Lloyd, on the 18th of March last. The witnesses thus far have not revealed any material facts not previously sworn to before Coroner James. Alexander Henderson, John Barrett and James B. Dutch, were examined during the day. We do not deem it necessary to reproduce their testimony to the exclusion of stirring war news and new advertisements.

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION IN COURT.—It has been known that for some time the Board of Education of this city has had in contemplation the purchase of a stock of books used in the public schools, with a view of supplying them to the pupils at cost prices, the Board proposing to purchase them at publisher's prices. A special committee of the Board have had the matter in charge for some time, and at the last meeting reported in favor of purchasing the books upon the terms and prices proposed by S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago. This action of the Board has caused much complaint among other dealers and publishers, who allege that there was unfairness or perhaps a want of fairness in the award. The matter was therefore held under advisement by the committee. But on Monday Mr. P. T. Sherlock, the dealer in second hand books, applied through counsel to the Hon. J. M. Wilson, of the Chancery branch of the Superior Court, for an injunction to restrain the Board, its officers, committees and the School Agent, from making any contract for books, or from purchasing books, or for becoming liable in any way for the purchase of books, or from the diversion of any of the school fund for any such purpose. Judge Wilson granted the injunction, and we believe notice of it was served upon all the parties on Tuesday.

The plan proposed by the Board, intended that the books should be delivered by the Superintendent to the Principals of the several schools, to be by them delivered to the pupils at cost prices, for cash; that as the cash was thus obtained from the sale of the books it should be paid over to the publisher. This required no actual expenditure of money for purchase of the books, though it did involve a liability. It is denied that the city government or the School Board have any power to use any part of the school fund, or to charge that fund with any liability, except for the payment of teacher's salaries, and the erection and furnishing of school-houses.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 395—Chancery. E. J. Stone, et al vs J. J. White, et al; on motion of complainant's solicitor, leave given to amend the bill, upon their paying the Marshal's costs. No. 637—J. Reed et al, vs L. C. Buell; on motion and affidavit filed *fi fa* to issue forthwith on judgment of the 19th inst. No. 449—R. F. Hooper vs Hamilton Jeffers; on motion and affidavit filed, writ of possession, and *fi fa* to issue forthwith.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre.*—Cases continued as follows: Nos 585, 586, 587, 591, 594, 596, 597, 599, 600, and 658.

No 555—Chancery. M. Reich vs Isabella W. Crouse, et al; Master's report filed, confirmed and decree. No 910—James Long vs Benjamin Kendrick; motion to dismiss sustained, and appeal dismissed with *procedendo*, and ten days given him in which to prepare and file bill. No. 876—Joseph H. Mayborne vs. P. B. Pratt; plaintiff ruled to file bill of particulars. Leave given defendant to file plea of payment. No. 584—Charles E. Kenyon vs. Calvin M. Ely; appeal dismissed with *procedendo* for want of prosecution. No. 589—Geo. B. Summer, vs. John L. Wilson; same order. No. 590—Joseph Vebon vs. Jacob Reihm; dismissed at defend't's costs. No. 592—C. E. Durand, et al, vs J. M. Dalton, et al; cause submitted to court for trial, and judgment for plaintiff for $58.89 and costs. No 595—Wm. H. Bushnell vs. The Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, located at Dubuque, Iowa No 556 and 598—taken under advisement. No. 598—Clifton Angrave vs H. Burwell, et al; on trial. No. 613—City of Chicago vs. Charles Fink, et al; dismissed, each party to pay one-half the costs of the court—the plaintiff to pay the costs of the court below.


BOARDING.—Desirable suits of unfurnished rooms, May 1st, Nos. 1 and 3, Van Buren street. apr24 6t

☞ A good shade hanger wanted. Apply to E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street.

HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.—This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. ap 23-d2t-wit

ASTHMA AND COUGHS relieved by "Brown's Troches." ap21-2t

SOMETHING NEW.—Plume's Patent Boots and Shoes made to order by Jewett, 5 Custom House Place. ap19 6t

GAS FITTING.—Careful workmen to move and put up gas fixtures and gas pipe at 182 Lake street, H. M. Wilmarth ap 17-15t

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get new styles at low figures, 182 Lake street, H M Wilmarth ap 17-15t

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-b281-ly


### DIED.

In this city April 22d, CARRIE MARIA, daughter of E. B. and Harriet W. Taylor, aged two years, four months and twenty days.

☞ Other Northwestern please copy.


# DENTAL

Dental Chairs, Spittoons, Lathes, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Vulcanizing Machines, and Material for Vulcanite Work.

# DEPOT.

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LOST.—$60.00 Lost in a small roll. Two twenty and two ten dollar bills, all Government money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Tribune Office.


## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23.

Bankers still complain of a want of such paper as they are disposed to discount. Navigation, it is true, is open, but the fleet that has left port was loaded, some of it, weeks ago, and the event, though stimulating and hopeful, has not as yet made any considerable movement noticeable at the banks. The Buffalo fleet is beginning to arrive, and it is expected that shippers will make more paper, and business will begin to move off in its accustomed volume.

It was expected that the suspension of specie payments and the redemption of bank issues by Treasury notes, would induce a large issue of bank paper. This is already being realized as fast as circumstances will permit. The New York State and other Eastern banks are sending their currency West, for New York exchange at the best rates they can get under ¼ per cent., and we can see scarcely any limit to this practice. With a fair demand for our staples, were it not for this, we see not how New York exchange could maintain even its present low figures. The maximum price of ¼ premium has ruled here for so many months that our merchants, when remembering the ruinous rates heretofore paid, are entirely content with things as they are; but they must not be surprised if they buy it at a discount before long, in spite of all the currency the Eastern banks can get into circulation at the West. Our people regard our own home currency as the safest, and for us it is now, in all respects, the best.

The demand for N. Y. exchange is not keeping pace with the supply. We quote the buying range at par@¼; but the higher price can rarely be obtained, except by customers on small parcels. The banks sell freely at ¼ premium.

The demand for gold is light. The brokers pay 1½, and we hear that a few offer 1¾; but lower is the more usual figure. The selling range is, 1½@2 per cent., the latter for small retail parcels by some of the brokers; 1¾@1¾ being the more usual figures. Prices are mainly nominal and follow the N. Y. market, as very little changes hands here on any terms.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of Monday says:

The money market was easy all last week, and closed with an abundant supply of money offering on call at 5@6 per cent. First class paper sells at 5@6c for short, and 6@7 for long dates. Certificates of indebtedness (of which the Treasury Department is redeeming 20 per cent from first hands) are wanted at 97⅞. Treasury notes, bearing 7 3-10 interest are worth par; 6 per cent notes are worth 100⅛. Legal tender notes, which are being paid out by government to soldiers, contractors and holders of indebtedness certificates, are finding their way into our market, but are not abundant enough to be generally circulated. Notwithstanding the inflation which is in progress, not only through the agency of the Government, but likewise through the banks, which are availing themselves of the present opportunity to increase their circulation, there is still no redundance of currency here as yet. Money has fallen from 7 to 5 per cent., and would fall still lower but for the willingness of the sub-Treasurer to receive on deposit any amount of money at 5 per cent. interest; but this is due rather to a general anticipation of the future than to any actual experience of a plethora. In fact, the inflation has not yet begun to be actually felt. The sixty million of demand notes have been absorbed at the West, where they took the place of a poorer currency, and really added nothing to the volume of money in circulation. The banks have just begun to realize that this is their harvest time, and that they ought to expand. As to the legal tender notes, they have not yet found their way, in any quantities, to the financial centres. In the course of a short period of time the results which have been so confidently predicted will probably be actually witnessed. Our bank currency will begin to be redundant, and at the same time large amounts of money, in the shape of legal tender notes, will be seeking employment here.

The foreign exchange market closed yesterday at about 112@½ for bankers' bills on London, and 5.15@5.07½ for bankers' bills on Paris. Rates fell fully half per cent last week, and gold declined about ⅛. The decline in exchange takes speculators by surprise, as it is evident we are not exporting as much produce as we are importing goods. So long, however, as the difference can be made up with gold, without causing the price of bullion to advance, bills must remain where they are. Foreign observers predicted that by the close of April sterling bills would be selling in New York at 120, and gold at 8@10 per cent premium.

From the *Evening Post* of Monday, we quote the following:

Money is in easy supply at 5@6 per cent. on call. Prime paper is in good demand at 5½@6½ per cent.

Gold is ⅛ per cent. higher, and in active demand, closing with sales at 101⅝ against 101½ on Saturday. Nearly all the sales were at 101⅝.

The deposits of United States notes with the Assistant Treasurer, on 5 per cent. interest, promise to be very large again to-day. The new certificate for the public is now used. The bank certificate will be ready in a few days.

The American Bank Note Company has sent to Washington all the $500 and $1,000 legal tender notes amounting to $25,000,000. The aggregate of all denominations sent to Washington to date is $47,000,000.

The Weekly Bank Statement shows an increase in every department, though the specie average has probably reached its highest point for the present. The loans have increased $490,000, the deposits nearly a million and half dollars.

The comparison with last week is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| April 12—Loans | $122,583,580 |
| " 20 " | 123,070,263 |
| Increase | $486,683 |
| April 12—Specie | $34,594,668 |
| " 20 " | 31,671,528 |
| Increase | $76,860 |
| April 12—Circulation | $8,004,843 |
| " 20 " | 8,064,663 |
| Increase | $59,820 |
| April 12—Net deposits | $93,159,063 |
| " 20 " | 95,179,340 |
| Increase | $1,420,277 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following are the official tables of the trade of New York for the week and since Jan. 1:

IMPORTS.

| For the week. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry goods | $655,050 | 629,374 | 1,222,204 |
| Gen. merchandise | 3,214,809 | 2,038,617 | 7,084,209 |
| Total for week | $3,869,859 | 2,667,991 | 2,306,413 |
| Previously rep | 71,023,708 | 53,508,358 | 49,131,708 |
| Since Jan 1 | $74,893,567 | 56,176,349 | 52,328,131 |

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

| | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $2,156,377 | 2,642,773 | 2,458,529 |
| Previously rep | 22,437,286 | 35,674,505 | 34,903,292 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $24,593,513 | 38,317,277 | 37,361,831 |

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

| | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $635,618 | none. | 698,422 |
| Previously rep | 7,841,717 | 2,896,269 | 12,032,063 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $8,477,335 | 2,896,262 | 12,730,495 |

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW YORK.

| | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $69,000 | $3,658,000 |
| February | 1,083,000 | 3,777,000 |
| March | 302,000 | 2,471,000 |
| Total | $1,474,000 | $8,906,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Excess of exports for the first quarter of this year | $7,432,000 |
| Receipts from California in 1861 | 10,141,418 |
| " " in 1862 | 6,265,496 |
| Deficit for first quarter, 1862 | 3,875,922 |

## COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour brls. | Wheat bu. | Corn bu. | Oats bu. | Rye. bu. | Bar. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lake | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Canal | 10 | 3705 | 24877 | .... | 1600 | 800 |
| G & C U R R | 200 | 2000 | 341 | 61 | 331 | .... |
| R I R R | 100 | 350 | .... | .... | .... | 2000 |
| Ill C R R | 722 | 700 | 350 | .... | .... | 260 |
| C B & Q R R | .... | 298 | 3467 | .... | 770 | .... |
| C & N W R R | 326 | 1451 | .... | 286 | 312 | .... |
| A & St L R R | 124 | .... | 1050 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 1482 | 8504 | 29565 | 347 | 3013 | 3060 |

| | Seeds lbs. | La'd lbs. | H'gs lbs. | Tall'w lbs. | Cattle No. | Hides lbs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal | .... | 43860 | .... | .... | .... | 100 |
| G & C U R R | 2900 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6300 |
| R I R R | .... | 18498 | 110 | .... | 119 | .... |
| Ill C R R | 200 | 1895 | .... | .... | 8 | 23 |
| C B & Q R R | .... | 200034 | 887 | .... | 31 | 930 |
| C & N W | .... | .... | .... | .... | 46 | 1651 |
| A & St L | .... | 424 | 100 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 3100 | 264111 | 1097 | .... | 204 | 9381 |

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour brls. | Wheat bu. | Corn bu. | Oats bu. | Rye. bu. | Bar. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | .... | 122780 | 77975 | .... | .... | 3900 |
| Oswego | .... | 16450 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | .... | 139230 | 77975 | .... | .... | 3900 |

The steamer *Bohemian*, with Liverpool advices to the 11th instant was telegraphed this morning—reporting an advance of 6d on flour; wheat steady and firm; corn quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged.

This news caused a buoyant market on 'Change for breadstuffs, and with increased orders, a general improvement took place.

In flour there was unusual briskness, and prices advanced 5@10c ₩ brl—the improvement being more noticeable in straight lots of good brands of spring extra. About 11,000 brls changed hands at $3.70@4.10 for medium to good spring extra, $4.50 for very choice do, and $4.75@5.00 for white winter extras. There was a good demand for spring superfine, but the offerings were very light. The most of the transactions were at a range of $3.80@4.00 for good round hoop extras.

The Wheat market was also more active, and prices advanced ½@1c per bushel—the full improvement scarcely being sustained towards the close. About 75,000 bushels [illegible] changed hands, at 78@79½c for N[illegible] No. 2 Spring. At the c[illegible] and firm at 74c for No. [illegible]

The Corn market [illegible] owing to the light c[illegible] The demand was fair and p[illegible] about 38,000 bushels having changed hands, at 25c for old River Mixed afloat; 25½c for New Mixed afloat; 24½c for Rejected afloat; and 26c for old Mixed in store.

Oats were in good demand; but buyers and sellers were apart—only 1,500 bushels being sold at 20½c for No 1 in store. Rye was in active demand, and ½c better, with sales of 14,000 bu at 44@44½c for No 1 in store. Barley was scarce and firm, with light sales at 48@56c, according to sample. Highwines were dull and nominal. Buyers still offer 18½c, but holders will not make concessions, and the market is consequently inactive. Clover Seed is scarce and 25c higher—sales ranging from $4.50@5.00. Timothy is inactive—buyers and sellers being apart—and the sales are light at $1.35@1.55.

The Provision market is quiet. There is a good demand for Extra Mess Beef, but the supply is now very light, and the market is firm. To-day 400 brls late packed was sold at $11.50. Bulk Meats were more active—principally in Shoulders, of which there was sold about 130,000 lbs, at 3c loose, and 3¼@3½c packed. Sides are in limited demand at 4½c, loose. Hams, however, are dull and it is difficult to sell at even a decline. A lot of 75 brls pickled Hams was sold at $10.00, and 6,000 brls smoked Hams at 5½c packed. Lard is very quiet, and we note light sales of prime Kettle at 7@7½c. There is no inquiry whatever for Mess Pork, and the market is dull and nominal.

Freights were more active to-day, but there was no change in rates. We report engagements of 13 vessels—nearly all of the first upward-bound fleet—at 7½c for wheat, and 7c for corn, to Buffalo.

"Amber Iowa."

The Directors of the Board of Trade have changed the name of the grade of wheat known as "Northwestern Club" to "Amber Iowa"—the change to take effect on and after the 1st of May next.

### Inspectors of Flour.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day appointed Messrs Stephen Dales and John Crighton inspectors of flour for the ensuing year.

### Navigation Open to Lake Superior.

From an extract which we clip from the Detroit *Advertiser* of yesterday, we notice that the ice had nearly all disappeared from Sault Ste. Marie River, and that vessels would have no difficulty in getting through.

### Saginaw Salt.

The schrs. *Starlight* and *Quickstep* arrived at this port to-day from Saginaw, with about 4,800 brls of Saginaw Salt. It was consigned to R. McChesney, Esq., who is commissioned to sell it. The quality is said to be superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market, and it is put up in better packages than the Syracuse Salt. We have no doubt but the Saginaw Salt trade will speedily become an important branch of the commerce of this city.

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the Seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Steady and active. The engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo:—brigs Sultan, Young America, Mechanic, and schrs. Saranac, Starlight, Cornelia, Niagara, C. N. Johnson, Comet, and Canopus—all with wheat, at 7½c; schrs. Mary Collins, Col. Ellsworth and W. S. Pierson, corn, at 7c.

FLOUR—Received, 1,482 brls; none shipped by Lake. Market for Spring extras buoyant and active—closing at an advance of 5@10c per brl. Sales were:—1,000 brls "Wacousta" r. h. Spring extra at $4.10 del; 100 brls "Lawrence" r. h. do at $4.10 del; 300 brls "Cedar Rapids" r. h. at $4.05 del; 1,000 brls "Autocrat" r. h. at $4.05 del; 1,000 brls "Hodson's xxx" r. h. at $4.00 del; 421 brls "Prairie State" r. h. at $4.00 del; 100 brls "Gillet & Hines" r. h. at $4.00 in store—subject to storage; 200 brls "Chicago Mills" f. h. at $4.00 del; 300 brls "Canada" and 100 brls "Autocrat" f. h. at $4.00 del; 100 brls "Waterloo" r. h. at $4.00 del; 500 brls good Iowa r. h. extra at $4.00 del; 500 brls "Kane Co." at $4.00 del; 500 brls Wisconsin r. h. extra at $4.00 del; 400 brls good f. and r. h. extra in lots, at $4.00 del; 500 brls good Wisconsin r. h. extra at $3.90 del; 500 brls good Iowa r. h. extra in two lots, at $3.90 del; 800 brls "South Bend" f. and r. h. at $3.80 del; 500 brls "Xenia" at $3.93 del; 500 brls do on p. t.; 500 brls "Fox River" at $3.80 del; 200 brls medium extra at $3.70 del; 80 brls "Olletta" winter at $4.75 del; 100 brls winter super at $3.90 on track; 100 brls "People's Mills" (Palmyra) choice white winter at $5.00 del; 200 brls "Becker's Double Extra" choice spring at $4.50 del.

WHEAT—Received, 8,504 bu; shipped, 139,230 bu. Market advanced ½@1c, and active. Sales were:—3,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 78c; 3,000 bu do at 78½c; 25,000 bu do at 79c; 7,500 bu do at 79½c; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73c; 3,000 bu do at 73½c; 1,000 bu do at 73½c; 38,000 bu do at 74c.

CORN—Received, 29,565 bu; shipped 77,975 bu. The demand for Corn was fair, but the firmness of holders rendered transactions light. Sales were: 20,000 bu prime old River Mixed, to arrive, at 26c, afloat; 10,000 bu New Canal Mixed at 25½c, afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected Canal at 24½c, afloat; 3,000 bu Old Mixed, in store, at 26c; by sample, 150 bgs new Corn at 26c, del.

OATS—Received, 347 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 1,000 bu No. 1, in store, at 20½c.

RYE—Received, 3,013 bu. Market firm. Sales, 10,000 bu No. 1, in store, at 44½c; 4,000 bu do at 44c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,060 bu; shipped, 3,900 bu. Market firm. Sales, 200 bgs prime at 56c, on track; 900 bu medium at 49c, del; 800 bu do at 48c, on track.

PROVISIONS.—MESS PORK—No demand and market nominal at $10.00@10.50. CUT MEATS—Dull. Sales 50,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders, city cut, at 3c loose; 60,000 do at 3½c packed; 20,000 lbs country cut do at 3¼c packed; 6,000 lbs smoked sugar-cured Hams at 5½c packed in hhds; 75 brls pickled hams at $10.00. LARD—Dull and neglected. Sales 40 trcs prime country Kettle at 7c; 80 trcs do at 7¼c; 15 trcs and 30 kegs medium do at 6¾c. BEEF—Extra mess in good demand. Sales 400 brls at $11.50—late packed.

SEEDS—Received 3,100lbs. CLOVER—Scarce and 25c higher. Sales 40 bags good at $4.50; 14 bu in lots at $5.00. TIMOTHY—Inactive. Sales 40 bags prime at $1.35; 34 bags good at $1.30 · 15 bags common at $1.25.

HIGHWINES—Received 365 brls. Market inactive and dull. Buyers offer 18½c, and holders ask 19½@20c.

ALCOHOL—12 brls at 45c.

TALLOW—In active demand and firm. Sales 160 brls prime packing house at 7¾; 30 brls country at 7@7¼c.

HIDES—Market quiet. We quote:—Dry Flint at 13@14c; Green cured 5¾@6c; Green Country 5½@5¾c.

DRIED APPLES—36 brls and 60 bags prime Eastern Apples at 7c.

BROOM CORN—4 tons good at $75.00.

BUTTER—34 firkins prime at 9½c.

EGGS—Fresh 6@6½c ₩ doz.

BEEF CATTLE.—Received, 204 head. Market quiet but firm. Sales,

| Beeves | Av'g. | Price. | Beeves | Av'g. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 1097 | 3.00 | 12 | 1375 | 3.00 |
| 12 | 1100 | 3.00 | | | |

HOGS—Received, 1,097. Market more active and without material change. Sales:

| Hogs. | Avg. | Price. | Hogs. | Avg. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | 236 | $2.90 | 49 | 227 | $1.80 |
| 75 | 232 | 3.10 | 164 | 230 | 2.80 |
| 28 | 250 | 3.00 | 95 | 190 | 2.70 |
| 171 | 220 | 2.80 | | | |

SHEEP—129 Sheep, averaging 115 lbs at $4.00.

### The Crop Prospect in Illinois.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 23d.]

Our exchanges for a circuit of three hundred miles bring the same gloomy prospects in relation to the unfavorable weather of the last week or two, and the backwardness of farm operations for the season. Very little wheat has yet been sown, and there is no prospect for a "dry seed time" for some time to come, even were the favorable weather which set in yesterday to continue. As a general rule, farmers are of opinion that spring wheat, to be successfully grown in this climate, should be sown within the first ten days of April, but even moderately early sowing is now out of the question. An extraordinary favorable season may, however, bring everything out right; but we cannot safely depend on such a hope, and farmers must only do the best they can under the circumstances. Let them, then, not wait until their ground is as dry as in ordinary seasons, but sow their wheat just as soon as practicable.

### High Prices at Peoria.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads, keeping farmers out of town, a few of those residing near the city limits have within the last couple of weeks realized large price for such articles of farm produce as they brought to town. Hay has sold at from $10 to $13 per ton, and we hear of several loads of corn being disposed of at 30c per bushel. Coal has also commanded a high price. There has been none brought from Kickapoo for a day or two, and we yesterday heard of some dealers who for two or three days, were supplying their contract customers at a loss of from one to three cents per bushel.—*Transcript*, 23d.

### Milwaukee Grain Market—April 22.

The wheat market advanced 1½c yesterday under the influence of more favorable foreign news coupled with a decline in freights, and was tolerably active. Some 15,000 bushels changed hands at 77@78 for No. 2, and 80@81c for No. 1 spring in store, and 2c less for winter receipts. The sales were mostly at the outside figures, and the market closed firm.

Flour was more active and higher. Sales of about 1,000 bbls were reported on 'Change at $3 for superfine, and $3.75@3.90 for fair to choice country spring extra. No change in other articles.

Grain freights declined ½c yesterday, though there were but few vessels on the market. The schooner Ataunto, Matt Root, and M. S. Scott were chartered at 7½c for wheat to Buffalo.—*Sentinel*, 23d.

### Philadelphia Flour Market—April 21.

There is no quotable change in flour, and a small business only to note, mostly to supply the trade, who come forward slowly, at $5.12½@5.25 for superfine, $5.37½@5.62½ for extras, $5.62½@5.87½ for family, and $6@6.50 ₩ bbl for fancy brands, as in quality. There is some little inquiry for export, but generally at a price below the views of holders, who are free sellers at the above figures, and the market very dull. The only sale we hear of is 800 bbls City Mills superfine at $5.25.

### Toledo Grain Market—April 22.

Our market to-day is without any movement of importance. Wheat—Sale last evening of 3,000 bu choice red W at 100c; to-day—sales 5-0 bu do at 100c; 300 bu red Wab at 100c. Corn—Sale last evening of 10,000 bu at 31½c; to-day—sales 400 bu at 32c; 6,000 bu old corn at 32½c.

### Albany Live Stock Market.

WEST ALBANY, April 21, 1862.

BEEVES—The receipts are heavy, being nearly two hundred head more than were yarded last week, and owing to the high water the market is completely disarranged. Upwards of 1,800 were shipped via Schenectady, and some 1,600, after their arrival here, were immediately shipped for New York via Troy, as it was found impossible to get them across the river at this point. Of the total receipts about 700 will go East, 300 will be left here, and the remainder have gone through to New York, many of them in first hands. The market has lost the buoyancy which marked it last week, and there has been a light decline on nearly all grades.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

| | This week. | Last week. | Cor. week last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 3,680 | 3,504 | 3,615 |
| Sheep | 390 | 1,840 | 2,320 |
| Hogs | 340 | 582 | .... |

PRICES—The following are the ruling rates at the close:

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium | 5 @5½ | 5 @5½ |
| Extra | 4½@4¾ | 4½@4¾ |
| First quality | 3¾@4 | 3¾@4 |
| Second quality | 3¼@3½ | 3¼@3½ |
| Third quality | 2¾@3 | 2¾@3 |

SALES—About 160 head have changed hands here at these prices, but we have particulars of only a few of the principal transactions:

Bedford & Ware sold 66 extra Kentucky at 4¾c ₩ lb. Average 1,420 lbs.

J. Wiles, 16 prime fat State at 4½c ₩ lb. Average 1,260.

Edwards & Bartholomew, 16 prime still fed state at 4¾c ₩ lb.

HOGS—There is some inquiry for pigs, on Eastern account, and a few small sales have been made at 4c ₩ lb for lots averaging 100 lbs.

OCEAN FREIGHTS IN NEW YORK, April 21.—Freights are again decidedly firmer, and this tends to check transactions materially. To Liverpool the engagements are: 21,500 bu. wheat at 6½@6½d. in bulk and bags; 3,000 brls flour at 1s 9d; chiefly at the latter—the inside rate being now up; 1,500 pkgs bacon and lard at 25s 6d. To London 650 brls flour at 2s; 200 tcs lard at 25s; 100 boxes bacon at 25s 6d; 25 hhds tallow at 25s 6d.

### New York Hide Market—April 21.

The inquiry is very moderate, but prices are without change. The stock on hand is 150,800 against 244,400 same time last year. H. D. Hall & Co.'s circular, remarks:

The receipts for the week have been light, embracing a number of small parcels from South American ports, amounting in the aggregate to only 12,124 hides. We notice the arrival from Buenos Ayres of the Smithsonian in ballast; the Sangeen from the same port brings only 4,260 dry hides. Sales for the week have been to a moderate extent, and the stock at the close is slightly diminished, footing up 150,800 hides, and 658 bales in first and speculators' hands.

DRY HIDES.—The market has been comparatively quiet during the week, the demand from both the trade and out of town buyers, continuing only moderate. The principal transactions have been in Californias, most of the recent arrivals of which having been taken by the trade at 24c. About 5,000 Buenos Ayres were sold, in bond, to Canadian buyers, at 28½c, cash. A parcel of Orinocos was also taken by the trade at 25c. Prices for the most part remain unchanged, and we do not materially alter our quotations.

WET SALTED HIDES.—For this description the market is dull, the demand for home consumption being very light, and prices are weak. The only transactions we hear of are 1,350 city and country slaughter at 7½@8c, and 200 Bermuda at 7c. We notice the arrival of 200 Para. ex. "R. A. Fisher."

DRY SALTED HIDES are in moderate request at slightly reduced rates. We note a sale of 5,000 Maranham at 15½c, 4 mos.

CALCUTTA STOCK.—In this description there have been no transactions from first hands. We note the arrival of 58 bales Buffalo, from London, ex "Caravan."

### Boston Flour Market—April 21.

FLOUR—The receipts since yesterday have been 2,542 brls. The market is steady, but the demand is not very active. Sales of western superfine at $4.75@5; fancy at $5@5.25; extra at $5.25@5.50; superior at $5.75@7 ₩ brl. Southern is quiet and there is no change in prices.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 23.—FLOUR—Again advanced 5@10c per brl, rather more doing in export and home consumption. Sales 13,000 brls at $4.60@4.85 for super state; $4.95@5.10 for extra state; $4.60@4.85 for super western; $4.95@5.15 for common to medium extra western; $5.35@5.45 for good common shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio; 5.50@6.00 for trade brands, market closing firmer. Canadian flour 5@10c better, with fair demand. Sales 1,300 brls at $4.95@5.15 for spring; $5.20@6.25 for winter. Extra rye flour quiet and steady at $3.15@4.25. Corn meal in fair request. Sales 500 brls Brandywine 3 afloat and 100 brls choice wine.

WHISKY—Declining. Sales 350 brls at 22½@23¼c for state and western.

WHEAT—A shade firmer, with more export inquiry. Sales 2,800 bu common Chicago spring at $1.05; 1,600 bu Canadian club at $1.20; 8,000 bu good western red state at $1.25. Rye steady. Sales 47,000 bu at 8@83c. Barley quiet at 80@85c. Corn firmer, with moderate business doing in export and home consumption. Firmer freights materially checks demand. Sales 48,000 bu at 58¼@59c for mixed western in store, 60 delivered; 52@60c for Jersey yellow. Oats more active at 38@40c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio Exceedingly quiet and there is nothing doing. We notice sales of 550 mats Java at 25½@26. Sugar—Raw, better demand and steady prices. Sales of 2700 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7¼c. Molasses quiet and firm. Sales of 80 hhds Porto Rico at 38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, but market generally unchanged. Sales of 800 brls at $12@12.25 for mess, including sales of choice at $12.37½@12.50@13.50. Prime mess at $10@10.25. Prime beef rules very quiet; sales of 100 brls at $4.50@5 for prime; $5.50@8 for mess; $12@13.50 for repacked mess; $14@15 for extra mess and prime mess. Beef inactive at $20. Beef hams are in moderate demand; sales of 50 brls choice at $17@17.50. Cut meats steady with fair demand; sales 200 pkgs 4¾@5c for shoulders; 5¾@7½c for hams. Bacon sides in better demand; market rules quite firm; sales 700 boxes short ribbed middle pork at 7¼c. Lard very firm; sales 1,700 brls at 7¾@8½c. Butter steady at 8@14 for Ohio; 10@20 for state. Cheese very firm and in active demand at 6½@9c.

MONEY—Continues easy. 5@6 per cent for loans on call. Prime paper scarce and wanted at 5½@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange firmer at 111½@112 for merchants'. 112@112½ for bankers' bills. American gold selling at 1½@1¾ per cent. prem. California gold bars quiet at 2¼ per cent. prem. Government stocks firm. 7 3-10 Treasury notes, 100@100½.

STOCKS—Firm with moderate business. C B & Q 89; N T 129; C & T 41½; C & Pitts 27¾; I C scrip 59½; M S 22¼; Erie 37½; do pref 63½; B 60; N Y C 83¼; Pac M 104¼; Brooklyn Water Loan 101; Tenn 6s 56½; Cal 7s 86½; Ill Canal bonds '60 88; U S 5s '74 coupons 87; U S 6s '81 coupons 94½; Registered 94¼; do one year certified 98.

### New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] [NEW YORK, April 23.

Beef cattle—1st quality ₩ cwt $8@8.50; ordinary $7.50@8; common $7@7.50; inferior $6@7.

Sheep and lambs—Prime quality ₩ head $5@6; ordinary $4@5; common $3@4; inferior $2.75@3.

Swine—Corn fed 3@4; still fed 3¼@4 ₩ lb.

Receipts—Beeves 5,680; cows 98; veal calves 916; sheep and lambs 6,597; swine 13,291.

### Latest Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER PERSIA.]

LIVERPOOL, 12th, (via Queenstown.)—Breadstuffs market generally quiet and steady. Wheat flat. Provisions closed dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening. Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞, money. American stocks—Erie 33@33¼; Ill. Central 45½@45 discount.

PARIS, 12th.—Bourse quiet, rentes closed 70f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Authorities report flour in good demand at 6d@1s ₩ brl dearer, 22@29s. Wheat in moderate demand and full prices. Red western at 10 and 2@11s; southern at 3@11 and 6s; white western at 11 and 9@12s. Corn slow—mixed freely offered at 27 and 6@27 and 9s; yellow at 27 and 9@28s; white at 33@34s per 480 lbs. Beef dull and nominally unchanged. Pork slow at 60@63s. Bacon quiet and 6d@1s cheaper than last week. Lard quiet but more doing at the close. Butter declined 5s@10s in the early part of the week, but a partial recovery has taken place. Sugar has been active and the lower grades rather cheaper. Molasses unchanged. Coffee quiet owing to small stocks.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barring Brothers report breadstuffs dull in early part of the week, but firmer at the close.

American securities remain without material change, but transactions during past week have been very limited. There has been some business in U S 5s at 77.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

#### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED....... April 23—62.

Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, 55 cords wood, 25 bbls fish.
Prop Buckeye, Bosman, Ogdensburgh.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Brig Mechanic, Collins, Buffalo.
Schr Cornelia, Fox, Buffalo.
Schr Experiment, Dike St. Joseph, 20 m staves, 5 cds wood.
Schr Emma Brown, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr Saranac, Gale, Cleveland.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Thornton, Buffalo, 200 brls salt.
Schr Kirk White, Griffith, Sheboygan, 90 cds wood.
Schr Ardent, Stocks, Sheboygan, 50 cds wood.

CLEARED....... April 23.

Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Kenosha Lucy, Goderich, 425 bu barley, 3,254 brls flour, 10 brls pork, 60 brls beef.
Bark America, Davis, Oswego, 16,450 bu wheat.
Bark Marquett, Best Buffalo, 21,225 bu corn.
Schr Maine, Stevens, Muskegon.
Schr Bonnie Doon, Bartlett, Buffalo, 15,675 bu wheat.
Schr Peoria, Peterson, Buffalo, 10,425 bu wheat.
Schr Ketchum, Fulton " 12,100 " "
Schr Milan, Frink " 13,200 " "
Schr Amelia, English, " 17,600 " "
Schr Chase, Hackett " 3,900 " barley.
Schr Die Vernon, Ingraham, Colborne, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Persia, Garrett, Sarnia, 6,000 bu corn.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menomene.
Schr Experiment, Dike, St. Joseph.
Schr Emma, Brown, Manistee.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Thornton, Buffalo, 13,900 bu wheat.
Schr Wyandotte, McGaw, St. Joseph.
Schr Adell, Scott, Muskegon.
Schr H. N. Gates, Flack, Buffalo, 19,050 bu wheat.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO.—Dispatches were received here this morning by C. Y. Richmond, Esq., that the propellers Mohawk and Wenona, of the New York Central and Western Transportation Line, had arrived there—the first arrivals of the season from Chicago.

THE FIRST FLEET UP.—To-day the first upward bound fleet arrived at this port, of which the Die Vernon and the Racer were the vanguard.

PASSED DETROIT—April 22.—UP—Prop. Buckeye Cleveland. Barks Geo. Sherman, Vanguard, City of Chicago, Colorado, Milwaukee; Brigs Sir C. Napier, N. M. Standart; Schrs. Flora, Watson, Titan, T. Kingsford, Huntress, S. J. Holly, Eli Bates, Algerine, T. Perry, L. J. Latham, J. Navagh, Emeu, M. F. Johnson, Watchful.

DOWN—Prop. Mohawk, Ogdensburgh. Missouri.

Weather damp and cloudy. Wind north, with snow squalls.

The large fleet of vessels detained here yesterday took advantage of a shift of wind during the night, and with the aid of tugs, took their departure for parts above. There is yet a large number lying at the mouth of the river awaiting to be towed up.—*Det. Tribune.*

AGROUND.—The steamer Traveller, which left here at an early hour this morning for Buffalo, run hard aground at Fighting Island, in consequence of a blinding snow storm which set in at the time. The necessary aid for getting her immediately off will be sent forthwith to her; meanwhile she can take no damage. She has on a cargo of flour.—*Ib.*

FROM THE STRAITS.—The propellers Potomac, Mendota, and Evergreen City, and the schooners Matt Root and W. J. Whaling, arrived from Buffalo yesterday, and the propeller Buckeye from Ogdensburgh. They report considerable floating ice still in the straits. The Evergreen City was 6 hours getting through, while the Potomac came through the north passage without difficulty. The propellers that left here on Thursday were met on Lake Huron and sailing vessels all the way between here and the Straits.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*, 23d.

NAVIGATION OPEN TO THE SAULT.—Bernyea, a mail carrier direct from Sault St. Marie, who arrived here this morning, states that navigation to the Sault is now entirely unobstructed. There is a little floating ice in Mud Lake, but not of sufficient consequence to interfere with the passage of steamers or even sail vessels.—*Det. Adv.* 22d.

PROP. DETROIT.—This steamer took her departure from here for Chicago, to take her place on the route between that place and Goderich, C. W. As this was her first appearance in this port, it may not be amiss to make some mention of her superior construction, also her beauty of model. She was gotten up for the Lake Superior trade, and was consequently built with due regard to strength. Her cabin accomodations, also her freighting capacity, are of the amplest kind. She is commanded by Capt. Pratt, who has long been a citizen among us, and who is an accomplished gentleman and good sailor.—*Ibid.*

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

| *Vessels bound West.* | *Where from.* | *Where to.* |
|---|---|---|
| On the 15th. | | |
| Prop Akron, | Ogdensburgh, | Toledo. |
| Prop Ontario, | Oswego, | do |
| Bark Plymouth, | Port Robinson, | Chicago. |
| Bark Malta, | do | Goderich. |
| Bark Quebec, | do | Detroit. |
| Schr David Todd, | do | Racine. |
| On the 16th. | | |
| Schr W H Craig, | do | Chicago. |
| Schr Cadet | Toronto, | Erie. |
| Schr Enterprise, | Port Robinson, | Detroit. |
| Schr Jessie, | St. Catharines, | do |
| Schr Crevola | Oswego, | do |
| Schr Jas Coleman, | St Catharines, | Riv St Clair. |
| On the 18th. | | |
| Schr Persian, | Oswego, | Chicago. |
| Schr Norwegian, | do | do |
| Schr Mediterranean, | Sodus, | do |
| Schr Lively, | (Oswego)Oswego | do |
| Schr Melrose, | do | Toledo. |
| On the 19th. | | |
| Prop Cleveland | Ogd'g&Oswego, | Chicago. |
| Bark Canada, | St Catharines, | do |
| Bark Hungarian, | Oswego, | do |
| Brig S C Walbridge, | do | Erie. |
| Brig John Young, | Port Robinson, | Cleveland. |
| Brig Saxon | Oswego, | Milwaukee. |
| Schr S J Holley, | do | Chicago. |
| Schr Titan, | do | do |
| Schr L J Latham, | do | do |
| Schr Thos Kingsford, | do | do |
| Schr B B Lummis, | Sodus, | Toledo. |
| Schr Lucy Auckard, | Oswego, | Cleveland. |
| Schr Jas Navagh, | do | do |
| Schr Hamilton, | do | Cleveland. |
| Schr Belle Sheridan, | do | Toledo. |
| Schr Nicaragua, | do | Milwaukee. |
| Schr Oneoly, | do | Lake Huron. |
| Schr Flora Watson, | Pt Dalhousie, | Chicago. |
| Schr Dispatch, | Oswego, | Cleveland. |
| Schr Dunn, | do | Milwaukee. |
| Schr Geo Stasler | do | do |
| Schr Merrimac, | do | Toledo. |
| Schr Arab, | do | Chicago. |
| Schr Joseph Grant, | do | do |
| Schr Thornton, | do | do |
| Prop Dubuque, | do | do |
| *Vessels bound East.* | *Wherefrom.* | *Where to.* |
| On the 18th. | | |
| Schr Ellen White, | Cleveland, | Hamilton. |
| Schr Minnie Kinnie, | Toledo, | Oswego. |
| Schr Eureka, | do | do |
| Schr E K Gilbert, | Detroit, | Ogdensburh. |
| Schr Game Cock, | do | Oswego. |
| Schr Africa, | do | do |
| Schr Tom Dyer, | do | do |
| On the 18th. | | |
| Schr Wells, | Toledo, | Oswego. |
| Schr Presto, | do | do |
| On the 19th. | | |
| Schr Nonpareil, | Detroit, | do |
| Schr C C Griswold, | Toledo, | Kingston. |
| Schr Armada, | do | Oswego. |
| Schr A Shade, | Port Stanley, | do |
| Schr Elk, | Goderich, | Kingston. |
| Prop City of Madison, | Toledo, | Oswego. |

The bark Thos F Park is discharging at the elevator, from Toledo to Chicago.

### ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED....... April 18.

Rocket, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn, 105 bu wheat, 3,00 lb mill stuff, 10 brls flour.
Lockport, La Salle, 5,378 bu corn.
D. C. Wallace, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn, 300 lb lard, 500 lb eggs, 1,300 lb rags.
Adella, La Salle, 225 brls pork, 39,300 lb hams, 43,560 lb lard, 54,273 lb shoulders, 11,300 lb hams, 2,840 lb cooper's ware.
Hiawatha, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn, 60,000 lb provisions.
Aleona, Morris, 3,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu corn, 800 bu barley, 3,370 lb stoves.
Mound City, La Salle, 3,000 bu corn, 1,417 bu potatoes, 7,000 lb hides, 101 lb eggs, 100 lb copper 113 brls, 691 lb rags, 4 brls lime.
Hamlin, Ottawa, 3,000 bu wheat, 1,300 bu rye.

CLEARED....... April 22.

Jas. Patrick, Ottawa.
Alexander, Lockport.
Humboldt, Joliet, 8,720 ft lumber, 20 brls salt.
Monitor, La Salle, 113,470 ft lumber.
Ottawa, Ottawa.
Danube, Ottawa, 45 brls sugar, 1 brl molasses.
Merriam, Morris.
G. C. Morton, La Salle, 39½ tons hay.
Sultan, Ottawa.


## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock..........Curtain rises at 7¾.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24th, fourth night of the engagement of the great versatile actor,

MR. CHANFRAU,

Whose brilliant delineations are attracting CROWDED HOUSES.

The triumphant success attending the great sensation play of

Mysteries and Miseries of New York,

Induces the manager to announce its repetition this evening.

BADGER, The Fast Clerk . . . MR. CHANFRAU.

His rendition of this character is received nightly with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

To conclude with the brilliant Comic Drama of the

WIDOWS VICTIM.

Jerry Clip.......... Mr. Chanfrau.

With imitations of EDWIN FORREST, THE ELDER BOOTH, BARNEY WILLIAMS and DADDY RICE.

☞ Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.

In rehearsal Mr. Chanfrau's own Drama of LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL. Also, Bourcicault's great moral play of "THE OCTOROON."

METROPOLITAN HALL. Commencing Thursday Evening, April 24th.

HOOLEY'S (late)

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

From Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, New York, R. M. HOOLEY and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.

The most talented and versatile Troupe in existence, comprising the CREAM OF THE PROFESSION, whose concerts during the past seven months in the City of New York have elicited the highest encomiums from the Press, and have been witnessed by over 150,000 of the elite and fashion of the great Metropolis. All the newest gems of Minstrelsy, with new and original acts, legitimately performed by a picked corps of Vocal, Instrumental, Terpsichorean and Histrionic Artistes. For particulars see programmes. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. ap22-p286-5t FRANK EDWARDS, Agent.

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Oriental Bazaar and Ladies Fancy FAIR,

For the benefit of the Orphans in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, will open at

BRYAN HALL,

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A varied and interesting entertainment will be presented each evening.

Concerts, Oratorios, Tableaux.

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GOVERNMENT SALE,

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MULES, BROOD MARES, WAGONS, &c.,

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Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart,

Northeast and Northwest corners of

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On FRIDAY MORNING,

APRIL 25TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Will be sold by order of Capt. WM. MYERS, A. Q. M.,

A LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES, WAGONS, &c.

The Stock can be examined day previous to Sale.

TERMS:—United States Treasury Notes, or Approved Government Vouchers, payable in the Department of the Missouri.

All purchasers will be required to pay for property as sold, and take immediate possession of same. ap21-1d9-5t E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

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Flouring and Grist Mills,

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The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price list]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

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For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

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At very low prices.

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Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 274. oc6'59-ly

NOTICE.—Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company—The Annual Meeting of the members of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Illinois, will be held at their office, Bryan Hall Building, on TUESDAY the 6th of May next, to choose Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may legally come before them. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Per order, ALONZO CUTLER, Secretary. Chicago, April 21st, 1862.

TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1860, the undersigned purchased the north half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section numbered two, in Township numbered forty, North Range thirteen East, in Cook County and State of Illinois, with the buildings, if any, thereon, at a Tax Sale for County and State Taxes for the year 1859, for Seven Dollars and Twelve Cents, and that the time of redemption will expire on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1862. LEVI D. TAFT, Purchaser.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Directors of The Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company in Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1862. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

ILLINOIS COAL.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for the BEST ILLINOIS COAL, At the lowest market price. CHARLES W. GRAY, cor. Market and Washington streets.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—All owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the Distributing Water Pipes of the Chicago Water Works are laid, are hereby notified that the Board of Public Works has assessed the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the half year, commencing May 1st, 1862, and ending November 1st, 1862, and that the same will be due and payable on the first day of May next at the office of the Board of Public Works, room No. 15th, Court House. By order of the Board. A. J. TINKHAM, Secretary. Chicago, April 19th, 1862.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trust my wife after this date on my account, except by my written request. JACOB HARRIS. Chicago, April 18th, 1862.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—This is the time for TRANSPLANTING THE STRAWBERRY. Leave orders for the "Wilson's Albany Seedling" at 99 State street. E. F. STANLEY.

COAL! COAL! COAL! ERIE COAL. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington streets.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF Grain and Flour to Buffalo. By UNDERWOOD & CO.

## Miscellaneous.

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112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

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—AT—

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|---|---|
| Atlantic A Sheetings, | 13c. |
| Cabot A Sheetings, | 13½c. |
| Stark A Sheetings, | 13c. |
| Bedford Sheetings, | 12½c. |
| Indian Head Sheetings, | 13c. |
| 50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints, | 9½c. |
| 75 " American Print Works' Prints, | 9½c. |
| 50 " Merrimac Prints, | 10½c. |
| 50 " Wamasutta, | 9½c. |

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING,

(IN ALL GRADES.)

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Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

White and Check Mattings,

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(Shades of any Description Made to Order.)

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## Miscellaneous.

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A POPULAR DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

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To be completed in sixteen large 8vo vols., each containing 750 double columned pages. Vols. 1 to 14 now ready. Price per volume, cloth $3; library style, leather, $3.50; half morocco, $4; half Russia, extra, $4.50.

[From the London Daily News]

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This work is sold only by subscription.

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LAWS! LAWS!—Now in Press, ready immediately, the Great Work of the Times! —A compilation of Pension Bounty Money and Soldier's Pay Laws, passed since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, with United States Court Decisions and copious explanatory notes. Every Lawyer, Notary, Justice of the Peace, or other officers; in short, EVERY BODY should have it. Price, $1 per copy; postage paid. Address SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Young Men's Association. The members are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of the Association at their rooms in Portland Block on Saturday evening, April 26th, for the following purposes, viz: 1st. To act upon a change of the name of the Association to that of the Merchantile Library Association of the City of Chicago. 2d. To act upon a proposed change of yearly dues. 3d. To act upon a proposition to fund all money's that shall be received from life members and cash donations. All members are earnestly invited to be present. GEO. S. BOWEN, President. G. W. CHANDLER, Recording Sec'y.

HOVEY'S NEW SEED STORE. 73 LAKE STREET, Has a very choice lot of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS —AND— Garden and Farming Implements. Also, a large collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Vines, &c., &c. ☞ Boquets and Cut Flowers furnished to order. A. H. HOVEY.

NEWFOUNDLAND FARM WATCH DOGS.—A few of the large Newfoundland Farm Watch Dogs For sale at the SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY, On the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. They make the surest of the shepherd and Watch Dogs. Apply on the Farm, Summit Station, or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill. CHAS. L. REED.

HONEY BEES FOR SALE.—A few Hives of Bees for sale at the SUMMIT FARM. They will be delivered in good order for a journey of any length at any of the Railroad Depots in the city of Chicago. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois.

NEW CLOTHES WRINGER. The best Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer Yet made, are for sale at HOVEY'S SEED STORE, 73 Lake street. E. PECK, Agent.

## Auction Sales.

WELL-KEPT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ON TUESDAY MORNING, 29th Inst., At the northeast corner of West Monroe and Rucker streets, H. ALEXANDER Will sell the entire Furniture and Household Goods of a gentleman leaving the city, consisting of two Parlor Brussels Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, elegant Rocket Sofa and Chairs to match, Marble Top Centre Table, Etagere, Hat Tree, Dining and Cane Chairs, Card Tables, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Ice Box, Crockery, China Glass and Crockery, Clock, Mahogany Bedstead, Marble-Top Bureau, Wash Stand, &c., &c. A greater part of the above have not been in use.

On Friday, 25th inst., at Salesroom, No. 107 Dearborn Street, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Sofa, one Ice Chest, one good Cook Stove, Show Cases, Counters and Desks.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 Dearborn street, Opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, WOOL HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. ☞ Without Reserve for Cash. On THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

BOYS' AND MEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING, Neck Ties, Gents' Shirts, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.—HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PLATFORM SCALES, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, and other Merchandise, AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. On SATURDAY, April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANO FORTE, &c., of a family declining Housekeeping, AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. On TUESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House, No. 9 Washington street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, VELVET, PARLOR AND BRUSSELS CHAMBER CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. ☞ WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House No. 17 Congress street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues. We shall sell all of the Furniture in Dwelling House, Congress street, consisting of rich velvet parlor carpets, walnut drawing room sets, in crimson and green Shamrock brocatelle, upholstered with hair; gilt frame parlor sets upholstered in English Tapestry, marble top centre tables, extra carving, Lisbon marble top; antique B. W. chair, upholstered in black and gold; Shamrock brocatelle; large antique carved étagère, green and gold; B. W. stagere, with mirror; B. W. canterbury, walnut hall stand, marble top; B. W. work table, in oil with mirror; B. W. library chairs, in oil; B. W. library chair, upholstered in black plush; small round B. W. marble top table; B. W. sideboard, extra carving marble-top; oak extension dining table, velvet stair carpets, brussels chamber and hall carpets; richly carved black walnut chamber suites; painted chamber suites, spring and hair mattresses, common bureaus, bedsteads, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF THE Furniture of the Stewart House, AT AUCTION, Without reserve for cash, on THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, At the Stewart House, over 94 and 96 State Street, We shall sell all the Furniture of the Stewart House, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Table Linen, Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Stoves, &c., &c. The whole comprising a large and desirable lot of well-kept Furniture. By order of the Mortgagee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, ☞ Without reserve for Cash. At Dwelling House on Wabash avenue, second door north of Railroad Crossing. On Wednesday, April 30th, at 9½ O'Clock, We will sell all of the Furniture of a family returning to England, comprising Parlor, Brussels, Parlor and Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels, Parlor and Chamber Carpets, Crockery, China and Glassware, &c., &c. —ALSO— A superior seven Octave Piano Forte, in very rich Rosewood Case. —ALSO— A lot of Westphalia and Virginia Hams, Orange and Marmalade English Preserves, Old Brandy, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, At Dwelling House, No. 20 Van Buren street, between Third and Fourth avenues, On Monday, April 28th, at 9½ O'Clock, We will sell without reserve for cash all of the Furniture in Dwelling House No. 20 Van Buren street, consisting in part of Rosewood Parlor Suit, Rosewood Marble Top Tables, Rosewood Etagere, Piano, Ottomans, Mahogany Sofa, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Curled Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Bedding, Mahogany Table, marble top; Brussels, Parlor and Chamber Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cooking Stove, &c., &c. —ALSO— A fine seven Octave Piano Forte, in Rosewood Case. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE by Auction. This Morning, at 9½ O'Clock, GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER will sell the entire Furniture, &c., of house No. 456 Wabash avenue.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 58 Lake St. SALE OF SPLENDID Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION, At the Dwelling of B. W. Raymond, At 180 Wabash Avenue. We will sell on FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at 180 Wabash avenue, the entire Furniture of said house, consisting of a fine assortment of Rosewood Parlor Sets, Easy Rocking Chairs, and other Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Paintings, splendid Mirrors, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, fine Oil Paintings and Engravings; together with a large amount of all kinds of Housekeeping Goods. All in Splendid Order. Also—The Gas Fixtures of said house. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 58 Lake St. Great Sale of Choice European Oil Paintings in Rich Gold Gilt Frames, AT AUCTION. We will sell at No. 51 Dearborn street, (time and date of the sale will be stated hereafter), A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, Which have been selected with great care, and on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, during the past year, imported directly by Mr. L. TOLMAN, comprising valuable Original Pictures of eminent artists and fine copies of the most celebrated Pictures by old masters, now in the different galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures, life size; Historical Subjects; Conversational Pieces; Agricultural and Street Views, in different European cities; Cattle Pieces, Marine Views, Game, Fruit and Flower Pieces, Landscapes, &c., in a great variety of size and style, and of high order. The whole forming, it is believed, one of the best collections ever offered in this city. The attention of lovers of good Pictures is respectfully invited to the sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Household Furniture, &c., At house 456 Wabash avenue. AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell by order of the Assignee, the entire Furniture of the above house, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Cooking and other Stoves, &c. Sale positive and without reserve. J. C. MARSH, Assignee. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN. Elegant Household Furniture, Piano Forte, French Plate Mirrors, Velvet Tapestry Carpets, &c., &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY Morning April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell at the residence, No. 8 Washington street, near Michigan Avenue, the entire elegant Household Furniture, Piano Forte, French Plate Mirrors, &c., viz:— PARLORS—3 very elegant Rosewood Parlor Sets, covered in green, crimson and gold brocatel; Lounges, Reception Chairs, brocatel covering; 1 Piano Forte, 7 octave in rosewood case, Stoddard & Dunham's make; piano stool, embroidered; Marble top center and pier tables; shell flower boquets, glass shades and stands; gilt chandeliers, with cut glass shades, velvet tapestry carpets, mirrors, mantel ornaments, 2 large French plate pier mirrors, richly carved frames. SITTING ROOM.—Mahogany sofas, easy and reception chairs, marble top tables, English Brussels carpets, marble mantel clock, &c. DINING ROOM.—Oak extension table and chairs, marble top mahogany sideboard, setts crystal and ruby decanters, wines, goblets, china, cutlery, Brussels carpets, &c. HALL.—Mahogany hall tree, chairs, oil cloth, gilt pendant, Brussels stair carpet and rods, large lamp, &c. CHAMBERS.—Elegant mahogany chamber sets, comprising, of each, marble top dressing bureaus with glass, wardrobes, with mirror doors, commodes, tables, easy chairs, oval gilt mirrors, Brussels carpets, &c. The entire kitchen furniture and all the other articles requisite for first-class housekeeping. See bills. JOHN RANKIN, Auct'r.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 232 & 234 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 232 Lake street, corner Franklin, on MONDAY, April 21st, WEDNESDAY, April 23d, FRIDAY, April 25th, Cassimeres, Satinets, Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Ginghams, Prints, Delaines, Muslin Shirts, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes and Linens, Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Jewelry and Clothing. Also, Carpets and Oil Cloths of every description. Terms cash. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street.

TO EXCHANGE.—$2500 worth of Jewelry, including several Watches, [illegible] for horse or phaeton, or house and lot, or lots in this city. Address [illegible] P. O. Box 2609.

## Auction Sales.

**WELL-KEPT FURNITURE**
AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, 29th Inst.,
At the northeast corner of West Monroe and Hacker streets,

H. ALEXANDER

Will sell the entire Furniture and Household Goods of a gentleman leaving the city, consisting of two Parlor Brussels Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Curtains, Cornices, Mirrors, Pictures, Extension Tables, Drapery, Hat Tree, Hall and Oil Cloths, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Ice Box, two Sewing Machines, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, China Glass and Crockery Ware, Bedding, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash-stands, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, and in fact a general assortment of the above have not been in use for a year.

On Friday, 25th Inst., at Salesroom, No. 107 Dearborn Street,

Redwood, Burgess, Wardsworth, Tucker, Chairs, Rockers, one Ice Chest, one good Cook Stove, Kitchen Furniture and Desks.

**WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,**
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 61 Sangamon, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Randolph st., corner of Fremont House, Chicago, Ill.

**STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES,**
WOOL HATS, CAPS, &c., AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Randolph st., corner of Fremont House, Chicago, Ill.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

**BOYS' AND MEN'S READY-**
MADE CLOTHING.
On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Randolph st., corner of Fremont House, Chicago, Ill.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

**REGULAR SATURDAY'S**
SALE.—Sheet-Iron Safes. Platform Scales. Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Office Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Randolph st., corner of Fremont House, Chicago, Ill.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD**
GOODS, PIANO FORTE, &c., at Auction.
On THURSDAY, April 24th, at No. 4 Wabash avenue, at 9 o'clock, Without Reserve for Cash, all of Dwelling House No. 4 Wabash avenue.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

**RICH AND ELEGANT FURNI-**
TURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY
**CHAMBER CARPETS, &c.,**
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House No. 17 Congress street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues.

We shall sell all of the Furniture in Dwelling No. 17 Congress street, consisting of fine velvet, brussels, tapestry and ingrain drawing room sets, in crimson and green; Rosewood bronze top marble centre tables; fine mirrors; elegant lace curtains and cornices; rosewood and walnut extension tables; fine chairs; sofas; easy chairs; Rosewood bronze top marble and plain top centre tables; A. W. chairs, upholstered in hair and figured worsted; Rosewood hair cloth sofas; elegant set of chairs and sofa to match; B. W. etagere, with mirror; B. W. marble top bureau; B. W. marble top washstand; B. W. work table, in oil with mirror; B. W. bureau, in oil; B. W. bedsteads, in oil; Rosewood bedsteads, extra; cane seat rocking chairs; Rosewood bedsteads, extra; cane seat parlor chairs; brussels carpets; handsome velvet and tapestry carpets; fine velvet and tapestry hall carpets; richly carved Rosewood hall furniture; Rosewood chamber suites; spring and hair mattresses; feather beds; pillows; bolsters; bedding; kitchen furniture, and many other articles.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

**CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE**
OF THE
Furniture of the Stewart House,
AT AUCTION,
Without reserve for cash, on THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock,
At the Stewart House, over 94 and 96 State Street,

We shall sell all the Furniture of the Stewart House, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Bedding, Linen, Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, &c., &c.

The whole comprising a large and desirable lot of well-kept Furniture.

By order of the Mortgagee.
WM. B. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

**GENTEEL HOUSE FURNI-**
TURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION,
On Friday, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock,
At Dwelling House No. 67 Van Buren street, between Wabash avenue and Franklin street,

Without reserve for Cash.

On Wednesday, April 30th, at 9½ O'Clock,
At Dwelling House on Wabash avenue, second door south of Jackson street.

We will sell all of the Furniture of a family returning to England, comprising Rosewood Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Brussels, Tapestry and Chamber Carpets, Crockery, China and Glassware, &c., &c.

A superior seven Octave Piano Forte, in very rich Rosewood Case.

—ALSO—

A lot of Wardrobes and Virginia Hams. Orange Marmalade, Jellies, Old Madeira Wine, &c., &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

**GENTEEL HOUSE FURNI-**
TURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION,
At Dwelling House, No. 30 Van Buren street, between Wabash avenue and Franklin street,

On Monday, April 28th, at 9½ O'Clock,

We will sell without reserve for cash all of the Furniture in Dwelling House No. 30 Van Buren street, consisting of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in Hair Cloth; Marble Top Rosewood Easy Chairs, do. Centre Tables, Mantle Top Rosewood Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash-stands, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, Bed Springs, Bedding, Mahogany Hair Mattresses, Bed Springs, Bedding, Mahogany Table and Pantry Furniture, Oil Cloths, Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A fine seven Octave Piano Forte, in Rosewood Case.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE by Auction.**
This Morning, at 9½ O'Clock,
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER will sell the entire Furniture, &c., of house No. 46 Wabash avenue.

**BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER**
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 58 LAKE ST.
SALE OF SPLENDID
Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
At the Dwelling of B. W. RAYMOND,
At 180 Wabash Avenue.

We will sell on FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at 180 Wabash avenue, the entire Household Furniture of the above, consisting of Parlor Suits, Rosewood Pianos, Mirrors, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c. Also, a lot of Horses, Carriages and Harness.

Sale positive and without reserve, as Mr. R. is leaving the city.

**All in Splendid Order.**

Also—The fine Pictures of said house.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Auctioneers.

**BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,**
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 58 Lake st.
Great Sale of Choice European Oil Paintings, in Rich Gold Gilt Frames,
AT AUCTION.

We will sell at No. 51 Dearborn street, (time and day of the sale will be stated hereafter),

A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings,

which have been selected with great care, and on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, by Mr. TOLMAN, comprising valuable original Pictures by the following eminent masters, in the different galleries of Europe, viz.: Rembrandt, Rubens, Vandyke, Murillo, Correggio, Titian, Guido, Rosa, Claude, Poussin, Wouvermans, Teniers, Ostade, Cuyp, Hobbima, Ruysdael, Van der Heyden, Van der Velde, Van der Neer, Van Huysum, Van Dyck, Van Ostade, Gerard Dow, Paul Potter, Berghem, Salvator Rosa, Canaletti, Vernet, Greuze, Watteau, Boucher, Lawrence, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Landseer, Turner, Etty, Roberts, Stanfield, Leslie, Mulready, Eastlake, Maclise, Cooper, Ward, Frith, Egg, Webster, Hook, Collins, Creswick, Cope, Dyce, Herbert, Horsley, Ansdell, Faed, Goodall, Elmore, Pickersgill, Phillips, Poole, Pyne, Redgrave, Solomon, Stone, Uwins, Witherington, Woolmer, Wyatt, Ward, Wilson, Williams, Wood, Wright, Yeames, Young, Turner, Hunt, Old Crome, &c. &c.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Auctioneers.

**BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER**
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
**Household Furniture, &c.,**
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell by order of the Assignee, his entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Bedding, Linen, Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Pictures, Mirrors, &c. Sale positive and without reserve, as Mr. B. is leaving the city.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Auctioneers.

**BY JOHN RANKIN.**
Elegant Household Furniture,
Piano Forte,
French Plate Mirrors, Velvet Tapestry Carpets,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY Morning April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned, Washington street, between Wells and Franklin streets, the entire household furniture of Mr. [illegible], consisting in part of

PARLOR—A very elegant Rosewood Parlor suit, covered in rich, new and gold brocatelle; Piano Forte in elegant rosewood case, Richard & Dunn's make; octave in rosewood case, Richard & Dunn's make; fine French plate mirrors; elegant centre tables; elegant marble top rosewood etagere; elegant rosewood bronze top and marble top centre tables; elegant rosewood parlor chairs; elegant rosewood rocking chairs; elegant rosewood marble top mantle clock, &c.

DINING ROOM—Mahogany extension table and chairs; marble top mahogany sideboard, suits carpet to match; fine mahogany sideboard, suits carpet to match; fine mahogany bureau; fine mahogany bedsteads; fine mahogany wash-stands; fine mahogany dressing bureaus; fine mahogany bedding; fine mahogany hair mattresses; feather beds; pillows; bolsters; bedding; kitchen furniture, and many other articles.

HALL—Mahogany hall tree, cloaking, oil cloth, &c.

CHAMBER—Elegant mahogany bedsteads; fine mahogany bureaus; fine mahogany spring mattresses; fine mahogany wash-stands; fine mahogany dressing bureaus; fine mahogany bedding; fine mahogany hair mattresses; feather beds; pillows; bolsters; bedding; kitchen furniture, and many other articles.

KITCHEN—Kitchen furniture and all the other articles for sale, very handsome coal air tight stove, &c.

JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

**BY S. NICKERSON**
Nos. 229 & 231 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK,
Of Choice, Desirable and Seasonable Goods, Woollen Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Jewelry and City retail trade.

Sales commence at 9½ o'clock, when prices will be guaranteed satisfactory to consignors.

Chicago, April 24, 1862.

**DRY GOODS AND CLOT-**
HING, at Auction, by S. NICKERSON.
On TUESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Jewelry, Silver-Plated Spoons, Watches, Clocks, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Cologne, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Sale positive and without reserve.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALES AT WHO-**
SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BY GOSE, MILLER & CO.

**TO EXCHANGE**—$5000 to



CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Daily, delivered in city, per week.....$0.00
Daily, delivered in city, per month.....1.15
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Daily, to mail subscribers, for six months.....5.50
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year.....11.00
Tri-Weekly, per annum.....5.00
Weekly, per annum, single copy.....2.00
" 5 copies.....8.00
" 10 copies.....15.00
" 20 copies.....28.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent us at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

# Chicago Tribune.

WEEKLY

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862. NUMBER 3.


## The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

### AN INQUIRY NEXT.

The unanimous testimony of our men who were at Pittsburg in the late fight, is that the surprise of the Federal army was complete, and that, but for the providential coming of Gen. Buell, it would have been fatal. Mr. Collyer's letter, printed herewith, in which he details what he was told by the men is conclusive on that point. Here, then, is work for the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the war. Now when will the inquiry begin?

### THE WET WEATHER AND THE SPRING CROPS.

Much alarm begins to be manifested throughout Northern and Central Illinois, with regard to the coming crops of spring grain. During the last four or five weeks, it has rained almost daily, till the soil is so thoroughly saturated with water as to preclude the possibility for some time of either plowing, sowing, or planting. The danger of this shortening of the season is felt doubly at this time, in consequence of about 50,000 of our Illinois farmers being now withdrawn from the State to fight for the Union. In ordinary times, even when the spring work is forced close upon summer, by the employment of extra help much of the danger is averted; but at present the prospect is gloomy enough.

### THE STRAITS OPEN.

The ice blockade on the commerce of the great Lakes has at length been broken. Yesterday morning the propeller Queen of the Lakes, which started from Detroit on Monday evening last, reached Milwaukee. From the accounts which have reached us concerning Lake Huron, the Straits have given way earlier than was expected, but none too early for the amount of business to be done. Last year, the first propeller through did not reach Milwaukee till the 29th of April.

Now commences the annual task which the West has to perform in feeding both the Old and the New World. Here in Chicago we have stored upwards of five millions of bushels of grain, besides about 100,000 barrels of flour; and before many days elapse Lake Michigan will bear upon its waters a hundred sail of vessels laden with Western produce, bound for the seaboard.

### TAX ON BANK CIRCULATION.

The Tax Bill is undergoing a critical examination in the House. The ingenuity of the Representatives of particular interests is excited to the utmost to secure various reductions and exemptions, and their labors seem generally to be attended with success. But we see no propositon anywhere to lay a tax on bank paper—circulating notes—evidences of what the banks owe, upon which, contrary to all commercial justice, they are receiving interest. Bank paper, once in the history of the country, was subjected to taxation; and a large revenue was desired from it; but, since then, either the banks have got stronger or the statesmen have got wiser, and the proposition to renew the levy seems to meet with no favor. Mr. Lovejoy, of this State, did, we believe, give notice that he was moving in the matter, and that he would present to the House the result of his cogitations; but if he has done anything to make good his words, we have overlooked the fact in the proceedings. Will he permit us to give his memory a fillip, that a vote on his proposition may be reached.

### BEFORE AND AFTER.

Before the Chicago election the Democrats in Convention assembled,

"*Resolved*, That they are in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and the authority of the Government is fully established throughout the country, and nothing whatever can be permitted to defeat that result." And, "*Resolved*, That they will continue as they have, to fight the battles of the country against traitors, and to that end, in order to exhibit a united support of the Government in the struggle for National existence, to *suspend party organizations* during the war."

And it was further *Resolved*, That the true issues at this time are two-fold, to wit, namely: *First*. Will the people indorse the effort to revive party lines, based solely upon the old issues of the past with a large amount of all kinds of plunder being added? *Second*. Shall the existing Police Commissioners, Custodian and Chief Commissioner be retained? And, Shall the city taxes be reduced?

Upon these pledges the Democracy went to the polls. Their opponents had just quarrelled with each other about candidates. The beaten faction felt sore and spiteful, and finding the Democracy making such sweet and loyal professions, for the sake of enjoying a little revenge buried scores of them on the Sherman ticket; and other hundreds stayed away from the polls. The result was, the Sherman ticket was elected. When, presto change! The innocent lamb-skin is pulled off and reveals the ugly Secession wolf, barking in this strain:

> THE WATERLOO OF ABOLITIONISM.—The Jay in Chicago over the victory of the Unionarms at Port Donelson was scarcely greater than that manifested last night over the Union (?) victory won in the municipal election yesterday. Bonfires burned in every direction, and the air was filled with happy faces, and the air was filled with jubilant shouts.

Great as the victory was at Fort Donelson, we doubt if it was of so much value to the Union (?) cause as will be the civil victory of yesterday in this city.

And it will cheer the Union (?) men of the South. If this be the voice of Chicago, they may well reason that a decisive victory has been gained in the North.

All honor to the *democracy* and other conservative people of Chicago who have won the victory. *Chicago Times.*

This is the sequel we apprehended would follow. We warned Republicans that, if they failed to do their duty and permitted the Sherman ticket to succeed, the result would be heralded as a party triumph, and construed into the defeat of Republicanism. But the warning was unheeded, and now when too late to undo the mischief, they discover themselves the victims of misplaced confidence. "Never trust the Greeks bearing gifts." May our Republican friends profit by the experience of yesterday.

### BEAUREGARD AND VICTORY.

Beauregard is determined to show the world that he can "organize victory" any time he chooses. If he cannot do it by fighting he can do it by writing; if his battalions of soldiers are driven back, he can carry everything before him for a while by a select body of words; and if he loses a battle in the field, with his sword, he gains one with infinite ease in his closet with that mightier tool, the pen. There is a lofty disdain of fact, and a lordly defiance of truth in his dispatches that show the best blood of slave-holding chivalry. He is as superior to all ordinary obligations of veracity, and as proud in breaking all fetters that truth forges, as that illustrious African Chief who repelled with scorn the base charge that he dared not lie, by proudly demanding, "who supposed him the slave of his word!" Pillow showed the same bold and chivalric spirit in his report of the seige at Donelson. He also organized a victory in his dispatch, and proclaimed himself a conquering hero on that conflict; but he did not wear his laurels long, for soon as they had sprung up like the truth amote them and they withered away. But A. S. Johnston who seated his devotion to rebellion with the depths at Shiloh, says of the victory at Donelson, that the military genius of Pillow in sending out reports, had organized after the usual rebel system of tactics—"at night I received news of a glorious victory; at dawn of a retreat." In that case it would seem that the victory Pillow had so perfectly organized only lasted through one night, and the stern truth came with the morning and put it forever to flight.

How many hours the victory that Beauregard's report organized on the field of Shiloh, may sustain its life, it is hard to say; but it is very likely to be held as true for some little time by the rebels. It is such a novel and pleasant thing to have among them; and they are so greatly comforted and strengthened by its presence, that if nursing and feeding, and fond care and labor can extend its life it will not be taken away from them forever for some days yet to come. Besides there is a kind of military advantage in a victory, though it be a lie; it is one way of supporting and reinforcing a waning cause; and then the disasters of a defeat are so terrible, it is no wonder that a Rebel General, though honest as circumstances permit, if he does not lyingly claim a victory, should hold his tongue at least about being defeated. Hence we find that when General A. S. Johnston—as he says himself—saw the full extent and all the great glory of the victory Pillow had organized at Donelson; "that the people were terrified, and many of the troops disheartened;" "that the blow was most disastrous, and almost without a remedy," he "remained silent, as silence seemed the best way to serve the cause of the country." Only to make it clear that he could actively lie, if necessary, and was a master over all truth, could put it under his feet, and no more a slave of his word than any other Rebel General, like Pillow or Beauregard, he adds, "I magnified my forces to the enemy, but made known my true strength to the Department."

But it seems that in rebeldom they have learned by bitter experience not to rely too implicitly on these organized victories of their Generals' first reports. When a resolution was presented before the rebel Senate of "deep joy and gratitude to the Divine Ruler for the glorious victory of our arms in Tennessee," that body, for some reason, refused to pass it. Indeed, we can well understand that both the joy and gratitude might not be either full or deep. It would be very natural that their exultation should be tempered with several shades of sadness, caused by several afflicting incidents in that conflict; and so tempered as at last to be changed from praise and exultation into sorrow and lamentation, and such resignation as was possible. Beauregard attempted to use up Grant's army, and entirely failed to do it; he set out with the plan of driving our forces into the river, and was driven back himself; he and his council felt it all important to overwhelm Grant before Buell joined him, they tried their best, and could not do it; Beauregard led his forces, as he had promised them, to a sure victory, and they were beaten and driven back, broken and defeated, and glad to get beyond the reach of the fearful punishment they were receiving from our men. Beauregard's discretion had got so much the better of his valor that he deemed it "prudent to retire," and beg from our victorious commander the next day, the privilege of coming back from his retreat to the protection of his entrenchments, long enough to bury his dead.

Beauregard has been styled a great General, but he is greater as a Writer. He wins more battles in the closet than in the field. Splendid as is his use of the sword, he has not gained his greatest victories with it. He has a more triumphant weapon! His pen is mightier than his sword!

### IT IS NOT AN INSTITUTION.

Slaveholding is not a form of government. The slave, when first captured in Africa, is taken solely to be sold for money. The owner of the slave-ship buys his human cargo, and submits it to the horrors of the middle passage; and on his arrival at the port of destination, sells it at the highest market price, from mercenary motives only. The dealer who buys his slaves in the Border States, and takes them to the Cotton States for sale, is governed solely by the considerations of traffic. The man about to go into the sugar-planting business, estimates the cost of the land and the human stock, and the profits to be made, and buys the one for the same motive that he does the other. In all of these steps, no one would think of calling slavery a domestic institution or a patriarchal institution. The welfare of the slave is never once thought of, except so far as it will contribute to the pecuniary profit of the master. The slaveholders unite together in the slave States, and make laws for the purpose of securing this pecuniary profit to themselves.

Governments, on the contrary, are always established upon the the theory of promoting the welfare of the governed. A Government is necessary in every nation. slavery is not necessary anywhere. When we speak of the liberty which any nation is fitted to enjoy, we mean political liberty. We do not say that any nation is fitted for slavery. The most cruel tyrant has never subjected his subjects, or any portion of them, to personal slavery. They have justified all of their acts of cruelty by the pretence that they were necessary for the public welfare.

We are imposed upon by words. Slavery is not an institution at all—it is a mere traffic, a private speculation only. It was not originated out of any idea of government, or good to the slave; and it is maintained solely from considerations of profit or comfort to the masters, and the well-being of all other classes is utterly ignored. The slave-catcher, the slave-ship owner, the slave-auctioneer, the slave-trader, will all freely acknowledge this, and why should not other slave-holders? Why seek to impose upon us, by the words "domestic institution?" The plantation slaves never enter the house of the master, any more than his horses do. The house slaves, while they remain together in families, have their domestic relations all suspended and violated, the husband having no control over the treatment of his wife, nor the parent over that of the child, and all subject to violent separations, of which they must be continually in fear—not a very domestic arrangement for them.

As to kindness to slaves. Deduct all that which is shown for profit, and it is of the same kind which a teamster feels for his horses, and how many slaves would be left utterly destitute! Of the remaining slaves, what proportion of the kindness shown would be missing? And what compensation would even unselfish kindness be to them for the curse of slavery?

How the slaveholders have imposed upon our common sense and consciences! The Northern mind is wholly darkened and confused upon this subject. We punish with death the man who attempts to bring an ignorant African to this country for the purpose of selling him into slavery; but it is all right to take an educated mulatto from Baltimore to the sickly plantations of Louisiana, though he may be a husband and father. We maintain and support by our laws that condition, the infliction of which we punish with death.

☞ The second prisoners in Camp Morton, Indianapolis, got drunk last Tuesday night, on account of the "good news" received from Pittsburg Landing, and made an attack upon the guard, using beef bones for clubs. The guard fired, wounding several of the drunken crowd, when they were finally quieted by being hunted with grape. Ready for use if required. The question is, where did the second get their liquor?

### THE BEGINNING.

The reader will notice in another column an article from the New York Evening *Post*, in which the beginning of the agitation in Maryland for the emancipation of the slaves (of that State) is announced. This agitation is commenced by Reverdy Johnson, a Douglas Democrat of undoubted fidelity to his party, and by that most conservative of journals, the Baltimore *American*. That's a point gained. Liberty to discuss the question at all is a novelty; and discussion once opened, the result is sure. It is not ours to advise the sprigs of secession, in the West, who have come North from Maryland to find business and bread, and who repay an indulgent community by doubtful loyalty; but if they will hold their ears to the ground a little while, they will hear a rumble from Baltimore that may convince them that even there the fashion of quoting the language and approving the sentiments of the nigger traders is about to be overborne by the joint efforts of interest and conscience, both of which will be aroused to make Maryland a free State.

### WHO'S TO BLAME?

The report brought to us from Washington, that the surprise at Pittsburg, where by the very existence of Gen. Grant's army was imperilled, is to be made a matter of Congressional inquiry, will be the cause of astonishment among none who have attentively read the details of the great battle. We have been loth to give credit to the rumors which first reached us from the scene of conflict; but the evidence that the surprise was as complete as it proved to be effective, is so unanimous and overwhelming that we can discredit it no longer. Even the rebels wonder that they opened the conflict with so little loss, and that their victory on Sunday was so easy. A party of them, well known in St. Louis, where they are at home, have been taken there as prisoners; and they tell the editor of the *Democrat* the following story:

> Generals Price and Van Dorn, previously reported at the battle, were not there, nor any of their forces: General Prentiss surrendered about four o'clock on Sunday evening. The rebel officers say he and his men fought well, but were completely surrounded when they gave up. They also say that their army was *up to time for the battle on Saturday night within a few hundred yards of our camps*, and plainly saw our men going in and out of their tents. Their Generals would not let them build their camp fires for fear of discovery. Rain fell for the rain and terrible condition of the roads, and the delay in the arrival of some of their reinforcements, they would have been *down upon us Saturday morning*. Our gunboats, they admit, saved our army from complete annihilation on Sunday night. They say they *cannot understand why we have no wounds or pickets out*. They poured into our camps without resistance, and in many cases slew or captured our soldiers in their tents.
>
> In their opinion, they have won a great victory. They claim to have routed us from our camp, captured our guns, and taken 8,000 prisoners. The fight on Monday was simply defensive, as they claim they retired in good order from the field. Their camp, at present, is now at Pea Ridge, a few miles south of Pittsburgh, where they will make a grand stand.

Of course rebel testimony in such a matter is to be taken with many grains of allowance; but as it is supported by the complaints of every letter writer from the camp, whether he be a soldier or a civilian, that part of it which relates to the disposition of the enemy *before* the attack, about which there is now no inducement to lie, may, we think, be received as a near approach to the truth.

There is a fearful resonability somewhere. An army in the face of a superior force, known to be only a few miles away; separated from its reinforcements by a broad, deep and rapid stream, and without pickets out half a mile from the regiments in front; the headquarters of the commanding General twelve miles from his men, and he thereby cut off at his ease; the battle beginning in his absence, and raging for more than four hours with great fury before he arrived on the ground; carelessness so criminal, or confidence so assured, that the first notice of danger was a volley from the foe, at point blank distance, upon half a dozen regiments in front, just preparing or eating their breakfasts; surprise so complete that before a thought could be taken for the common defence, the whole front line of the army was in full, and in some cases, disorderly retreat, sending a thrill of terror and insubordination to the very rear,—these are points that demand investigation; and we hope that, strike where the blow may, the man at whose door the responsibility will be laid, will not be suffered to escape.

### How the Censorship Works.

The New York and Philadelphia papers announced on Monday the advance from New Madrid down the river, (which occurred on Saturday), and on Tuesday they gave details of the forces, both land and naval. They also announced the pending attack on Fort Pillow, and described the situation. All of which the press was forbidden to do up to Thursday; and even then not until the news had come by the roundabout way of Washington, a day older than the mail accounts already received from correspondents, but not until then printed. That's how the censorship works. How it can be possible for a paper published in Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati to give "aid and comfort to the enemy" by describing an attack upon that enemy at a place 500 or 800 miles distant, is more than we can see; even admitting that they get the papers at the earliest moment. It is now reported that Fort Pillow has surrendered. The rebels evidently didn't wait to be informed through the Northern press that an attack had been made upon them; or perhaps they got hold of a stray copy of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of five days ago, containing the desired intelligence. The censorship works in a mysterious way, but it doesn't perform wonders. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is supplied up for telling Gen. Jo. Johnston that McClellan's artillery has thrown some shells into its camp. It was very kind of the *Inquirer*; else possibly Johnston would have died ignorant of the fact. Is anybody stock jobbing?

### The Wisconsin Allotment Commission.

Messrs. J. A. Stewart of Green county, R. F. Frasier of Rock county, and E. D. Holton of Milwaukee, the Allotment Commissioners of the State of Wisconsin, passed through this city yesterday *en route* for St. Louis and other points where the troops of their State are stationed, to pass among them and procure signatures to the Allotment lists. The system is one that deserves well of all our soldiers, who will be the better in their camps, and leave happier homes behind them, if they do not share their pay with the sutlers and camp vultures. Wisconsin has done a wise and generous deed in an act recently passed, by which the Allotment system is modified to suit the case of sailors and men without families, for whom the State becomes a Savings Bank, and the Allotment goes to the State Treasurer for safe keeping until the fund be claimed from the owner. The gentlemen above named left for St. Louis last evening.

### Wisconsin Troops Ordered to New Mexico.

Wisconsin has a large stake in the forthcoming expedition to New Mexico. The expedition as made up, thus far, consists of the 12th and 13th Wisconsin and the 1st, 3d, and 7th Kansas infantry, to be accompanied by two batteries of artillery, one from Wisconsin and the other from Indiana. They are to march to Fort Riley, 150 miles west of Lawrence, there to receive a complete outfit for a long campaign. The supply trains have already been sent there. The distance to be marched is about 800 miles, most of the way over a beaten road upon the wheeless plains, which has been traveled by Santa Fe caravans for the last 30 years.

☞ Robert Ould, who succeeded Philip Barton Key as United States District Attorney for Washington, is stated to be acting as Assistant Secretary of War in the Rebel Confederacy.

## TO PITTSBURG LANDING AND BACK.

### AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

### THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The great battle field is now of supreme interest to your readers; not only for the place it will take in history, but for the personal relation of thousands in all the North-West to those who are there—husbands, sons and brothers—alive and well, or wounded, or dead. I have been there; had glimpses of the battle field; and have seen a great many of our soldiers, especially of the wounded, and propose to narrate briefly what I saw, and heard, and felt, with a word on what certain citizens of Chicago did.

When the first news of the battle came over the wires, surgeons, nurses and supplies for the wounded men were instantly got ready. Forty-eight nurses, eighteen surgeons and supplies in vast abundance were sent by the Chicago Sanitary Commission. I was earnestly requested to go, with a sort of power as director to the nurses, because I had been before and could suggest from past experience what was best to be done. The Sanitary Commission, like the wise Virgins of the parable, had the lamps burning and the oil in the vessels. It sent us through from Chicago to Cairo between five o'clock of the day when the news came, and eight o'clock of the next morning; had a breakfast waiting for us, and was able to cut various pieces of red tape that had got knotted between our company and the first boat to start, "the City of Louisiana," and got us on board with all we needed for supplies in a marvelous short time. I need not write of our passage up the Tennessee. Our boat was bountifully fitted up to bring down the wounded—full of nice clean beds on small, compact, solid bedsteads, with nurses and attendants complete, and as nice as a new pin. She was fitted out at St. Louis. At Paducah, we passed the boat that was carrying Gen. Halleck to the field; saw him standing quietly on the upper deck, a solid, iron-grey looking man, every inch a soldier. And in good time we arrived at Pittsburg Landing. The whole region round about the battle field is cloaked in the garments of the first fresh summer. The woods are full of green leaves, flowers, red buds, and singing birds. The orchards, few and far between, are in full blossom.

The gardens are as forward as ours at the end of May, and the wheat four or five inches high. But the soil at this time is soaked through and through in this heavy rain. It seems as if the cannon had broken the windows of heaven, and I find myself recalling what I used to read in the missionary magazine, when I was a boy, how the heathen when they wanted rain would go out in great crowds and beat their drums or whatever would make a big sound, the good missionary telling them meanwhile how vain it was to think to rain; yet behold us there was rain, but not for their beating; and then I wonder whether they were not nearest right, working in a dark dim way in the grooves of law.

We saw Pittsburg Landing through a heavy rain the whole time we were there, except for a few hours on Sunday morning. No description of the field itself is needed or can be given now. There is no town—merely a great steep river bank, wooded here and there; at the foot of the bank a long line of steamboats, two or three deep, reaching well into the stream. On the crest of the bank were the tents and camp fires of the men. We got ashore presently, and found mud so deep and wet, that thousands of feet and wheels, as to be the most genuine mud I ever saw. Scores of bags of white corn were laid along the foot of the bank, forming a sort of wharf—left there, I suppose, to await transportation. They gradually became stepping stones, sinking deeper as the hundreds of hapless mud-haters pass over them, thinking they might be wanted, and feeling that if ever waste can be pardonable it is here. Right up the bank, I found five or six dead men, some wrapped in their blankets, (the soldier's coffin,) and some bare of all but the garments they wore when they died. The rain beat pitilessly down upon them all day long. I stopped to look at them for a moment—common men, not for the life in them they ever alive, ghastly now that they are dead, in the mud and rain; but I think of a time I can easily remember, when they must have been very beautiful to some poor mother, waiting, perhaps even now, to hear from her boy who has gone beyond her life and ours, into the great Hereafter. I pick up a scrap of paper that lies near one, and read a few lines of a letter written from a place called Prairieville, by a father or brother. There are words of hearty, homely cheer in it, but the letter and the man are alike silent beyond a certain line. At the crest of the bank, I came to the tents of the men and more signs of the awful day—dead bodies here and there still unburied—and limbs, shattered trees, and all the other accidents of war to the living, who, a week ago, held them at priceless worth. But we cannot dwell with the dead; and our great purpose is to see whether we cannot save some brave fellows who are near to death. The steamboats are gradually filling with wounded men, and to care for them is our sole business. On the evening of the 16th we got into working order. Doctors and nurses were classified and organized, each doctor had his own nurses to go with him, wherever he went. "God bless the Sanitary Commission," many a brave man said in my hearing, and I feel like echoing that cry.

We found the steamboats loaded with wounded men, and almost destitute of stores. The army officers here, as everywhere, are like the foolish virgins—lamps out and no oil. The wise virgins, this time, did give of their oil—they were there for that purpose. Drs. Ros, Lynn, Ingalls, Gillette and Miller, with thirteen nurses, were detailed to the Hiawatha to take charge of I think, 285 wounded. I went with them, and what was done there is a fair sample of how things are done all round. We found the steamboat bare—no beds, no medicines, no stores. Some male nurses, clever only at skirking; some female, ditto, remarkable for hoops. From the army supply, we were able to get flour, and swap it with another boat for bread, sugar, beef-tea, lint, sponges, soap, towels, quinine, nitrate of silver, 100 bed sacks, 50 to 80 shirts, and a few minor articles. From the Sanitary Commission we get isinglass, plaster, morphener, spirits, sponges, chloroform, wine, brandy, apples, butter, ale, eggs, lemons, oranges, solidified milk, jellies, appletbutter, soft rags, (one of the most precious treasures after a battle) sheets, drawers, shirts, pillows, pads, cots, mosquito curtains for cots, rags, adhesive plaster, tea, (first rate), quilts, blankets, comforters, bed sacks, undershirts, and a vast number of minor articles. These things did not come in sparse measure, but in plenty—not with vast labor and running miles to get them; but Mr. Patton and Dr. Douglas were there, and put them on board for us, and then said heartily, "Now can we do anything else?" This, however, is not true of all the boats. Cincinnati sent three or four fitted up most generously with everything. St. Louis has two equally good. But the more Government boat, put in at the last moment, is a deplorable thing. The City of Memphis, sent down ahead of us, and bare of supplies and nurses, I fear, fairly so, as I am rightly informed. Our boat, cared for by the Sanitary Commission, and the Chicago surgeons and nurses, lost only one, Captain Stephens, of Dixon, who said to me a little while before he died, "I was not fit to go on the field; I had the flux very bad and was weak; but I felt that I was needed, and that my country might not count me unfit, so I went through it. My leg was taken off, and I shall die, but I am peaceful. I have "done my duty." Among those 285 men, many of them officers of intelligence, I gathered the only clear ideas and conclusions I was able to come to, concerning the battle. I will give them as I got them. They were so evidently the true conclusions of the men that listened to them with the deepest interest, not so much because they must be true (though I think that is of great value,) but, above all, because that is the way the *fighters* think, not individually, but in masses. First, all who said any thing about it, said that the chief surprise of Sunday morning was the result of unpardonable negligence on the part of the commanding officer. The men themselves knew that the enemy was all about them—were perfecting with the enemy; (I quote the exact phrases) but there was no effort made to get a clear kn

# The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

### THE CROPS.

During a passage through many and a sojourn in a few of the towns on the line of the Rock Island, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railways, during the past week, we have ascertained by inquiries and personal inspection, that the growth of winter wheat never looked more promising. The extreme backwardness of the season must confine the cultivation of spring wheat to a very small crop. The ground as yet is totally unfit to receive the seed, and the time is about past when it will be safe to sow it with any prospect of a successful crop. The time for corn planting has hardly yet arrived. If we shall be relieved within a couple of weeks of the present unpleasant state of weather, it will afford opportunity for successful corn planting, and farmers will undoubtedly put in as large a crop as their facilities for obtaining labor at the present and prospective scarcity for help will permit. We are yet not without hopes of a large crop of corn.

### DEATH OF GOV. HARVEY.

We are deeply pained to hear that Gov. Harvey of Wisconsin, is dead. The telegraph states that he was accidentally drowned in the Tennessee river while stepping from one steamer to another. He passed through this city a few days before, to visit the Wisconsin troops at Pittsburg, and took along with him a large quantity of stores for the relief of the wounded. He was in excellent health, full of patriotic energy, and hopeful of an early termination of the war by the complete subjugation of the rebels. But his mission of usefulness and benevolence was quickly cut short by this most unfortunate accident.

Gov. Harvey was born at East Haddam, Ct., July 22d, 1820. His parents emigrated to Ohio and located at Shawmsville in 1828. He was educated at Western Reserve College, Hudson, and removed to Kenosha, Wis. 1840. His first labors in the new State of his adoption were as a teacher in the Academy of Kenosha, and later he edited with credit and honor to himself the Whig organ published in that city. In the same place he was married in '48, to the esteemed lady who survives him. In 1850 Gov. Harvey moved to Shopier, Rock Co., where he engaged in the manufacturing business, and has since resided. [He] was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and represented Rock county, in the State Senate two terms, from 1855 to 1857. He was then elected Secretary of State, a place he held until last fall when he was elected Governor. A man of incorruptible integrity, an earnest patriot, Wisconsin was fortunate that the result of her last memorable campaign in State politics placed him at the head of her affairs. He has been earnest and zealous in calling her sons to the field, and in securing fidelity and thoroughness in every detail of their equipment. And when there came from the battle field a call for humanity, in behalf of our wounded, Gov. Harvey was the first to answer to the appeal, and it was the closing act of his useful and honored life.

Wisconsin had no nobler or truer man than Louis P. Harvey, nor had she ever a more upright, patriotic or incorruptible Executive. His untimely decease will fill the breasts of his people with sorrow, and the whole West will sympathize with their grief.

Hon. Edward Salomon, of Milwaukee, the Lieutenant Governor, now succeeds to the office of Governor of Wisconsin during the remainder of the term, which expires on the first of January, 1864.

### SPEECH OF SENATOR GRIMES.

There was a debate in the Senate last week on the resolution of inquiry as to further legislation to the disgraceful and unlawful practice of slave catching by pro-slavery army officers. Senator Grimes delivered a forcible speech exposing and denouncing the abuse. He cited the case of Gen. Hooker in lower Maryland and the treatment of colored men claimed by rebel prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, and elsewhere. He also discussed the miserable policy pursued by our pro-slavery West Point Generals in dealing with the rebellion, and urged the necessity for garrisoning the southern forts with men who can stand the climate, in order to save the lives of our Northern soldiers, who would die off like flies under attacks of yellow fever and other diseases incident to that hot and sickly climate. The speech will be found in this morning's TRIBUNE.

### EMANCIPATION OF THE DISTRICT.

In the general uproar of sieges, battles, marches, disasters, blunders, and triumphs, the most important event since the war commenced has been nearly overlooked. For three score years the Federal capital was disgraced by slavery. There it thrived, and ruled, and rioted, and defied the Republic. No Administration had the nerve to touch it. That little patch of territory was the very bulwark of the slave power—the key to the position which commands its whole domain. It was the fortress which had to be taken before any advance could be made towards a final settlement of our national difficulties; but which, once overcome, opens the way to universal emancipation.

For the first time since its organization, the Federal Government has exercised its constitutional authority to emancipate slaves; and for the first time since the rebellion broke out, it has fairly met the issue forced upon the country by the slave power. We recognize in this event something more than the capture of an outpost of the enemy; it is the breaking of his line of defense—the carrying of his strongest and most important position. What Lexington and Bunker Hill were in the great struggle which freed this country from the rule of monarchy,—such are President Lincoln's emancipation message and the abolition of slavery in the District, in the greater struggle which is to rid the continent of slavery and restore lasting peace to the Republic. The second Declaration of Independence cannot long be postponed. The *physical* power of the nation, guided by the *moral* force of a great century, will crush treason, and at the same time regenerate the South. Rebellion, bereft of its support, like one of those creeping plants which must lean on something, will fall down in utter helplessness, and be trodden under foot.

From the effects of every battle heretofore lost by the rebels, they have recovered and returned to the conflict more hardened, more obstinate, and more dangerous than before. But the ground lost by this first blow of emancipation they can never recover. They cannot even pester us with guerilla warfare. They have been driven out forever. The rebound has staggered slavery in Maryland. A slight shock would cast it down prostrate in the dirt. It could never rise again. It is tottering to its fall in Missouri. Western Virginia has decreed its death. These States, once liberated, would insist on universal emancipation; and Kentucky, outflanked by freedom, would probably come along one day too late and offer to sell out.

Our Government has at last found out the weak part of the rebellion. It has at last found out a system of warfare which will increase the strength of our armies as they advance southward, and leave no enemy lurking in the rear. To suppose that this system will not be adopted, is to suppose that our Government does not desire to crush treason and secure to the country a lasting and honorable peace. Of scarcely less importance is the effect which this emancipation in the District will produce on foreign powers. They will measure it by the *principle involved*, not by the number of slaves liberated. They will take it for granted that slavery is to be abolished wherever the Federal authority is restored, and that not only the arm of the civil power, but the rules of war, will be brought to bear against the accursed system. They will no longer estimate the cost, duration, and chances of the war by the force required to *conquer Secessia*; but they will simply take into account the ability of the rebels to defend slavery, and of the nation to strike it down. The very day on which they learn that we have struck a square blow at the *cause* of our difficulties, they will pronounce the rebellion dead; but if we do not follow up the blow, their admiration will turn into contempt, and they will more seriously than ever consider the propriety of forcibly stopping a contest which can accomplish no beneficial result, and which will disturb the commerce of the world while it lasts.

### THE LESSON OF PITTSBURG.

The fact is forcing itself on the conviction of all, that notwithstanding the brag and bravado of the rebels—the bragging air with which they have mouthed their superior valor, and the swelling and defiant tone in which they have dared the Union men to the fight—so far as their mettle and steadiness have been tested in battle, they are no match for our men. It is plain that whenever the opposing forces are equal in numbers and strength we are sure to gain the day; that when the odds are against us the victory is as often on our side as theirs; and when our forces are greater than theirs, they are uniformly beaten and routed. In fact it would seem that the rebel commanders are themselves aware of our superiority, and not daring to meet us in fair fight in the open field, keep always persistently within their entrenchments; and never hazard a conflict beyond their fortifications, unless by some surprise, or separation of our forces they can have the advantage of making an attack with two or three men to our one.

This last advantage Beauregard supposed he had secured for himself in the conflict at Shiloh; but the result proved that even with two men or more to our one, he could not drive us from our position; and so soon as the arrival of fresh troops gave us a number almost, though not fully equal to his, we attacked, routed and pursued him, as he hastened to the cover of his intrenchments at Corinth, leaving dead and wounded on the field, and destroying the bridges to prevent his entire overthrow. If our army was taken by surprise, that fact is supposed to be an immense advantage to the attacking force; and although he had all the benefit of our being taken unawares, and outnumbered us near two to one, yet the result was his repulse and defeat. It is difficult to suppose that he will ever again have so many circumstances working on his side and against us; and if with all the odds in his favor he is so sure to fail, it cannot be doubted that the issue will be his utter and irreparable overthrow, when our Generals choose their own time and place for the attack.

Another thing to be noted is how easy it was to defeat Beauregard, or at least there were two or more instruments, either of which alone would have successfully done the work. The gunboats are said to have driven him back, or they could have done it, had Buell not have come up in time. Then again it is claimed, and beyond a doubt truly, that Buell would have been by himself too strong for the enemy, had there not been a gunboat on the river. And further it is stated on the authority of those who were there, and had the best opportunity for knowing, that Grant would have held his position had neither Buell or the gunboats come to his help. From all which it looks very much as though Beauregard not only was utterly foiled and failed completely of his purpose; but that he was beaten, or might have been, for we had the tools, and men with which to do it, two or three times over.

It reminds us of Waterloo, in many respects. Wellington was at a ball and slept the night before at Brussells, twelve miles from the battle field, and is said to have been surprised. Wellington had behind him an almost impenetrable forrest, as Grant had the river, and with either force defeat would perhaps have been utter ruin. Late in the day, Buell came to Grant's aid, as Blucher did to that of Wellington; and although it is claimed for Wellington that he would by himself have held his position against the French, as it is said Grant would also have held his own against the rebels, yet the arrival of reinforcements in both cases made the repulse of the enemy the more certain and decisive. These great battles were both fought on the Lord's day. It was indeed a "loud Sunday" that saw the spoiler of either continent shaken down or driven back; and the echoes of its great noise will be heard in ages to come.

### ARREST OF COL. JENNISON.

The telegraph announces that Col. Jennison of Kansas has been brought to St. Louis under arrest. He had previously resigned his command of the First Kansas Cavalry, following the act by a stirring speech to his men, in which he very fully aired the causes of his retirement from a position in which he has so well served the country. It is doubtless for expressions made use of in this speech by Col. J. that he is in custody and will receive trial by Court Martial. Without being aware of the precise nature of the charges to be brought against him other than that they are of the character above indicated, we do know enough of the grounds of difference between Col. Jennison and his immediate superiors in command to be aware how eagerly they have seized a technical advantage against him. The difference is this: He hates slavery, and is its unrelenting enemy. He does not conceal his hatred to the monster evils of man selling and woman whipping. He has seen its malign character, knew its designs when it plotted for the sacrifice of the virgin soil of Kansas, and counted the slain victims among his own friends, when only by the purchase of the blood of her sons and the untold woes of her new homes the hellish grasp was shaken off. In such a school Jennison was educated to hate slavery, and when rescued Kansas rose from the struggle and began her career of Freedom, out of her fiery trial learned a lesson more general in its bearing. Her history gave a key to the designs of Slavery against the entire nation. Colonel Jennison is an Abolitionist. Not so are Denver and Sturgis. They love Slavery, and when bid to draw their swords for the Union, they take good care that Slavery shall first be well protected. They propitiate it with negro catching—they fling sops to the monster in the shape of flying fugitives arrested and sent back guarded by the soldiers of the Union. They find in this a calling entirely to their taste. They love Slavery, and rather than that it should perish, would draw their swords and point their artillery upon the Government itself. We do not overstate the Pro-Slavery zeal of these officers. We quote from their own expressions just what they would desire to do—these men who deem Abolitionists worse than rebels. Just such are they who have now military control in Kansas. We call the attention of the Kansas delegation in Congress to this matter. We do not ask to shield Col. Jennison from the consequences of any act unbecoming an officer; but he must not be sacrificed if his only crime be that, while Denver and Sturgis are negro catching and hobnobbing over their brandy and water with rebel masters, Col. Jennison is the steadfast friend of the Union and Liberty.

### SOLDIERS VOTING.

Buckmaster and Gale, appointed by the Egyptians to take the vote of Illinois soldiers on the new Constitution, have turned the whole thing into a farce and fraud. It does not appear that those persons have even taken an oath to perform their duties honestly. They procure the votes of a regiment in the same way that a question is put to a crowd in a political meeting. All in favor will say aye; all opposed will say no; the ayes have it. And the regiment is returned as having voted unanimously for the Peter Funk Constitution.

Before a soldier ever saw a copy of the proposed Constitution they are called upon to vote on it. A dozen regiments have been visited and polled and not a man among them all has had a chance to peruse the instrument on which he is called to pass an opinion. The people at home have till the 17th of June to examine it and make up their minds.

But the Convention had scarcely adjourned before Buckmaster and Gale started to Missouri to obtain the votes of Illinois soldiers. Gale calling himself a "Republican," and Buckmaster claiming to be a Democrat, told the men that it was "all right," and that everybody was going for it. Nobody was opposing it, and the soldiers hearing nothing to the contrary, and being warmly pressed by those specious and unscrupulous demagogues, may have acquiesced, and are returned as voting in the affirmative. But the whole thing is a sheer fraud on the men. No black-legs ever cheated more shamefully than these Commissioners are doing, in order to procure votes for their miserable Constitution.

### CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending April 19, 1862:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, brl | 13,183 | 15,836 |
| Wheat, bu | 47,888 | 712,434 |
| Corn, bu | 127,045 | 232,686 |
| Oats, bu | 6,878 | 29,990 |
| Rye, bu | 5,210 | 110 |
| Barley, bu | 11,408 | 6,067 |
| Seeds, lbs | 249,783 | 206,369 |
| Pork, brls | 1,565 | 1,773 |
| Cut Meats, lbs | 148,509 | 1,990,983 |
| Lard, lbs | 778,766 | 1,765,942 |
| Tallow, lbs | 36,084 | 60,818 |
| Live Hogs, No | 6,841 | 6,041 |
| Dressed Hogs, No | 90 | .... |
| Beef Cattle, No | 3,565 | 1,730 |

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1 to date for three years:

| | 1862. | 1861 | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 296,049 | 332,614 | 124,595 |
| Wheat, bu | 1,715,636 | 1,720,318 | 847,084 |
| Corn, bu | 1,670,222 | 2,855,843 | 2,957,785 |
| Oats, bu | 206,737 | 134,425 | 374,798 |
| Rye, bu | 192,047 | 100,107 | 44,441 |
| Barley, bu | 263,040 | 167,818 | 169,579 |
| Seeds, lbs | 2,118,438 | 2,297,537 | 2,310,710 |
| Pork, brls | 26,168 | 29,989 | 11,503 |
| Cut Meats, lbs | 5,766,793 | 7,190,881 | 5,718,076 |
| Lard, lbs | 13,155,565 | 4,737,589 | 3,938,016 |
| Tallow, lbs | 255,585 | 170,539 | 55,496 |
| Live Hogs, No | 170,082 | 90,413 | 34,682 |
| Dressed Hogs, No | 171,815 | 114,053 | 45,118 |
| Beef Cattle, No | 54,477 | 40,918 | 26,430 |

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the estimated amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city on the 21st day of April, compared with that of last year of the same date:

| | 1862. | 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 95,900 | 47,806 |
| Wheat, bu | 2,537,321 | 1,420,326 |
| Corn, bu | 2,657,978 | 1,938,759 |
| Oats, bu | | 520,477 |

### Gen. Prentiss Makes a Speech.

It was pleasantly told of Gen. Prentiss, when moving through Northern Missouri last fall, that he would march all day and address the people at the cross roads every evening. As he always makes a good speech, it was not so bad for the people after all. But they are telling at Savannah and Pittsburg of a later, and his latest speech at Grand Junction, Mississippi, where he was taken a prisoner from the field of Sunday. A correspondent tells the tale for us. He says Gen. Prentiss was confined in a large hall and excited great curiosity among the populace. He bore their staring with great good humor, but when they began to ask questions he told them he would make them a speech if the commandant would allow. That officer on being consulted gave his consent and his countenance by dropping in himself, when Gen. Ben. lifted up his voice and went in on a rousing Union speech. He told them of the Government that was, of its beneficence and mildness, of its power, and the position it had won before the world, and of the hopelessness of their struggle with it. And then he talked pathetically of the dear old flag and the times gone by when it floated over an united land, and at this point his elder listeners broke down and tearfully heard him through. The story is told on the authority of twelve men of the aged persuasion who have come into Gen. Halleck's lines and professed their Unionism, revived by Gen. Prentiss' speech, and desire to take the oath of allegiance. That is the story that comes to us.

THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—The regiments of sharpshooters, raised by Col. Berdan, chiefly from the Western States, are distinguishing themselves most prominently at the siege of Yorktown. Stationed in the advance of our forces, they watch every movement of the enemy with sleepless vigilance. If a rebel head is shown above the ramparts within 800 yards, it is instantly perforated by a leaden cone from a telescopic rifle in the hands of a sharpshooter. Several batteries of the rebels have been rendered temporarily unserviceable by the skill with which Berdan's Riflemen pick off the gunners. It is said that each rifleman scores up, in prairie style, the number of rebels he has killed, by cutting a mark upon the butt of his rifle. The rebels keep an equally accurate account, no doubt. Berdan's men are clad in grey uniforms, and the rebels had got to know them by sight. They were not afraid of the blue-coats at 500 yards. Some of Berdan's boys changed their garb to blue, and were allowed to get within five or six hundred paces of a score of secesh, when drawing a bead, they knocked over eight of the rebels at the first pop at them. The rest made themselves scarce on the "double quick." At the outbreak of this war the Southerners boasted of the advantage they had in their trained riflemen over the Yankees. But Berdan and his men have made that boasting vain.

### Important Achievements.

Two more important events in the progress of our arms against rebellion are chronicled in our news columns to-day—the occupation of Fredericksburg, Va., by Gen. McDowell, and the capture of Appalachicola, Florida, by Federal gunboats.

The achievement of Gen. McDowell is of great importance, Fredericksburg being on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and by railroad fifteen miles south of Aquia Creek, on the Potomac, and only about sixty miles north of Richmond. The possession of the Rappahannock at this point and of the railroad to Richmond, and is of incalculable importance to us in the present state of the campaign in Virginia.

The occupation of Applachicola, on the Gulf coast, places at our command an important cotton port, and also a river that is navigable into the heart of Georgia.

Before the present week is ended we will, it is probable, hear of even greater achievements than these, on the Gulf coast and in Virginia.

### Worthy of His Name.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, grandson of the famous signer of the Declaration of Independence, is, with one or two exceptions, the largest slaveholder in Maryland. Kind as a parent to his three hundred negroes, he hails the President's plan of emancipation with gladness. He has told his slaves not to leave him, because the time would come when they would be free on their native soil, and that then he would employ them as free laborers at good wages.

Colonel M'Tavish, another grandson of the signer, owns fifty slaves, and is heartily in favor of emancipation. But then he is a Republican in politics, believes in the Chicago platform, and spoke, acted and voted for Abraham Lincoln.

### Gen. Banks Moving Forward.

General Banks is proceeding slowly but surely down the Valley of the Shenandoah, to take possession of the two important rebel points—Gordonsville and Staunton—both of which are railroad centres.

The object of General Banks is, no doubt, to get possession of the railroad and telegraph lines, cutting off communication between Richmond and the Southwest, and then advance easterly while McDowell advances southerly against Richmond.

☞ The rebel prisoners taken at Pittsburg, confirm the previous statements that the rebel forces in the battle were the best armed in the Southern Confederacy. The arms were imported from England only last month by the iron steamer *Economist*, which ran the blockade at Charleston with a cargo valued at $500,000. This is the same cargo spoken of by Yancey, and which has been subject of so much glorification in Southern papers. A distribution of Enfield rifles took place only a week before Beauregard left Corinth. In addition to these arms, the best artillery manufactured at New Orleans, Richmond and Memphis, were in their hands, so that Beauregard evdently considered his troops equally as well armed as the Union soldiers.

☞ Senator Gwin, who was confined in Fort Lafayette, has since turned up mysteriously in Richmond. In a recent conversation he told the secesh of Richmond that the determination of the people of the North was unwavering, and that our military laborers and manufactories of war materials had been doubled. This was very discouraging to the rebels, but how it must have inspirited the Richmond Union men.

## The War in Virginia.

### An Inquiry into Gen. Sherman's Inaction.

### WHO HELD HIM BACK FROM SAVANNAH.

### THE SHENANDOAH CAMPAIGN.

### McDowell at Fredericksburg.

### GREAT MOVE ON THE MILITARY CHESS-BOARD.

### The Rebel Black Artillerists and Their Advantages.

### STARKE OF OREGON PROVEN A REBEL SYMPATHIZER.

### Who the Drunken General (at the East) Is.

### THE PROJECT OF NATIONAL DEFENSES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1862.

Senator Anthony's call for the instructions to and correspondence with Gen. Sherman, while commanding the Department of South Carolina, will show the country who is to blame for his long inaction there. In a speech Anthony intimated that Gen. Sherman did all he was permitted to do, and was fully prepared to take Savannah, and would have taken it, when he was prohibited. It is reported that the prohibition came from Gen. McClellan, without the knowledge of the President or the Secretary of War.

Yorktown letters to Baltimore journals say that the rebel guns, especially those on the heavy works, are manned altogether by negroes, or at least all the work of swabbing, loading and shifting, is done by them, with white men to overseer and direct them, and white faces peeping over ramparts to see the effect of the ball, and our marksmen choose a white mark with their rifles in preference to a black one. This furnishes additional evidence of the value of blacks as artillery men.

Senator Grimes has received a response to his speech urging the garrisoning of unhealthy forts with loyal blacks, from soldiers of the Fourteenth Massachusetts, who beg that they may man guns at Fort Kerrigan and Albany, where soldiers suffered terribly from fever last summer, and fear a repetition of the same.

Persons from Gen. Banks's column report little Unionism found in its march. Rebel journals confirm the report of the retreat of Stone-wall Jackson, who they say is on his way to Staunton, and may be obliged to fall still further back. The Select Committee on the case of Starke of Oregon, have reported against him. Senators Clarke, Howard, Wright, Sherman and Willey find that he was up to November last, in sympathy with the rebellion, and that in November he expressed himself desirous, for the sake of peace, that the loyal States be merged in the Southern Confederacy.

All but Willey also find that he is disloyal at the present time. No testimony, additional to that submitted to the Committee, was taken, except Starke's own, he declining to send for rebutting testimony. Starke admitted that he is still willing, for the sake of peace, to have loyal States absorbed in the Southern Cogfederacy.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report a bill for the appointment of a commission of national defenses, to consist of two officers of the army, two of the navy and two civilians of scientific attainments.

Garret Davis, who is reputed the greatest bore in Congress, made a lengthened preface to-day, to his to-morrow's speech against confiscation. In the House an animated debate on the same topic took place. There was nearly two to one on a yea and nay vote against laying all bills on the table. The vote on Bingham's confiscation bill to-morrow, stands postponed till Monday—the result is doubtful. An emancipation bill will be discussed in the Republican caucus of Congressmen to-morrow. The oath of allegiance was administered to the son of Chancellor Walworth, in the military prison. He gave his parole not to aid the rebels.

Vessels from Fredericksburg have arrived at the Navy Yard. They were fired on by batteries on the banks of the Rappahannock, but nobody was hurt.

Several schooners were found sunk, and removed. The bridges of Fredericksburg are all thoroughly burned.

Mr. Wright's substitute in the House for the agricultural bill is defeated. Foster's is likely to be adopted. It constructs a Bureau of agriculture and statistics under the Secretary of the Interior, to have with other duties, charge of taking the census.

The drunken General, alluded to to by Mr. Morrill in the House to-day, is said to be W. H. Smith, who, it is said, at Lee's Mills fell off his horse twice, and got his clothes and face smeared with mud. The Military Committee of the House have agreed to prepare an important bill providing for the appointment of a commission of two naval officers, two army officers, and two scientific civilians, to form a Board which shall examine into the subject of national defenses. All appropriations for fortifications or national defenses to be expended under the direction of this Board.

The President has nominated Wm. Marsh, of the District of Columbia, Consul to Altona, Denmark, and the following Brigadier Generals: Col. C. P. Buckingham, of Ohio; Major Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector General, and Col. George S. Green, of New York.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have reported in favor of taxing mineral lands in the United States not now subject to taxation.

Several vessels of the river flotilla have been up the Rappahannock, some of them as far as Fredericksburgh. About nine miles above the Rappahannock schooners had been sunk to obstruct the channel; but Commander Wyman, in the Yankee, with his consorts, pushed their way through. At one point the boats were fired upon with musketry, to which, response in kind was given. The banks being too high to admit of the use of cannon no one on board was injured. Twelve or thirteen vessels, two of them steamers, found in the creek were seized and brought down stream.

Between Tappahannock and Fredericksburg the banks of the Rappahannock are for the most part high and wooded and the current is swift. The river is now considered open for navigation, and timber for rebuilding the bridges burned by the rebels on their retreat befor Gen. McDowell's advance, will soon reach Fallmouth.

Nothing is heard of this rebel force, but it is believed to be in some force not far back of Fredericksburg.

McDowell's headquarters are to be transferred to Fredericksburg.

Col. Tuttle, of the 2d Iowa, who fought at Donelson and at Pittsburg Landing, commanding division after the fall of Gen. Wallace, has been designated as Brig. General.

Senator Lane of Indiana, presented a memorial from free negroes praying for colonization, and urged the importance of granting their prayer, and praised the troops of Indiana and Iowa, first born of the Missouri Compromise.

Gen. Shields has been nominated a Major General, and Col. Gibson a Brigadier.

The rebel Senate has passed a bill raising the postage on single letters to ten cents, and a House bill prohibits the sale of cotton, sugar and tobacco to the enemy.

A dispatch from Washington says there was fighting on the 16th and 17th at Fort Macon. Fifteen of our men were killed, and we then retreated to the fort battery, two miles from the fort on the beach, armed with mortars and siege guns. Eleven large ships were outside.

A thousand dollars are offered for substitutes, conscript law and Jeff. Davis Government drafts. All between eighteen and thirty-five not legally exempt, twelve month's volunteers to serve two years from the expiration of their terms. All under eighteen and over thirty-five to serve ninety days unless their place is sooner supplied by recruits.

Twelve months men, who have not had furloughs or bounty, are to have the former only compatible with public service.

A Richmond dispatch says McClellan is waiting for iron clad gun boats to take Richmond by way of the James River, and cries out that obstructions be at once sunken, as the only means of prevention. Such fears are well grounded, according to a refugee recently from the rebel capitol, who says there are only four slight batteries easily taken by gun boats on James River.

## FROM GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI.

### THE DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

### The Affair at Wilmington Island.

### SKIRMISH AND LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Capt. Elder, who reached this city this afternoon, states that on the 16th, as a reconnoitering party of the 8th Regiment, Michigan Volunteers went out under command of Col. Fenton, to accompany Lieut. Wilson, of the Engineer Corps, to Wilmington Island, for the purpose of erecting fortifications, they encountered a regiment of Georgia troops in ambush, and a skirmish ensued which ended in the complete route of the rebels, leaving their dead on the field.

Our troops pursued them for two miles. As it was dark when they returned, our informant could not ascertain the number of rebels killed and taken prisoners.

The following is a list of killed and wounded of the Michigan 8th regiment:—

NEW YORK, April 22.—Advices per the Marion state that a surveying party of 300 of the 8th Michigan, landing at Wilmington Island, before Savannah, were surprised by six to eight hundred rebels, who poured on them an effective fire, killing and wounding several Federals, who returned the fire and went gallantly into the fight. The rebels, after a short stand, retreated. An Adjutant in the 8th Michigan regiment was killed, and 12 or 13 others; 25 or 30 wounded.

The dead were taken to Fort Pulaski, and the wounded were carried to the hospital at Hilton Head. The rebel loss is unknown.

Fort Pulaski is so much injured as to be wholly unfit for a work of defense.

We had the pleasure of reading yesterday a private letter from Major R. M. Hough, of this city, a member of Gen. Hunter's staff, dated at Port Royal on the 13th inst., briefly giving the before announced statement of the fall of Fort Pulaski on the 11th. Shot and shell from fifty heavy guns were poured upon them, an incessant rain for thirty-six hours, when the rebel commander hauled down the Confederate flag. Major Hough adds that to his charge were to be committed the prisoners, who were to be brought to New York, where probably ere this they have arrived. We take a few particulars of this achievement from the correspondence of the New York *World*.

Fort Pulaski is ours. The actual battle, the storming of the fort, was an easy task after the huge thirteen-inch mortars and columbiads, with their shot and shell, had been placed in position ready to open the ball. Hereafter the Confederates cannot have all the credit of employing "masked batteries." Our batteries were as effectually "masked" as any from which rebel shots were launched against Sumter, or the Federal army in the July fight at Manassas. Some of them were built in one of the ticed positions and a large cellar was dug deep in the sand for the magazine. Our batteries were placed on Tybee Island, extending about 1,800 yards along the shore and at a little distance from it. The labor of getting the mortars to their places was immense, but it was cheerfully and hopefully performed. They were cast especially for this purpose, at Pittsburgh, I believe; were then sent to Port Royal, and thence to Tybee Island. For six weeks the Forty-fifth New York Regiment, Col. Ross, the Seventh Connecticut, Col. Terry, and a number of Lieut. Colonel Hall's engineers have been constantly busy, especially at night, in landing the armament and placing it in position. Imagine the labor of landing huge guns on a sandy coast without wharf, and hauling them up through swamps and ditchy morasses to their places on the island. When the tide was high, small boats would bring up the guns and shot as far as possible, and dump them into the water, large stones or other matter being previously put down to keep them from sinking into the sand. When the tide receded, the men tugged with a will at the ropes, and drew up the "dogs of war" to the soil of "lone Tybee." Among the men who worked hard at this business were those of the Forth-eighth Regiment, well known to your Brooklyn readers, and commanded by Colonel Perry, a *quondam* Methodist minister, of "good and regular standing." General Viele was instructed with the supervision of the entire preliminary work, and Lieutenant O'Rouke and Gen. Gilmore directed the construction of the batteries. Lieut. Porter commanded the ordnance department. There have been batteries bearing on Pulaski four or five miles up the river, for several months, and the effect has been to nearly cut off communication between the fort and Savannah.

The guns being dragged up on the island, pits were dug in which the mortars should rest their ponderous weight of 22,000 pounds, and the guns were arranged behind natural or artificial sand hills. The magazine was in a position easily accessible from the batteries to which it was connected by ditches about six feet deep, through which the men passed to serve the powder. The immediate entrance to the magazine was by a tortuous underground cellar-way, so that it should be safe from shells and balls.

The following shows the composition of our batteries and their distance from Fort Pulaski:

Battery Totten, Capt. Rodman, of the Seventh Connecticut, 1,650 yards.

Battery McClellan, Capt. Rogers, two 42-pounders and two 32-pounders, James's rifled cannon, 1,620 yards.

Battery Sigel, Capt. Seldenck, of the Forty-sixth N. Y., five 30-pounder Parrot guns and one 24-pounder, James, 1,620 yards.

Battery Scott, Capt. Mason, of Third Rhode Island, three 10-inch columbiads and one 8-inch, 1,677 yards.

Battery Halleck, Capt. Sanford, two 13-inch mortars, 2,400 yards.

Battery Sherman, Capt. Francis, three 13-inch mortars, 2,400 yards.

Battery Burnside, Sergeant Wilson, one 13-inch mortar, 3,200 yards.

Battery Lincoln, Capt. Pelouze, three 10-inch columbiads, 3,300 yards.

Battery Lyon, Capt. Pelouze, three 8-inch columbiads, 3,200 yards.

Battery Grant, Capt. Palmer, of the Seventh Connecticut, three 13-inch mortars, 3,500 yards.

Battery Stanton, Capt. Skinner, three 13-inch mortars, 3,200 yards.

Thus, after weeks of labor, everything was ready, and Gen. Hunter sent Lieut. Wilson with a flag of truce to the fort demanding its unconditional surrender. In this note the tremendous armament ready to open on the fort, was alluded to, as insuring its ultimate capture. Lieut. Wilson returned with this written dispatch from Col. Olmstead: "I am here to defend not to surrender the fort."

The appearance of the fort after its surrender proved that our guns and mortars were far more effective than had been anticipated. Viewing the inside surface of the walls, several holes were seen where cannon shot had perforated, so that it looked as if a single shot had passed entirely through. Examination of the outside showed, however, that the wall had been broken almo t through by other shots. The ditch around the fort was nearly filled close along by the breach with the fragments of masonry which had fallen in it. The ground was rent by the bursting of shells, and in one instance a "thirteen incher" had struck five or six feet in the earth and then burst, throwing up the ground and opening a huge fissure like a small earthquake. Even if only one shell in twenty had taken in the fort, it must have been ultimately reduced.

The prisoners captured number 360, commanded by Col. Olmstead. Our loss is only one killed and one wounded, by a shell. The enemy's loss, owing to their keeping close in their bomb-proofs after deserting the barbette guns, was only three, severely and probably mortally wounded. We have taken forty-seven guns, tons of powder and thousands of shot and shell.

### Gen. Hunter and the Slaves.

[From the New York Times.]

Major General Hunter seems likely to make his Southern Department thoroughly loyal, notwithstanding its inclusion of South Carolina. Wherever he advances the National flag the rebels either succumb or fly before it; and the following General Order, one of the most important of the campaign, issued at Fort Pulaski the day after the surrender of that important fortress, shows how the number of loyal freemen in the State is likely to be increased:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA., April 13, 1862.

All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by the enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said persons of color as are able-bodied, and may be required, shall be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, at the rates heretofore established by Brigadier Gen. T. W. Sherman.

Major General DAVID HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Ass't Adjt. Gen.

Nor is this all. Gen. Hunter has addressed to Mr. Pierce, the Treasury Agent in charge of the abandoned Sea Island plantations, a letter which we publish elsewhere, asking, among other things, for "the names of the former owners, and the names of the persons formerly held to involuntary service," now in charge of the Government agents. On receiving this information, we understand it to be the intention of Gen. Hunter to afford said owners a reasonable time to prove their fealty to the Government, and then in case of their failure to do so, and upon sufficient proof of their treason, he will at once restore these slaves to freedom.

### By Overland Telegraph from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Four steamers from Oregon and British Columbia have arrived within three days. The northern mining regions were becoming accessible again, and steamers will doubtless return crowded with passengers.

## DROWNING OF GOVERNOR HARVEY.

### Our Wounded Underestimated.

### TWENTY-SEVEN STEAMBOAT LOADS BROUGHT DOWN.

### $1,000 REWARD FOR GOV HARVEY'S BODY.

### "Soldier's Letters Cairo D. P. O."

### $120,000 Sent to the Soldiers' Homes.

### THE PROSPECTS AT PITTSBURG

### The Flood in the Rivers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., April 20, 1862.

Gov. Harvey, of Wisconsin, was accidentaly drowned at Savannah, at 11 o'clock last night, while passing from one boat to another. Every effort was made to rescue him. A physician of his party jumped overboard and swam very near him, but the strong current drew him under another boat before he could be reached. Several of his party remained to search for the body. The physician who attempted the rescue narrowly escaped the fate of his Governor.

[To the Associated Press.]

MADISON, Wis., April 21.—The Executive Department received this morning the startling announcement of the death of Governor Louis P. Harvey, drowned at Savannah, Tenn., on Saturday night. The State offices were closed for the day, and flags lowered at half-mast.

Governor Harvey was a native of Connecticut, 42 years of age, was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State, and for several years a leading member of the State Senate. At the time of his death he was engaged in the humane object of ministering to the wounded at Pittsburg Landing, having taken with him an immense amount of hospital stores, donated, at his suggestion, by the cities of Milwaukee, Madison and Janesville. His successor is Lieut. Gov. Edward Salomon, of Milwaukee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune]

CAIRO, April 22, 1862.

The steamer Sturgess arrived from Fort Pillow early this morning, and reports the cessation of connonading on our part. Not a gun was fired from our guns or mortars on Saturday or Sunday. This is the result of an important change of programme, alluded to in former dispatches. Gunboats are keeping watch at the bend of the river, and are abundantly prepared either to resume bombardment or resist attack.

The river is at a stand, but experienced river men say an overflow is inevitable.

At Pittsburg Landing the Tennessee rose fifteen feet on Sunday night, and the country opposite Pittsburg Landing is covered with water to the depth of four or five feet. The rise has not yet reached Cairo.

Joseph Seck, first Lieutenant of company E, 41st Illinois, severely wounded at Pittsburg Landing, died on his way down the river on the hospital boat Louisiana.

The Eastport, captured at Nashville from the rebels, is being transferred into a first class gunboat, and is nearly completed. She will be the largest gunboat of the flotilla, and armed with 10-inch Dahlgrens, and all the modern appliances of naval warfare. Captain Pritchard will probably command her.

Five of the rebels who fired on the steamer Minnehaha upon her recent trip up the Tennessee river were captured with a quantity of ammunition and horses bearing the United States brand. They were handed over to Gen. Halleck for treatment.

Capt. White, of the Minnehaha, just arrived from Pittsburg, says the weather is horrible there. It rained incessantly for three days, and it was absolutely impossible to move.

Gen. Halleck says he is pushing forward as rapidly as circumstances will admit, advancing his pickets daily and moving his army by slow, easy stages.

My informant says the rebels are fortifying Corinth vigorously. Beauregard has lately drawn large reinforcements from New Orleans, Memphis and the country adjacent, and when a battle occurs he will be able to bring into action fully 150,000 men.

It was a nephew, not a son, of Pierre Soule who was wounded at Pittsburg. He says the forthcomming battle will be the bloodiest affair of the contest, and decisive of the fate of the Mississippi Valley. If victorious, the Confederates will immediately move on Nashville.

There is decided improvement in efficiency and appearance of the army since Gen. Halleck assumed the command.

Major Belknap of the 15th Iowa has received a coloneley of a Wisconsin regiment whose commander was killed at Pittsburg.

Soule says the night before the battle the rebel forces were sufficiently near our camp to understand ordinary conversation and remained undisturbed till Gen. Bragg arrived with his forces, and the attack was then commenced.

I am inclined to think that the wounded have been *underestimated*. Twenty-seven transports loaded with wounded have left Pittsburg and Savannah.

I was misinformed when I stated the body of Gen. Harvey was recovered. The information was derived from a source I supposed to be reliable.

E. H. Brodhead and Dr. Wolcott of Milwaukee, for the State of Wisconsin have arrived, and have offered $1,000 reward for its recovery.

The Postmaster at Cairo requests all postmasters, in mailing letters for the army, which should properly be sent to his office for distribution, to put them up in separate packages, and endorse the package, "Soldiers' Letters, Cairo, D. P. O." The enormous increase of letters received, makes this an absolute necessity.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO April 21.—On Saturday Adams' Express Company was engaged to the exclusion of all other business in receiving and sending off money from soldiers to friends at home. Over $120,000 were thus disposed of.

The gallant, noble hearted Governor of Wisconsin, Harvey, was drowned on Saturday evening last at Savannah whither he had gone on a mission of humanity to look after the Wisconsin dead and wounded. While stepping from the Dacotah to the Minnehaha, lying alongside, he missed his footing, fell between the boats, and was carried out of sight almost instantaneously.

Gov. Harvey, by his urbanity of manner and the kindly sympathies of his heart, everywhere expressed and exhibited towards the suffering and wounded soldiers from his own State and elsewhere, had greatly endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, and great is the sorrow felt at his untimely decease.

Cairo still maintains its identity with Terra Firma. The water threatens to overflow the levee, but thanks to the energy of Gen. Strong the calamity has been averted to-day. River men say the flood will certainly reach here Wednesday. From all points reached by telegraph comes the intelligence of the flood—from Dubuque, St. Louis, Evansville, Cincinnati—the stage of water is uncommonly high. Everything movable has been placed in the buildings on the levee.

The post-office has been located in Springfield Block. The confusion which has reigned supreme in mail matters for months past is about to cease under the intelligent supervision of Mr. Armstrong, the Assistant Postmaster of the Chicago Post Office.

When he arrived he found over twenty thousand letters awaiting transmission. The clerical force has been largely augmented, and is now equal to the transmission of twenty thousand letters daily. Letters from all divisions of the army of the West and flotilla are dispatched at this office.

The Illinois wounded have been removed from Pittsburg, and the steamer Louisiana takes the balance from Savannah to-day.

Sam Buckmaster is here blowing for the new Constitution. The value of his services in securing votes for the enormity may be inferred from the fact that in ten regiments he secured the entire vote in its favor, with the exception of less than a hundred.

The rebels have cut the levee on the Arkansas shore, opposite Fort Pillow, and the fine farming lands there are now covered with a lake of water for miles around. The residents there are greatly exasperated at this outrage.

A bold attempt at kidnapping a negro who claimed to be a free man, was made here yesterday. Four men captured him at the brewery, hauled him waist deep through the water to a wharf boat, where a woman was in waiting for him.

The men said they had authority of the Provost Marshal for the arrest, which was false. When this was made known to the Provost Marshal, he went in search, but learned the negro had been released. No such work will be done by Capt. Merrill, except under strict conformity to his official duty.

An unusual amount of drunkenness and fighting has disgraced the city for a few days past. Yesterday Provost Marshal Merrill hauled up sixteen of those detected violating order, and has dealt with them as they deserved. He will do his duty as an officer.

## OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 18, 1862.

Gen. Turchin has achieved another victory, and has "broken the back-bone" of the rebel Confederacy, so much talked of, and so much argued about. Penetrating into East Tennessee and destroying the railroad connections has been a favorite project of "Correspondent-in-Chief" and "Editorial Generalissimos." But the thing has been done by another route, and a Chicago General and Chicago Brigade has done it.

Gen. Dumont has received a dispatch dated Huntsville, Ala., April 12th, 1862, in which the result of the expedition is detailed.

It appears that on the 9th inst., Gen. Mitchell's division hastily marched into Fayetteville, Tennessee, and took possession of that place. In his sudden entry, he did not give a train of supplies time to make any exit whatever, and so it fell into his hands. Here he lay a day or two, preparatory to marching, as I understand it at headquarters here, upon Decatur. But in the meantime, Gen. Turchin urged upon Gen. Mitchell to allow him with his brigade to march upon Huntsville, twenty-five miles distant, hoping to take it without a struggle. After a telegraphic consultation with Gen. Dumont—Gen. Buell being out of reach, as well as Gen. Halleck—the two Militia Generals, with the advice of another named Negley, at Columbia, decided to attempt it, and Gen. Turchin got the orders which he desired. Taking two days' provisions, he began the march on the 11th, at 12 o'clock, and got into Huntsville at 2 o'clock in the morning of the next day. The march is described as being accomplished after innumerable hardships and difficulties. The road was a common country by-path, in awful condition, and the men were heavily laden. A battery, Capt. Simonson's, and a battalion of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, Col. Kennett, were temporarily attached to the brigade. The men pushed forward with great energy, and there were but few stragglers when the brigade marched into the city. The city is surrounded with hills—small, abrupt, isolated peaks—all of which overlook the city, and are easily attained. Capt. Simonson placed his battery on the side of one of the hills on the Meridianville road, and the Brigade marched silently forward. Having arrived in the night, and having met with no pickets, Gen. Turchin determined to keep the cavalry back and to secure what troops there were in the place in a quiet manner. The city was completely taken by surprise. Hundreds woke up the next morning to learn their captured condition for the first time. The two or three companies in the place were taken in in tents and disarmed before they half comprehended their condition. Two large pieces of artillery were taken, besides a small number of small arms in the hands of the 200 men taken prisoners.

Gen. Turchin immediately turned his attention to the railroad, and found that he had captured not less than 15 locomotives and about 350 box and passenger cars, many of the former laden with provisions. This will prove an invaluable prize to us, if we are enabled to take them via Stevenson to Murfreesboro, which, it is stated, is being done. If destroyed, as I have no doubt they must be, they will prove a serious loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Turchin immediately dispatched bodies of his men to points west of Huntsville, and destroyed the bridges on the railroad between that point and Decatur. These bridges are four or five in number, and render many miles of the railroad useless. The bridges east of the city were, it is presumed, also destroyed, unless the project of carrying the trains to Murfreesboro was carried out. Of this I shall better be able to speak ere I close.

Huntsville, Ala., is one of the richest cities of its size in the country, and one of the most beautiful in the South. It is situated in the rough, picturesque country, formed by the western slope of the Cumberland, which strikes the Tennessee near the site of Huntsville. It is situated on a small branch of the Tennessee river, whose name I do not know, but which is not navigable. The place is magnificently watered by a splendid spring of the freshest and clearest water which rises near the city, and furnishes it with an unfailing supply. The buildings are of splendid dimensions and elaborate architecture.

The county of which Huntsville is the seat of justice, is the one in which Jerry Clemens resides. It was in Huntsville that the citizens, a year since, raised the old flag and dared any band to take it down. But when Sumter fell, they took it down. It is worthy of remark that on the same day, a year subsequently, the army which fought for that flag has again raised it on the site.

I learn that at the battle of Pittsburg Landing the rebels had three armies, each of which was equal to that of Gen. Grant's as attacked on Sunday. The first was under command of Gen. A. S. Johnston, and was 35,000 strong. The second was under Bishop Polk, and the third under Gen. Bragg. Besides this Geo. B. Crittenden and Major Gen. Hardee had command of divisions, which were in the fight. Hardee made the first attack on Sunday and is reported badly cut up. The whole force, according to Southern admissions, must have amounted to 80,000 men. Bragg had all his Pensacola men, whose places are now supplied by Tennessee troops.

The division of Gen. Maxey, which was at Chattanooga, and that of Breckinridge at Decatur, were used as reinforcements for the rebels after their defeat. Their places have been filled by Georgian troops. The raw recruits enlisted for ninety days by Gov. Brown having been removed from Atlanta to Chattanooga and put into the trenches to die of disease, while waiting for us to attack—a thing I venture to say which we shall never do. I don't suppose it is contraband to say what we don't intend to do.

They are also busy in fortifying Decatur. I suppose this haste will be still more accelerated when they hear of Gen. Turchin's exploit. Decatur is a more important point than Chattanooga, because nearer our line of operations. But that position can be easily avoided, and as long as we hold the Tennessee river we need not go to Decatur in search of an enemy.

Among the rebels killed at Pittsburg Landing are Gens. Hindman and Claiborne of Arkansas, and Brooks of Tennessee.

Gens. Price and VanDorn have arrived from Arkansas and are preparing to defend Memphis against the advance of Gen. Pope and Com. Foote.

Gov. Harris of this State figured extensively on the field.

I hear a story of Pillow which will bear telling. On his arrival at this place, a Col. Scott, of Louisiana cavalry, waited on him to know what had become of a battalion of his regiment which was at Fort Donelson. Gen. Pillow told him he had no time to talk to him, that he was busy writing out his report. Scott told him that he wished he was a fighting General instead of a writing one, and he would demand to know where his battalion was. Pillow made some conciliatory answer, but Scott turned on his heel and left the room. Pillow, a short time since sent his family and furniture "down South," but I learn that the latter was completely destroyed a few days since, in a railroad collision.

General Dumont has late information from Pittsburg Landing. All was quiet last night at 9 o'clock. Gen. Buell was in line of battle on Sunday, but was not attacked. The enemy is seven miles distant with a parallel line extending for miles. A bloody conflict may be anticipated in a day or two.

## GEN. BURNSIDE AT ELIZABETH CITY.

Our dispatches brings us, through rebel sources, intelligence of a rumored repulse sustained by Gen. Burnside, in attempting to effect a landing at Elizabeth City. The relations of that place to the approaches to Norfolk from the rear, via. Pasquatauh River, and the Dismal Swamp Canal system, would inevitably lead the enemy to make a strong defence, and on the other hand to induce Gen. Burnside to efforts which will doubtless shortly carry all before him.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Richmond papers of yesterday contain telegraphic reports of the landing of our forces at Elizabeth City, N. C., and an engagement at that point. They admit that their forces retreated to Dismal Swamp Canal with a loss of 38 killed and wounded, and say the Federal loss was heaviest.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22.—By a flag of truce, we received to-day a Petersburg, Va., paper of yesterday, which says the Confederate Senate has refused to concur in the House resolution for an adjournment.

The same paper also contains a report of a repulse of a Federal force under Gen. Burnside at Elizabeth City, N. C. It is said the Federals, five thousand strong, attempted to land there, but were repulsed with a loss of five hundred killed (?) by Confederate force of one thousand, including a Georgia regiment. The rebel loss in killed is stated at fifteen, including Capt. McComm and Lieut. Wilson, both of the Georgia regiment.

A report of the same fight, to the same effect, was current at Norfolk Sunday night.

Nothing new from Yorktown, except that matters are progressing satisfactorily. Weather still bad.

### From Gen. Mitchell's Advance.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The *Gazette's* Huntsville, Ala., correspondent says that Beauregard's dispatch to Gen. Cooper calling for reinforcements, was found in the telegraph office, having passed over the wires before Mitchell's division reached Huntsville, and about one third of the re-inforcements called for had already passed down to Corinth. The remainder are collected at Chattanooga and other points on the Tennessee river, being unable to move forward on account of the obstructions placed in their way by General Mitchell. Beauregard's dispatch was partially written in cypher, but was easily translated by Gen. Mitchell. The rolling stock captured by Mitchell has been sent to Nashville.

### The Death of Gov. Harvey.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—The most profound sorrow pervades this city at the calamity which has removed a Governor from the State and plunged his family into sudden grief.

The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of arrangements for a public manifestation of grief; the U. S. District Court and the County Court adjourned on the receipt of the tidings; and the members of the bar convened to express the loss which the State sustains, and to offer their sympathy and condolence to the Governor's family in their overpowering bereavement. Bells were tolled, and in many ways the public tried to express their deep and sudden sorrow.

## THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.

### MATTERS AT FORT WRIGHT.

### Military Affairs and Prospects.

[From our own Reporter.]

ON BOARD U. S. GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, PLUM POINT BEND, April 17, 1862.

THE POSITION.

Yesterday was a day of genuine Southern indolence upon the part of the flotilla. No movement of any kind was made except the occasional arrival or departure of a transport. Not a gun was fired from the fleet or a shell from the mortars. Far down the river half a dozen heavy guns were heard, probably from the rebel gunboats shelling our pickets. The tugs, those busy Ariels of the war, plied all day hither and thither with their messages to the gunboats and mortar rafts. What was done by our transports I have not ascertained. They are at least two miles above us, lying behind the bars. We are within half a mile of the extremity of the point—the river sentinels of the fleet—and communication is difficult. I have faith enough, however, in the restless, energetic character of Gen. Pope, to believe that he is busily at work as a Committee of Ways and Means in co-operation with the Flag Officer for the reduction of the enemy's works below us.

The weather was of a character to entice one into the most dreamy indolence. The sun poured down his rays with a fierceness that made the deck awnings positively delightful. The air was mild, cooling, and odorous with the scent of flowers and the maturing vegetation of trees and herbs. Everything induced to repose. The old sailors supine upon the forecastle, and spin marvellous yarns. On deck some were reading, some arguing mooted points, for the gunboat is a very academical grove for discussion, some smoking, some sleeping, and all indifferent as to what might turn up.

A REBEL SCARE.

All sorts of rumors were flying about, discussions as to the intentions of the enemy, calculations of chances in case of an attack. The strength of the rebel works below us is variously positioned with each new arrival of scout or deserter. Now it is twenty, now fifty, now one hundred guns. The latest arrived deserters insist upon one hundred guns and five thousand troops. They further state that the reconnoissance of the Benton and Carondelet, during the first day of our arrival caused a perfect panic. The rebel gunboats and transports got up steam and "skedaddled" in every direction as fast as their speed would allow. The forces in the works made similar preparations, with the expectation of a combined land and river attack, and for a time general disorder reigned supreme. Our own boats were none the less astonished, as they ran upon the enemy by accident, and, of course, were not prepared for attack.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

To-day (Thursday) is cloudy, dull and drizzly. The fog hangs in heavy folds upon the river, through which the hulls of the fleet can be dimly seen as if sailing in the clouds. During the forenoon, everything has been quiet, and not a sound been heard to break upon the still monotony of the scene.

At noon, the lowest mortar opened fire, and about one o'clock three others joined in concert. The enemy in accordance with their usual precedents replied promptly and briskly, and from this time until five o'clock, a rapid and accurate fire was kept up on both sides. Upon several occasions the enemy would pour in five or six shells at a time, with great accuracy, considering that they had only the smoke of our mortars as a basis for range. One shell struck about five feet off the bows of the Carondelet, another about ten feet astern of the St. Louis, causing both boats to move up stream a thousand yards or so to get out of range. Another shell struck a skiff attached to the second mortar and shattered it to pieces. For an hour or more the river was kept in a perfect splash by the shower of conicals, and I myself, until the novelty of the thing wore away, found ample exercise in dodging the balls which they wended to us so liberally. One soon gets tired of dodging however, and takes his chances. About four o'clock the rebels again got our range, and as it was the sheerest folly to occupy an exposed position without the opportunity of replying, we again moved up the river another thousand yards. The firing continued until five p. m. at which hour it ceased upon both sides.

A NIGHT BOMBARDMENT.

Three hours later, I was lying upon the hammock nettings when suddenly a blinding fiery flash shot into the air from the lower mortar, and another compliment of the evening was tendered the rebel battery. I could trace the splendid curve described by the shell by the fuse. It seemed like some winged star shooting onward in its fiery course. I watched its downward flight until the heavens were illuminated by the explosion apparently right in the batteries. Not a minute elapsed before another report reached us, and a rebel shooting star flew over our heads with a terrible "zib," and exploded half way across the river. Three or four additional mortars opened fire and the rebels replied briskly until the air seemed fairly ablaze with the fiery messengers. Despite our repeated removals the enemy again had our range, but this time Capt. Paulding determined to let them shoot until they got tired of it. One shell exploded a few feet above our stern awnings, by the fragments of which one of the crew was slightly wounded in the wrist. Another shell struck the broadside casemates of the Cairo but as its force was spent did no damage. The firing was kept up until midnight without any damage upon our part, most of the enemy's shots falling astern of us. Our shells, however, must have done good execution as most of them were in excellent range, and from the peculiar sound of the explosive burst upon land. At midnight the firing ceased, the enemy having the last shot, and the balance of the night passed away without any further operations.

NIGHT RECONNOISSANCE.

On Wednesday night the sternwheel steamer Emma, Capt. Marstt, one of the boats which went through the slough from No. 10 to New Madrid, made a reconnoissance down the Obion River. Gen. Stanley accompanied the expedition with two hundred picked men. They went down by the old channel some three miles and then struck into the Forked Deer river, a most wonderful sheet of water. After going up about a mile and a half they found any farther progress obstructed by the immense quantities of drift which had accumulated and formed into a raft, fairly bridging the river. By means of yawls, they forced a passage a mile further and secured the object of the expedition, resulting in a discovery of great importance to us, which it would be improper to detail at present.

SATURDAY, April 19th.

A TRIP ON SHORE.

Yesterday was excessively quiet in all of its surroundings, wet, drizzling and humid atmospherically, disagreeable and disgusting otherwise. This morning I took a short trip on shore about Hardin's plantation. It is now entirely deserted and mostly overflowed, but has been one of the richest and most productive plantations on the Arkansas coast. The negroes were removed to Island No. 34 a fortnight since, and the day before our arrival were shipped with a large number from other plantations hereabouts down South. Only one escaped. After enduring privation and suffering enough to have killed an ordinary man, he paddled his way across the river to our fleet. Of his adventures, I have spoken in a previous letter. The mansion house upon this plantation is a handsome three story structure completely surrounded with peach and apple trees, lilac bushes and other shrubs all in blossom, and filling the air with fragrance. The outside appearance was that of a flowery paradise, but the interior bore testimony to the ravages of war. The negro huts were the shabbiest log cabins with large chinks between the logs, affording free ingress to wind and rain. They were filthy to the last degree, and scarcely fit for a dog kennel, much less a human being. Stretching away a long distance in the rear, the flat fields presented an emerald expanse of wheat, and fields upon fields of small fruits and berries. Were it not for the river overflow, a more delightful place could hardly be conceived. The 43d and 46th Indiana regiments, Col. Finch commanding, are now quartered upon the plantation.

ARKANSAS NATIVES.

The first inhabitant of Arkansas that made any serious demands upon my attention was akin to the reptile which first gave our universal mother an idea of the quality of apples—an immense rattlesnake coiled up and acting on the defensive, ready, like his human co-natives, to die in the last ditch. Like General Lane, I went around him. Subsequently I met several of the same tribe, but avoided them all in a similar manner. A more persistent and savage foe, however, awaited me, and like Nimshi's son they drove furiously at me. They came fairly in clouds, and charged with the desperation of a fashionable tailor. Their bills were equally as long. The Arkansas mosquito is an institution by itself, differing even from its neighbor opposite, the Tennessee mosquito. I have experienced the assaults of each of them, and consider myself a competent judge. The Arkansas mosquito is about the size of a humble bee; the Tennessee one, of a house fly. Tennessee hovers about you coquettishly, dallying you to sleep with a placid whirr of its gauzy wings before it stings you. Arkansas without warning drives at you ferociously as a Thug. Tennessee is a Syren, Arkansas a very pirate. Tennessee works insidiously at the mosquito-bar, but always successfully. Arkansas rushes headlong through the meshes. He is a fit representative of the Arkansas *homo* who picks his teeth with the bowie knife, slaughters his man before breakfast, lashes "niggers" all the forenoon, steals horses all the afternoon, and plays poker for the whisky all night. My stay upon the "sacred soil of Arkansas" was rendered excessively brief by the ravages of these insects which soon had reduced my face to an excellent representation of a severe type of measles. It was some consolation upon my return to find two-thirds of the fleet with swollen faces and half-closed eyes.

MOVING THE MORTARS.

But little firing was done in the afternoon and about two o'clock orders were issued to the tow boats to take all the mortars except the two lowest to the opposite side of the river. This precautionary measure was rendered necessary by the encroachments of predatory bands of rebel scouts who, upon several occasions have come through the swamps from the rebel gunboats and hovered about the mortar rafts evidently with the intention of cutting them loose upon favorable opportunity and drifting them down to their batteries. They have already cut the levees on both sides the point, thus creating a powerful current across, and seriously interfering with the accuracy of the [illegible] more breaks would [illegible] erative. Upon the [illegible] less liability to [illegible] same time occupy [illegible] for shelling, and be out of [illegible] my's guns although in sight of [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF [illegible]

Deserters continue to arrive [illegible] taken up in the woods by [illegible] thence conveyed to the [illegible] had a conversation with [illegible] which I have derived many [illegible] according to his story, [illegible] liable man, great [illegible] rebel gunboats, the crews of [illegible] pressed into the service, [illegible] the fear of desertion that the [illegible] tered sometimes every hour. [illegible] informant jumped into the [illegible] day night, swam to the shore [illegible] time until daylight perched [illegible] At daybreak he waded the [illegible] came up to the mortar rafts, [illegible] himself.

THE REBEL BATTERIES.

His knowledge of the [illegible] very general and derived [illegible] informs me that they have a [illegible] battery and a long line of [illegible] ing some four miles along the [illegible] bluff and outlying the post [illegible] located some distance inland [illegible] called Fort Wright and Fort [illegible] rebels themselves. It is [illegible] designated by the latter [illegible] applied also to the whole line [illegible] tween here and Memphis. [illegible] the Benton's reconnoisance [illegible] two guns in position, and a [illegible] by all the gunboats would [illegible] have resulted in an easy capture [illegible] were caught napping, for once. [illegible] expected the fleet so soon. [illegible] working night and day. Forty [illegible] sition, and sixty more will be [illegible] ed. Gen. Villipue, a French [illegible] Orleans, has been hitherto in [illegible] now relieved by Gen. Bragg, who [illegible] here from Corinth, a few [illegible] regard. Both the guns and the [illegible] from Pensacola. Bragg is [illegible] nerve to thoroughly fortify [illegible] which he will probably be [illegible] natural character of the spot [illegible] fortification. The guns are [illegible] Among them are some 64-pound [illegible] is said, three Armstrong guns. [illegible] own artillerists, from the [illegible] rebel shells, are of the opinion [illegible] have some 8-inch mortars. [illegible] are also proficient in their [illegible] play unusual accuracy. In fact [illegible] the material to make a protracted [illegible] might, in case of an unfavorable [illegible] of the coming Corinth battle, [illegible] ful, and for a long time impede [illegible] the river.

THE REBEL GUNBOATS.

The rebel fleet off the fort [illegible] gunboats. The following are their armaments:

*Macrey*, (flagship) eight guns [illegible] twos, one 9-inch howitzer, and [illegible] rifle.

*Mariposa*, three guns: one 32-[illegible] bore, and two 32-pound rifles.

*Pontchartrain*, (formerly the old [illegible] mons of New Orleans,) seven guns [illegible] columbiad, four 8-inch [illegible] 32-pound rifles.

*Livingston*, six guns: three 32-[illegible] forward, two 42-pound smooth [illegible] 24 rific aft.

In addition to these, the Ivy and [illegible] belong to this fleet. The Ivy [illegible] New Orleans with Com. Hollins. The Gen. Polk is at Memphis, [illegible] her engagement with our [illegible] Pleasant, two twelve pound balls [illegible] pletely through her near the water [illegible] dering immediate repairs necessary. Huger is in command of the fleet [illegible] Com. Hollins' absence.

I need not give at this time a [illegible] scription of these boats as I have [illegible] to them. They are New Orleans [illegible] remarkable strength and power, [illegible] mounted upon flush decks with [illegible] tion; the machinery and boilers [illegible] eighteen inches of wood with a [illegible] road iron. The average crews of [illegible] number about fifty men, very few [illegible] sailors and the majority of impressed [illegible] service.

THE INDEPENDENT BOATS.

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### From the South.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington [illegible] says the Norfolk *Day Book* of Saturday [illegible] tains the following:

"KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 18.—[illegible] by, commanding 300 artillery, [illegible] Lincolnites, stampeding for Kentucky, [illegible] day, near Jonesboro'. They had a [illegible] hand fight for two hours, and he [illegible] killing about 75 and taking 500 [illegible] Our loss, none killed and about 25 [illegible] No less than 5,500 Lincolnites left [illegible] nessee for Kentucky since the [illegible] proclamation calling on the military."

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The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday [illegible] rebel Court of Inquiry, which has been [illegible] erating for some time past upon the [illegible] bility of releasing John M. Botts [illegible] prisonment, adjourned on Thursday. [illegible] sult of their labors has not yet transpired.

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 13.—On [illegible] last, below Pollokville, near [illegible] mish took place between a detachment [illegible] 2d North Carolina cavalry, [illegible] enemy's pickets. Lieut. Col. [illegible] commanded, is probably a prisoner. [illegible] Turner was hurt by a fall from his [illegible] privates were seriously injured [illegible] wounded with gun shots.

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WASHINGTON, April 22.—A message [illegible] the Senate from the President [illegible] touching the arrest of ex-Secretary [illegible] at the instance of Pierce Butler. [illegible] dent avows Butler's arrest to be his [illegible] under his authority, and avers that it [illegible] d by state necessity.

The *Herald's* dispatch says: "[illegible] the Petersburg (Va.) *Express* that a [illegible] tion has been made upon the slave-owners [illegible] Prince George and Surrey counties for [illegible] of the negroes between the ages of [illegible] years, to repair to Williamsburg, [illegible] rebel General Magruder's reserves [illegible] to work on the fortifications which [illegible] ed to protect Yorktown in the rear."

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The [illegible] mittee to whom was referred the [illegible] loyalty of Senator Stark of Oregon, [illegible] to-day that he is disloyal to the [illegible] of the United States. Having [illegible] many months prior to November [illegible] an ardent advocate of the rebel [illegible] after the formation of the rebel [illegible] openly declared his admiration [illegible] warmly avowed his sympathy [illegible] cause. A caucus of the Republican [illegible] gress is called for to-morrow [illegible] sequently appeared that the [illegible] ing that Senator Starke is disloyal [illegible] ernment of the United States.

ISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.

TERS AT FORT WRIGHT.

ary Affairs and Prospects.

[From our own Reporter.]
On Board U. S. Gunboat St. Louis, Pillow Point Bend, April 17, 1862.

THE POSITION.

day was a day of genuine Southern e upon the part of the flotilla. No t of any kind was made except the l arrival or departure of a transport s was fired from the fleet or a shell mortars. Far down the river half a avy guns were heard, probably from gunboats shelling our pickets. The ne busy Ariels of the war, plied all r and thither with their messages to oats and mortar rafts. What was ur transports I have not ascertained. t least two miles above us, lying e bars. We are within half a mile tremity of the point—the river sen the fleet—and communication is dif have faith enough, however, in the nergetic character of Gen. Pope, to t he is busily at work as a Commit ys and Means in co-operation with fficer for the reduction of the ene s below us.

ther was of a character to entice one est dreamy indolence. The sun wn his rays with a fierceness that deck awnings positively delightful. s mild, cooling, and odorous with f flowers and the maturing vege trees and herbs. Everything in epose. The old sailors supine upon le, and spin marvellous yarns. On were reading, some arguing moot for the gunboat is a very academi r discussion, some smoking, some d all indifferent as to what might.

A REBEL SCARE.

of rumors were flying about, dis to the intentions of the enemy, of chances in case of an attack, h of the rebel works below us is eplenished with each new arrival of deserter. Now it is twenty, now one hundred guns. The latest ar s insist upon one hundred guns usand troops. They further state onnoissance of the Benton and Ca ring the first day of our arrival rfect panic. The rebel gunboats rts got up steam and "skedad y direction as fast as their speed The forces in the works made rations, with the expectation of land and river attack, and for a disorder reigned supreme. Our ere none the less astonished, as n the enemy by accident, and, of not prepared for attack.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

(Thursday) is cloudy, dull and e fog hangs in heavy folds upon ough which the hulls of the fleet seen as if sailing in the clouds. forenoon, everything has been t a sound been heard to break monotony of the scene. e lowest mortar opened fire, and tock three others joined in con enemy in accordance with their nts replied promptly and briskly, time until five o'clock, a rapid fire was kept up on both sides. occasions the enemy would pour shells at a time, with great accu ering that they had only the mortars as a basis for range. ck about five feet off the bows dist, another about ten feet St. Louis, causing both boats to m a thousand yards or so to get Another shell struck a skiff at second mortar and shattered it for an hour or more the river was rfect splash by the shower of I myself, until the novelty of away, found ample exercise in alls which they wended to us so e soon gets tired of dodging takes his chances. About four bels again got our range, and as rest folly to occupy an exposed m the opportunity of replying, d up the river another thousand iring continued until five p. m. t ceased upon both sides.

NIGHT BOMBARDMENT.

later, I was lying upon the ings when suddenly a blinding into the air from the lower mor er compliment of the evening e rebel battery. I could trace urve described by the shell by ceemed like some winged star d in its fiery course. I watched ight until the heavens were il e explosion apparently right in Not a minute elapsed before a reached us, and a rebel flew over our heads with a and exploded half way Three or four additional d fire and the rebels replied air seemed fairly ablaze with ngers. Despite our repeated emy again had our range, but Paulding determined to let they got tired of it. On a few feet above our stern fragments of which one of the y wounded in the wrist. An the broadside casemates of the force was spent did no dam was kept up until midnight upon our part, most of ing astern of us. Our have done good execu ere in excellent range, ound of the explosive idnight the firing ceas the last shot, and the assed away without any

RECONNOISSANCE.

y night the stern wheel steamer arrett, one of the boats which e slough from No. 10 to New a reconnoissance down the Gen. Stanley accompanied the two hundred picked men. the old channel some ruck into the Forked derful sheet of water. a mile and a half they gress obstructed by the of drift which had accu ned into a raft, fairly bridging means of yawls, they forced a urther and secured the object ion; resulting in a discovery of e to us, which it would be im present.

SATURDAY, April 19th.

SHORE.

vely quiet in all of its zling and humid at able and disgusting ng I took a short trip s plantation. It is nd mostly overflowed, of the richest and most pro s on the Arkansas coast. removed to Island No. 34 a day before our arrival e number from other down South. Only during privation and ve killed an ordinary y across the river to itures, I have spoken mansion house upon handsome three story tely surrounded with peach lac bushes and other shrubs lling the air with fra pearance was that of e interior bore testi ar. The negro huts cabins with large affording free ingress ere filthy to the last a dog kennel, much etching away a long flat fields presented neat, and fields upon s and berries. Were it not ow, a more delightful place ceived. The 43d and 46th Finch commanding, he plantation.

ATIVES.

of Arkansas that made upon my attention was first gave our uni the quality of apples ciled up and acting ike his human co-na last ditch. Like General d him. Subsequently I e same tribe, but avoided r manner. A more per fee, however, awaited me. son they drove furiously me fairly in clouds, and eparation of a fashionable were equally as long. The e is an institution by itself, its neighbor opposite, the I have experienced the them, and consider myself a humble bee; the Ten see fly. Tennessee hovers ishly, dallying you to placid whirr of its it stings you. Ar ning drives at you fero Tennessee is a Syren, Ar Tennessee works insid ito-bar, but always suc rushes headlong through representative of the his teeth with the man before break e forenoon, slesis d plays poker for stay upon the "sa e rendered excess of these insects face to an excel a severe type of measles tion upon my return to feet with swollen faces

ORTARS.

s in the afternoon orders were issued to all the mortars except the opposite side of the ulary measure was ren encroachments of prob who, upon several ht and hovered about rtly with the intention upon favorable oppor own down to their bat ty out the lesson on thus creating a powerful only interfering with

the accuracy of the more breaks would erative. Upon the less liability to same time occupy for shelling, and my's guns although in sight

ARRIVAL OF

Deserters continue to arrive taken up in the woods by thence conveyed to the had a conversation with which I have derived many according to his story, liable man, great dissatisfaction rebel gunboats, the crews of pressed into the service, and the fear of desertion that tered sometimes every hour informant jumped into the river day night, swam to the shore until daylight perched At daybreak he waded the came up to the mortar rafts himself.

THE REBEL BATTERIES.

His knowledge of the land very general and derived informs me that they have a battery and a long line of earthworks ing some four miles along the bluff and outlying the post located some distance inland called Fort Wright and Fort P rebels themselves. It is designated by the latter appellation applied also to the whole line tween here and Memphis. Upon the Benton's reconnoissance two guns in position, and a by all the gunboats would have resulted in an easy capture were caught napping, for once expected the fleet so soon. working night and day. Forty sition, and sixty more will ed. Gen. Villipigue, a French Creole Orleans, has been hitherto in command now relieved by Gen. Bragg, who here from Corinth, a few days since regard. Both the guns and the from Pensacola. Bragg is straining nerve to thoroughly fortify the which he will probably be successful natural character of the spot is fortification. The guns are Among them are some 64-pound is said, three Armstrong guns own artillerists, from the rebel shells, are of the opinion have some 8-inch mortars. The are also proficient in their practice play unusual accuracy. In fact, the material to make a protracted might, in case of an unfavorable of the coming Corinth battle ful, and for a long time impede the the river.

THE REBEL GUNBOATS.

The rebel fleet off the fort numbers gunboats. The following are their armaments:

*Maurepas*, (flagship) eight guns; twos, one 9-inch howitzer, and rifle.

*Maripose*, three guns: one 32-pound bore, and two 32-pound rifles.

*Pontchartrain*, (formerly the old L mons of New Orleans,) seven guns columbiad, four 8-inch columbiads 32-pound rifles.

*Livingston*, six guns: three 32-po forward, two 42-pound smooth bore 24 rifle aft.

In addition to these, the Ivy and belong to this fleet. The Ivy New Orleans with Com. Hollins The Gen. Polk is at Memphis, repairing her engagement with our battery Pleasant, two twelve pound balls pletely through her near the water dering immediate repairs necessary Huger is in command of the fleet Com. Hollins' absence.

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Below Fort Pillow is another fleet ing of five boats built as a private by Memphis rebels, and styled the dent Company's boats. These boats liar in their structure as well as the are designed to accomplish. They one hundred feet in length, and mate five feet in thickness, protecting the whole craft. This casemate is com an outside layer of live oak, eighteen thick, a layer of cotton, another inches of wood, cotton again, and until the complement of five feet is They are square forward with half upon the bow. Some of them carry some of them none at all, as they are ered impregnable. It is a vulgar among the rebels that these crafts boldly up to our boats and transports to them by means of grappling irons them down to New Orleans, the our boats wish to reach. The doubtless be appreciated by the Flag and will be a matter of economy Federal Administration.

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# The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.


## SLAVE CATCHING BY ARMY OFFICERS.

### Employment of African Soldiers in Southern Ports.

### Remarks of Mr. Grimes of Iowa in the Senate, April 14th, 1862.

It is to be expected, Mr. President, that there will be great differences of opinion among the friends of the Government as to the manner in which the present war should be conducted. Such differences are the natural results of our various domestic institutions, systems of education, modes of thought, degrees of civilization, and individual opinions of the necessities of our situation. But there are certain great fundamental principles upon which, one would think, all ought to agree. We certainly ought to do nothing, and suffer nothing to be done, calculated to paralyze the efforts of our friends at home who are doing everything in their power to sustain and encourage the soldiers in the field. While inculcating the necessity of the strictest obedience to military duty it should be constantly borne in mind that ours are a citizen soldiery, soon to return to the bosom of civil society, and that the performance of no unsoldierly duty should be required of them that would tend to impair their self-respect, diminish their regard for their officers, incite them to rebel against discipline, or taint their reputations at home. It must not be expected that the natural instincts of humanity will be stifled by military orders, and surely our soldiers should not be required to assist in the perpetration of acts, against which every enlightened sentiment of their heart revolts. One would think that all men would agree in pronouncing that a cruel and despotic order which repeals the Divine precept: "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me," and arbitrarily forbids the soldier to bestow a crust of bread, or a cup of water, upon a famishing fugitive, escaping from our enemy as well as his. Yet, Mr. President I grieve to say that there are those high in rank in the service of the United States who have sought to break down the spirit of manhood which is the crowning glory of true soldiers, by requiring them to do acts outside of their profession which they abhor, and to smother all impulses to those deeds of charity which they have been taught to believe are the characteristics of Christian gentlemen.

It was known to the country at an early day after the commencement of the war, that certain military commanders were abusing the power entrusted to them, and were employing the army to assist in the capture and rendition of fugitive slaves, not in aid of any judicial process, but in obedience to their own unbridled will. The effect of this assumption of unauthorized power was to incite the soldiers to disobedience, and to arouse the people to the necessity of proper legislative restraints. It was in compliance with the popular sentiment on this subject that Congress enacted the additional article of war which was approved on the 13th of March last, and which declared that;

"All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service."

It was intended by this article to prevent the military service from becoming odious to the people who support the war, and degrading to them who have volunteered to fight under our banner. It simply declares that the army of the United States shall not be perverted from the legitimate use for which it was raised. While it interferes in no degree with the claim of any man to a person alleged to be a slave, it leaves questions of that character to be settled, and rights of that description to be enforced by other than the military authority. The intention of those who voted for that article was, not to abridge any man's rights, but to leave every one to his legal remedies, as though no war existed.

How is this new article of war enforced? True, it has been promulgated to the army. It may not be openly and avowedly violated. Soldiers may not hereafter be required to attentively perform the humiliating office of fastening manacles upon the limbs of persons said to be slaves, nor to escort them to the residences of their masters, but the experience of the last few days has taught us that notwithstanding the new article of war our military officers suffer their camps to be invaded by armed detachments of slave hunters, without the support of any process of law, who there attempt to shoot, maim and kill with impunity those whom they claim to be slaves, while our soldiers are required to stand indifferently by and witness the inhuman work. There seems to be a purpose in some quarters to do by indirection what cannot be done directly. The object being to serve slaveholders, whether loyal or rebel, (and they are generally rebels,) there seems to be a dispositions on the part of some officers to travel around a law which they dare not break through. Unable any longer to compel the soldiers to engage in the search, capture and rendition of slaves, they now authorize slave hunters armed with pistols and military orders to traverse their camps in search of their prey, and by threat of military punishment attempt to compel the soldiers to remain quiescent witnesses of the atrocities that may be committed. There is no controversy about the facts; the evidence is overwhelming, and it is found on every hand. Only the week before last, Gen. Joseph Hooker, a native of Massachusetts, in command of a division of our army, issued an order of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS HOOKER'S DIVISION, CAMP BAKER, Lower Potomac, March 26, 1862.

*To Brigade and Regimental Commanders of this Division:*

Messrs. Nally, Gray, Dunnington, Dent, Adams, Speake, Price, Posey and Cobey, citizens of Maryland, have negroes supposed to be with some of the regiments of this division. The Brigadier General commanding directs that they be permitted to visit all the camps of his command in search of their *property*, and if found, that they be allowed to take possession of the same without any interference whatever. Should any obstacle be thrown in their way by any officer or soldier in this division they will be at once reported by the regimental commanders to these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. Hooker.
JOSEPH DICKINSON, *Ass't Adjutant General.*

It will be observed that this order authorizes nine persons, citizens of Maryland, to visit the camps of Hooker's Division without any judicial or other passes than this military order, and there search for slaves "without any interference whatever," and "should any obstacle be thrown in their way by any officer or soldier in the division," they are threatened with an instant report to headquarters, and a consequent court martial and punishment. The appearance and conduct of this band of marauders produced precisely the result that might have been anticipated. In describing it I use the language of the officer in command of one of the regimental camps which they visited and attempted to search:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, Camp Hall, March 27, 1862.

*Lieutenant:* In compliance with verbal directions from Brigadier General D. E. Sickles to report as to the occurrences at this camp on the afternoon of the 26th instant, I beg leave to submit the following:

At about 3:30 o'clock, P. M., March 26, 1862, admission within our lines was demanded by a party of horsemen, (civilians), numbering perhaps fifteen. They presented the Lieut. commanding the guard, with an order of entrance from Brigadier General Joseph Hooker, commanding division, (copy appended) the order stating that *nine* men should be admitted. I ordered that the balance of the party should remain without the lines; which was done. Upon the appearance of the others, there was visible dissatisfaction, and considerable murmuring among the soldiers, to so great an extent that I almost feared for the safety of the slave-owners. At this time General Sickles opportunely arrived and instructed me to order them outside the camp, which I did amidst the loud cheers of our soldiers. It is proper to add, that before entering our lines and within about seventy-five or one hundred yards of our camps, one of their number discharged two pistol shots at a negro, who was running past them, with an evident intention of taking his life. This justly enraged our men.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant, JOHN TOLEN, *Major Commanding Second Regiment, E. B.*

To Lieut. J. L. Palmer, Jr., *A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.*

Mr. President, are such scenes as were witnessed in this camp calculated to promote discipline and to inspire respect for the officers in command, and affection for the Government which tolerates them? Doubtless such officers will find methods to gratify their tastes in this direction, but I trust they will not long be permitted to thus torment better men than themselves, who happen to be their inferiors in rank. Is it unreasonable to ask the Government to see to it that the spirit of the law of Congress shall not be evaded by indirection, and that examples of passion and violence and murder shall not be exhibited in our camps with the connivance or under the authority of our military officers?

The Senator from Ohio made to us, a few days ago, a most extraordinary statement of the condition of affairs at the capital of his own State. In one of the military camps in the city of Columbus are several hundred rebel prisoners of war. Some of them are attended by colored servants claimed as slaves. These servants have been transported at Government expense, fed, clothed and doctored by the Government, and while the rebel officers are allowed the freedom of the city upon parole, the servants are strictly guarded and confined in camp by our own soldiers. The free State of Ohio is virtually converted, by the order or by the assent of a military commander and against the wishes of the people into a slave State, and that order is enforced by men in our employment and under our pay. And this state of things does not exist in Columbus alone. Much indignation was felt and expressed in the State of Illinois where the same practice was allowed to prevail among the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. The greater part if not all of these prisoners who had slaves attending them at the camp near Chicago were transferred soon after arriving there, the Government paying the cost of transporting both whites and blacks. Whether this transfer was prompted by a knowledge of the popular indignation that had been excited and a fear lest the tenure by which the prisoners held them as slaves was hourly becoming more and more insecure, I will not undertake to say.

How long, think you, will this method of dealing with the rebels be endured by the freemen of this country? Are our brothers and sons to be confined within the walls of the tobacco warehouses and jails of Richmond and Charleston—obliged to perform the most menial offices—subsisted upon the most stinted diet—their lives endangered if they attempt to obtain a breath of fresh air or a beam of God's sunlight at a window, while the rebels captured by these very men are permitted to go at large upon parole, to be pampered with luxuries, to be attended by slaves, and the slaves guarded from escape by our own soldiers? Well might the General Assembly of the State of Ohio ask, in the language of a committee of their Senate:

"Why were these slaves taken at all? They were not and had not been in arms against the Government—their presence at Fort Donelson was not even voluntary. Why are they retained in prison? They have done no wrong, they deserve no punishment. Is it to furnish rebel officers with servants? And was it for this they were transported at the expense of the government and are now subsisted at her cost? Is our constitutional provision thus to be made a nullity, and slavery practically established in Ohio? And this under the protection and at the expense of the Federal Government."

In the month of February last, an officer of the Third Regiment of Iowa infantry, stationed at a small town in Missouri, succeed in capturing several rebel bridge burners and some recruiting officers belonging to Price's army. The information which led to their capture was furnished by two or three remarkable shrewd and intelligent slaves, claimed by a lieutenant colonel in the rebel army. Shortly afterwards the master dispatched an agent with instructions to seize the slaves and convey them within the rebel lines, whereupon the Iowa officer himself seized them, and reported the circumstances to headquarters. The slaves, soon understanding the full import of Gen. Halleck's celebrated order No. 3, two of them attempted an escape. This was regarded as an unpardonable sin. The Iowa officer was immediately placed under arrest, and a detachment of the Missouri State militia—men in the pay of this government, and under the command of Gen. Halleck, were sent in pursuit of the fugitives. The hunt was successful. The slaves were caught and returned to their traitor master, but not until one of them had been shot by order of the soldier in command of the pursuing party.

Mr. President—How long shall we permit such conduct as this to go unrebuked? Does any one suppose that the people will quietly submit to the imposition of taxes to support a State militia in the field that is to be employed in the capture of slaves for the benefit of officers in the rebel army? Is it supposed that Senators from Iowa will silently, patiently permit the gallant officers from that State to be outraged in the manner I have described.

It is time, Mr. President, that some definite policy should be established for the treatment of escaped slaves. I am of the opinion that Congress has been grossly derelict in permitting the evil to go so long unregulated and unchecked. We have almost as many diverse systems of dealing with this class of persons, as we have military departments. In one military district fugitive slaves been pursued, flogged, and returned to their masters by our army. In other they have been simply pursued and returned without the flogging; in another they have been simply pursued and shot in the attempt to return them; in another they have been termed "contrabands" and received within our lines in the mixed character of persons and property. In the absence of the authoritative declaration of Congress, none of these modes may be held to be in conflict with law, other than the law of common sense and common decency.

It is obvious that the article of war, which I have quoted, does not meet the case presented by Major General Halleck in his Order No. 3. That celebrated manifesto declares in substance that all persons from the enemy's country shall be excluded from our lines. The plain purpose of the order is to prohibit fugitive slaves from escaping from the rebellious districts, and thereby securing their freedom. It was doubtless competent for Gen. Halleck to issue such an order, and it is equally competent for Congress, which has made and continues to make articles of war for the government of the army and navy, to countermand it. And, sir, it ought to be countermanded. I will not pause to discuss the humanitarian feature of the question. Public policy, no less than popular feeling, demands that Order No. 3 be forever erased. There never was a war waged in the history of the world where the means of acquiring information of the enemy's position and numbers from people in his own midst was more ample than here, and there never was one where the commanding officers have suffered more from lack of such information. Order No. 3 proposes to incorporate the fatuity and blindness which remained unwritten in other military departments, into a historical record and a public advertisement. It proposes to warn all persons against bringing information of the enemy's movements to our camps, under penalty of being turned back to receive such punishment as the enemy may choose to inflict for betraying them, or for running away and betraying combined. No organization of secret service can meet all the requirements of an army operating in an enemy's country, unless aided by some portion of the inhabitants of the country. What folly then to wall out and repel the very inhabitants who might bring us the information we most need, and who have everywhere shown an eagerness to do so!

It is the undoubted right and the duty of every nation, when engaged in a righteous war—and no other than a righteous war is justifiable at all—to avail itself of every means known to civilized warfare to overcome its enemies. What will be thought by posterity of this nation, if, in the present emergency, we not only fail to employ the agencies which Providence has placed at our disposal, but actually seek every opportunity to exasperate and drive from our support those who are anxious to serve us? Were it Russian nobles now engaged in a rebellion against their government, would we not regard their Emperor as guilty of the greatest folly if he not only declined to enlist the serfs of his empire to aid in suppressing the insurrection, but repelled them from his service and allowed his generals to return them to his rebellious nobles, to be used by them in overthrowing his authority? And can any one tell me the difference between the case I have put and our own?

The whole history of the world does not exhibit a nation guilty of such extreme fatuity as has marked the conduct of our Government in its treatment of the colored population since the present war began. It seems to be impossible to convince ourselves that war with all its attendant responsibilities and calamities really exists, and that future generations will not hold those guiltless who refuse to use any of the means which God has placed in their hands to bring it to a speedy and successful termination. History will pronounce those men criminal, who, in the crisis of the nation's fate consult the prejudices of caste or color and regard the interests of property of paramount importance to the unity of the nation.

It is useless to attempt to blink out of sight the great isms before us—isms that must be settled, and settled by us. If we were wiser, and more manly, to meet them squarely and at once. We are in the midst of the greatest revolution that ever occurred in ancient or modern times. Such armies as are now marshalled in hostile array on this continent, in point of numbers, equipment and expense, have been hitherto unknown in the annals of mankind. We are imposing burdens in the form of taxes that will be felt by unborn generations. We are suffering much now; we expect and are willing to suffer more. And why? Because we desire to preserve the integrity of our nation—because we believe Heaven designed us to be one people, with one destiny, the freest and happiest on earth. It was to preserve that unity of our national existence that our sons and brothers have gone forth to do battle. For this it was that the gallant men of Iowa have freely laid down their lives at Wilson's Creek, Blue Mills, Belmont, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge and Pittsburg Landing. And shall we, after these great sacrifices of life and treasure, hesitate about employing any of the instrumentalities in aid of the country that are known to civilized warfare? Shall we not be recreant to our high trust if we doubt or delay in this particular?

This war will go on until rebellion is subdued. Upon this point there need be no controversy. Rely upon it, the Northwestern States will submit to no temporizing or compromising policy. They are too much in earnest, they have suffered too much already, they know too well what they would be compelled to suffer in the future—to allow treason to go now unpunished. It is because they desire to prevent the recurrence of rebellion that they demand that it shall be now thoroughly crushed out. Among other things necessary to be done to fully accomplish this purpose we must conquer and hold all the forts and strong positions on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. How shall they be garrisoned when captured? This is a question we shall soon be compelled to answer, and I am prepared for its solution. I answer unhesitatingly that we should garrison them in whole or in part by soldiers of African descent—*that instead of returning slaves to their rebel masters to fight against us, we should employ them in our own military service.*

I know that the proposition encounters at once all the prejudices that have been engendered by differences of race, education and social position. But let us look at it a moment soberly and practically. It is assumed, as admitted by all, that the Southern forts must be captured and strongly garrisoned for some years to come. They are situated in a warm and enervating climate, and the situation of nearly all of them renders them more than usually unhealthy, even for that section of the country. In addition to the forts already established, we shall be compelled to build new ones. The rebels rely upon the diseases of their climate to decimate our Northern army in the summer and autumnal months; and their confidence is well placed. Our troops will wither before the fevers of the Gulf coast as vegetation before the blast of the sirocco. Now we have in our midst thousands of hardy, athletic colored men, fitted by nature to endure the heat and miasma of the tropics, and some of them accustomed to it, who are panting to be employed in the capacity of soldiers. Many of them having been in a state of bondage, have been abandoned by their masters and now thrown upon us for support. Some of them were forced by our enemies into their military service and have deserted from it. They implore our protection, and we must give it, if we would not become a "scorn and derision" among the nations of the earth. They have shown on divers occasions, both on sea and land, that they belong to a warlike race. They are obedient and tractable. They can be subsisted much cheaper than white soldiers, can perform more labor and are subject to fewer diseases in a warm climate. Now, with these facts before us, shall we refuse to employ them? What substantial reason can be given for not doing so? Is it because they have not the proper capacity for command? Then give them white officers, as is done by the British government to the same race, by the French government to the Arabs, and by the Russian government to the Tartars and other semi-barbarous soldiers within that empire. Is it because they do not possess the average courage of soldiers? In addition to the testimony in disproof of this furnished a few days ago by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) I refer you to your vessels of war, where you have hundreds of them now employed, and none more valiant! Is it because they are not obedient to commands? The whole history of the race shows the contrary, for if there is any one thing for which they are remarkable more than another, it is their confiding submission to the will of their superiors. Is it said that we have white soldiers enough for all our purposes? True, we have a large army composed of men of unsurpassed valor and patriotism, who, if we require it, will sacrifice their lives for their country, whether by the sword or by disease, but I would, if I could, recall a portion of them to their homes and to the industrial pursuits of life. Am I told that the enrollment of a few colored soldiers will be regarded by the army as humiliating to them? Mr. President, those public men fail to comprehend the character of American soldiers, who suppose that they are fighting for mere military glory, or that in this critical hour they are controlled by ignoble prejudice against color or race. They are citizens and tax payers as well as soldiers. They want the rebellion speedily crushed and the supreme authority of the law established, leaving social and political questions to be settled afterwards. They feel that the desertion of every colored soldier, artifice, or laborer from the rebellious States withdraws aid and support from the rebellion, and brings it so much nearer to an end. They cannot understand, nor can I, that refined casuistry that justifies us in converting the enemy's horse or ox to our use and in turning their inanimate engines of destruction themselves, but denies to us the right to turn their slaves, their animate, hostile engines in human form, to the same purpose. They cannot imagine why it is that some gentlemen are so willing that men of the African race should labor for them and so unwilling that they should fight for them. What a wonderful difference of action and sentiment there is on this subject between the officers of the army and navy? While officers of the army have disgraced themselves, annoyed and incensed their subordinates, dishonored the country and injured the public service by the promulgation of their ridiculous orders about slaves, no officer of the navy, thank God, has ever descended to follow their example. Their noble, manly, generous hearts would revolt at the idea of having imposed upon them the duty of capturing and returning fugitive slaves. They serve their country not rebel slave-owners. They think that duty to the country requires them to avail themselves of the services of these people, instead of driving them back to their masters or suffering them to starve; and they act upon this conviction. At the taking of Hatteras one of the large guns of the Minnesota was wholly manned and worked by persons called "contrabands" and no gun on the ship was better served. These people are, it is well known, remarkable for the proficiency they soon acquire as cannoniers. On the same ship is a boats crew, every one of whom, including the cockswain, is a colored man, and there are none more skillful or render more satisfactory service to the officers of the vessel. The whole country knows the services rendered by them to Commodore Du Pont and the vessels under his command. They have acted as pilots and in the most important positions, and I have the authority of the two superior officers of that fleet for saying that they have never been deceived or misled by any one of them. I am convinced that our expedition to the South Atlantic coast would not have been so perfect a success as it has been but for the slaves found there and who were employed by our naval officers. There are more or less of them on all of our vessels of war. They are efficient men, and their presence produces no discord among the crews. Mr. President, I wish to be distinctly understood. I advocate no indiscriminate arming of the colored men, although I frankly confess that I would do so were it necessary to put down the rebellion. I do not favor this proposition merely because of its anti-slavery tendency, I approve it because it will result in a saving of human life, and in bringing the rebellion to a speedier termination. It is my business to aid in bringing this war to a close by conquering an unconditional peace in the least expensive and speediest manner possible. Acting upon this idea of my duty, and believing that humanity and the best interests of the country require the enrollment of a few colored regiments for garrisoning the southern forts, I shall vote whenever an opportunity shall be offered me, for converting a portion of the colored refugees into soldiers, instead of forcing them back into servitude to their rebel masters and their rebel government. We may hesitate to do this—our hesitation will cost us the valuable lives of many of our own race who are near and dear to us. Our hesitation to use the means which Providence seems to have placed in our hands for crushing the rebellion may carry desolation to many a loyal hearthstone. But we must adopt this policy sooner or later, and in my opinion the sooner we do it the better. The rebels have this day thousands of slaves throwing up entrenchments and redoubts at Yorktown, and thousands of them performing military duty elsewhere; and yet we hesitate and doubt the propriety of employing the same race of people to defend ourselves and our institutions against them. How long shall we hesitate?

### A Lie Exposed.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Potosi, April 18th, 1862.

In the *Chicago Weekly Times* of April 8th, there is a communication from this place which I think needs a few lines of explanation. The "Democratic victory" here spoken of, is no more than has always been in this township since the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin. And I do not wonder at their joy, from the fact that it is the only town in the county which gives a pro-slavery majority, and should we expect less when we look at the politics of those brave boys, now fighting for the maintenance of our glorious Union, which left this town, out of a population of 500 voters 70 have enlisted, and only five were Democrats, and one of those said he would enlist and go South at the expense of the Government, and desert and fight with the South, and he has not been heard from since; and still there are Democrats here bold enough to assert and stupid enough to believe that "nine tenths of the soldiers now in the field are Democrats;" Also that Lincoln and Seward are now acting with the Democrats. Such assertions from the leaders, received as law by their followers, carries the elections in this town. Another source of strength in the Democratic ticket in this town was that a number of their candidates were selected from the whisky dealers, who let the whisky flow freely, which I think must have enlightened the people. As for the daily accessions from the Republican party I hear of only *one*, and he has left the party for the reason of the expected tax on liquors. He thinks more of his rot gut than of the Government. Glorious arguments to build up hopes for a Congressional victory next fall. The fellow says our Postmaster politely informs the subscribers of the *Times* that it is a secession sheet. It is strange he finds no fault with him for telling the truth, nor does he deny it, which I think can be accounted for from the fact that his editorials of the Detroit *Free Press* have not been denied.

Yours respectfully,

A Republican.

### Re-Established Post Office.

Green Garden, Ill, April 15, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Post Office of Green Garden, Ill., which was discontinued January 7th, 1862, has been re-established, and the mails are going as usual. As a notice of its discontinuance has gone forth among "the papers," you will, therefore, confer a favor by giving the above a place in the Tribune.

Respectfully yours,

D. E. Johnson, P. M.

Gen. McArthur.—Brigadier Gen. McArthur, who commanded Smith's division after the fall of Gen. Wallace, is in this city on a furlough till he recovers from a wound received in the battle of Pittsburg. He arrived yesterday morning. His friends will be glad to learn that though wounded he will be able to receive them at his residence, northwest corner of Peck and Fulton streets. Chicago has just cause to be proud of her brave General, whose division contributed so directly and essentially to save our army from annihilation. This brigade suffered terribly. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be found in another column.


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The proprietor of this largest Western nursery, containing 140 acres, offers of the best quality and at lowest figures

1,000,000 Apple trees, 5 to 12½c, 100, $3 to $10.
5,000 Dwarf Apple, 20 to 30c, $2 to $3 ℔ doz.
20,000 Pear, Dwarf and Standard, 1 to 6 years, 15c to $1 each.
5,000 Cherry, largely of Early Richmond, 20 to 30c.
20,000 Currant, 3c to $1.50 per doz.
50,000 Gooseberry, fine 2 year bearing, 50c per doz, 100 $3.
20,000 Black and Raspberries, mostly 50c doz.
100,000 Wilson's and other Strawberries, mostly 50c per 100.
20,000 Grapes, of 30 sorts. Delaware, 50c to $1.50, Catawba, Clinton, Isabella, $4 to $6 per 100.
10,000 Rhubarb, best sorts, 5 to 15c.
400,000 Apple Root Grafts, $5 per 1,000.
500,000 Osage Orange, $2.50, or $20 per 10,000, Privet, 50c per 100. Cuttings, Quince, Poplars, Osiers, Willows, including White or Powder Willow, 50c per 100.
150,000 Evergreens, 6 inches to 15 feet, perfectly acclimated
100,000 Shade and Timber trees. Silver Maple, 1 year, $1 per 100. Box Elder, or Ash Leaved Maple, 1 yr, $3 ℔ 100; also, larger sizes. Birches, Am. and Eur. White; also, Black and Yellow—with Chestnuts, Catalpas, Magnolias, Elms, Mountain Ash, Tulip Trees, Willows, Poplars, &c., &c. Weeping Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Creepers.

500 sorts of Roses, Peonies, Phloxes, Chrysanthemums. Gladiolus, over 50 sorts. Dahlias, over 150 sorts, from our 1½ acres last fall; the very best display we ever saw.

Verbenas, over 100 sorts. Lillies, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, Madeira Vines, Greenhouse, Bedding and Garden Plants, Sweet Potatoes, &c., &c., all at lowest rates

Come and see, or send three cent stamp for catalogues by mail. ☞ Preserve this for reference! F. K. Phoenix.

Bloomington, Illinois. ap5-2td-w.

☞ There is no use talking about any other Saleratus except D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. It is just the thing that every good housekeeper needs. It is unadulterated, and is perfectly healthy and nutritious, and gives immense satisfaction to all who have used it. It is also uniform in quality and in its results, which is a very desirable quality in any chemical compound. It is manufactured and for sale, at wholesale by the proprietors, at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., and for sale by all wholesale and retail dealers in the country. ap 19-d&wlt

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.—This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. ap 22-dlt-wlt


## THE BILL OF FREEDOM.

### EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

AN ACT for the releasing of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,* That all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia by reason of African descent are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor; and from and after the passage of this act neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in said District.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons loyal to the United States, holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by this act, may, within ninety days from the passage thereof, and not thereafter, present to the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned their respective statements or petitions in writing, verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth the names, ages, and personal description of such persons, the manner in which said petitioners acquired such claim, and any facts touching the value thereof, and declaring his allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that he has not borne arms against the United States during the present rebellion, nor in any way giving aid or comfort thereto: *Provided,* that the oath of the party to the petition shall not be evidence of the facts herein stated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, who shall receive the petitions above mentioned, and who shall investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims therein presented, as aforesaid, and appraise and apportion, under the proviso hereto annexed, the value in money of the several claims by them found to be valid; *Provided, however,* That the entire sum so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to $300 for each person shown to have been so held by lawful claim: *And provided, further,* That no claim shall be allowed for any slave or slaves brought into said District after the passage of this act, nor for any slave claimed by any person who has borne arms against the Government of the United States in the present rebellion, or in any way given aid or comfort thereto, or which originates in or by virtue of any transfer heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made by any person who has in any manner aided or sustained the rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said Commissioners shall, within nine months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of their proceedings, findings and appraisement, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, which report shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter provided; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with like exceptions, cause the amounts so apportioned to said claims to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said report to be entitled thereto as aforesaid, and the same shall be received in full and complete compensation: *Provided,* That in cases where petitions may be filed presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, said Commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of said commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed, during which time any petitioner claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, making all other claimants defendants thereto, setting forth the proceedings in such case before said Commissioners and their actions therein, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the same; and if said court shall grant such provisional order, a copy thereof may, on motion of said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into said court, subject to its orders and final decree, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation, as in other cases.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That said Commissioners shall hold their sessions in the City of Washington, at such place and times as the President of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpena and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, as in civil cases before courts of justice, without the exclusion of any witness on account of color; and they may summon before them the persons making claim to service or labor, and examine them under oath; and they may also, for purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. Said Commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep files and a complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in such proceedings, and who shall issue all lawful process by them ordered. The Marshal of the District of Columbia shall personally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of said Commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by said clerk.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That said Commissioners shall receive in compensation for their services the sum of $2,000 each, to be paid upon the filing of their report; that said clerk shall receive for his services the sum of $200 per month; that said Marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all other reasonable expenses of said Commission to be audited and allowed, and that said compensation, fees, and expenses shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding $1,000,000.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That any person or persons who shall kidnap, or in any manner transport or procure to be taken out of said District, any person or persons discharged and freed, by the provisions of this act, or any free person or persons, with intent to re-enslave or sell such person or persons into slavery, or shall re-enslave any of said freed persons, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in said District, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That within twenty days, or within such further time as the Commissioners herein provided for shall limit after the passage of this act, a statement in writing or schedule shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia by the several owners or claimants to the services of the persons made free or manumitted by this act, setting forth the names, ages, sex, and particular description of such persons, severally; and the said Clerk shall receive and record, in a book by him to be provided and kept for that purpose, the said statements or schedules on receiving fifty cents each therefor, and no claim shall be allowed to any claimant or owner who shall neglect this requirement.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Clerk and his successors in office shall, from time to time, on demand, and on receiving twenty-five cents therefor, prepare, sign, and deliver to each person made free or manumitted by this act a certificate under the seal of said Court, setting out the name, age, and description of such person, and stating that such person was duly manumitted and set free by this act.

Sec. 11 *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of $100,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of such free persons of African descent now residing in said District, including those to be liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the Republic of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine; *Provided,* The expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed $100 for each emigrant.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved by the President, April 16, 1862.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

*M. Mercier's Visit to Richmond—The Bankruptcy Bill—Chicago Election—New Facts from Bull Run—Strength of Johnson's Corps at the Battle—Proposed Reorganization of the Court of Claims.*

[From our own Correspondent.]

Washington, April 18, 1862.

Beauregard is certainly entitled to the designation which Benton applied to John Petitt: "a great liar and a dirty dog." It was he who first proclaimed, in official form, that the war cry of the Union army was "booty and beauty." It was under his command that the vampires at Bull Run dug up the bodies of our soldiers, and boiled the remains, to obtain the skulls and bones for spurs, knife handles, soap dishes, rings, and other Fee Jean trophies of the engagement—the proofs of which will shortly be given to the public. He now has the hardihood to claim the battle of Pittsburg Landing as a rebel victory, notwithstanding he retreated, leaving the field of battle and many of his wounded in Gen. Grant's possession. Not content with imposing his falsehood upon his own people, he must needs send it in writing to Grant under a flag of truce asking permission to bury his dead! Falstaff describing his victory over Percy, after fighting "a good hour by Shrewsbury clock," did not lie more palpably and roundly.

The visit of M. Mercier, the French Minister, to Richmond, has given rise to some speculation, and the quid nuncs have even connected it with propositions of compromise of our government with Jeff Davis. It is not improbable that Mercier will take occasion to assure the rebel government that Napoleon deems their chances of success too small to build any hopes of European recognition upon, and he may suggest, in that view, a speedy cessation of hostilities, but it is not to be supposed that he is entrusted with any duties as a negotiator from Washington.

The friends of the bankruptcy bill do not consider it killed by the action of the House postponing it until December, though that would seem to an undertaker to be its present condition. They are making great efforts to resuscitate it in the Senate, and they may succeed, but it is now very doubtful whether any bill of the kind can become a law at this session.

Vallandingham & Co. had quite a jollification this morning over the news of the Chicago election. They didn't know exactly what to make of it, but they claimed that it was a verdict against the war and against confiscation of rebel property, and therefore a thing for them to rejoice over. A dozen or more members asked me during the day "what was the meaning of it." I replied in each instance that the Fort Donelson prisoners must have voted, and the answer seemed to be entirely satisfactory. The Republicans agree that the Chicago election does not mean the same thing as the Connecticut election, but they allege that three or four thousand of their voters are absent fighting Beauregard, and putting down rebellion and treason in Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia. They believe also that the war will go on all the same as though Mr. Holden had been elected.

Among the documents found at the office of Col. Thomas Jordan, the Assistant Adjutant General of the rebel army of the Potomac, at Manassas, and now deposited in the War Department here, is an official statement of the number of killed and wounded in Johnston's corps at the battle of Bull Run. It is chiefly interesting as showing the number of regiments brought down from Winchester to participate in that memorable engagement. It is as follows:

SECOND CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

| Regiments. | Killed. | Wounded. |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Virginia | 15 | 60 |
| 4th Virginia | 30 | 100 |
| 5th Virginia | 6 | 47 |
| 27th Virginia | 17 | 70 |
| 7th Georgia | 44 | 101 |
| 8th Georgia | 18 | 122 |
| 4th Alabama | 38 | 152 |
| 2nd Mississippi | 36 | 131 |
| 11th Mississippi (two companies) | 21 | 79 |
| 6th North Carolina | 7 | 31 |
| 1st Maryland | 22 | 40 |
| 3d Tennessee | 1 | 5 |
| 10th Virginia | 6 | 10 |
| 13 Regiments | 261 | 980 |

It will be observed that this is the loss of one division of the rebel army, and that, too, of one that came into action at the eleventh hour, and after the hard fighting of the day was over. If Johnston's suffered a loss of 1241 men between 4 P. M., and night, Beauregard's main army, which stood the brunt of the contest, must have lost at least three times as many. Again, Beauregard reports that he had but 21,000 men engaged, yet here was a reinforcement of at least 10,000 troops. The truth is, the rebels had not a man short of 45,000 at the Bull Run battle.

The proposed reorganization of the Court of Claims, adding two judges and giving the Court authority to enter upon final judgment against the United States, is a measure of doubtful propriety if not of extreme danger. The present war will be productive of an enormous number of claims reaching in the aggregate to hundreds of millions of dollars. The right to pass upon these claims ought never to be resigned by Congress to five men holding office for life. The Court of Claims, as at present organized, is a useful body, being simply a committee of investigation, and having no power to compel the payment of a dollar from the Treasury beyond the salaries of the judges.

### The Return of Gen. Curtis's Army to South-West Missouri.

The army of General Curtis, which lead the successful battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, has now returned into Missouri, and has its present headquarters (or did have) at Forsyth, on White river, the county-seat of Taney county, and about forty-five miles south of Springfield. The distance from the battle-site is about fifty miles. Where the column is now destined can be only a matter of conjecture; but as Price and Van Dorn have turned up in the Mississippi Valley, we presume General Curtis will keep his eye on them. The march from Pea Ridge was a hard one, occupying more than a week. Rivers had to be forded waist deep, or bridges built of the army wagons. The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

To-day (April 12th) we reached Forsyth, where we find the whole army encamped in the town, in the neighboring fields, on the hill sides, and along the margins of Swan creek and White river. The Commanding General's headquarters are near the court house. The town of Forsyth is a small county-seat on the White river, which flows to the southeast through Arkansas, and empties into the Arkansas river. The court house stands in the centre of the town, and is now used as a commissary store and Quartermaster's department. Last July, just previous to the battle of Wilson's Creek, the place was visited by Gen. Sweeny, with parts of the First Iowa and First Kansas regiments and a section of Totten's Battery, and held for a few days. On reaching the hills overlooking the town, several cannon shots were fired at the court house, and passed through the building, alarming the inhabitants and causing them to leave the town. The holes made by the cannon balls still remain.

The object of the present movement of the army seems to be to get into a region better supplied with the means of life, and to be nearer the enemy. There is no doubt that Price has been moving eastward towards Pocahontas, although his precise locality is not known. From this point he can be more easily watched, as the White river valley runs down into Arkansas; or cut off, in case he should venture into Missouri again. Our own army can also more easily reach the Arkansas river; and since Island No. 10 has fallen, and the Mississippi will soon be open below Memphis, it may be that we are destined to move down upon Little Rock, and thence down the river to join the army of the Mississippi. At present no one knows what our future movements will be, and no particular movement is in contemplation. The army will doubtless remain here until further orders are received from the head of the Department, unless some sudden emergency shall arise.

Quiet reigns now throughout Southwest Missouri, and those who have heretofore sympathized with secession admit that it is now a hopeless enterprise. The Union victories of the last two months have thoroughly discouraged and disheartened them, and rebel soldiers are steadily returning to their homes, to go back to the southern armies no more.

The country here is exceedingly hilly and broken, and the mountains are covered with a small growth of oak, with here and there groves of pine and cedar. Along the creeks are some rich and fertile bottom lands upon which are good farms, but they are few and far between. Millions of acres of mountain land remain wild and incapable of cultivation. The grapevine and gooseberry grow in their native wildness, and the modest violet and a flower resembling the verbena are already blooming on the mountain top. The young leaves are unfolding and all nature is bursting into life.

### Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

[Washington Correspondent Philadelphia Press.]

The President has signed the bill. Those who importuned him not to do so should read over the record here unveiled, and cover their faces to hide the confusion produced by their own consciences. The abolition of slavery here will not cause it to be removed elsewhere. This was not the design nor the desire of the majority of those who voted for it. But it will be productive of good consequences. It will attract free white labor here. It will call into use and culture our now deserted lots and suburbs. It will employ our unsurpassed water powers. It will build factories and machine shops along our wharves. It will prevent men from speculating in slaves; women from rejoicing over the birth of slaves as so much more money in their own pockets, and will cleanse the community of those sympathisers with treason who have infested this ten miles square for so many years. I wish my Northern readers, especially those who have allowed these objections to the removal of slavery from the capital of their country to effect their minds, could see for themselves what slavery has done in this single spot.

There has been no prosperous middle class in Washington. Society here has been divided, or rather separated, by the partition between the very rich and the very poor. Property is not held here by mechanics who have earned their money and worked their way to wealth in their own avocations, but by successful operators, slaveholders, place-men, and lobby-agents. The slave traffic, though prohibited by law, has been successfully carried on in various ways. The business of slave-breeding has enriched more than one pious and praying Secessionist, and the youth of both sexes have, in many cases, been reared to rely on the profits of slavery, directly and indirectly, and not upon their own talents or labor. The product has been a haughty, overbearing and dictatorial spirit, a contempt for all industry and economy, and a readiness to accept secession as an escape from contact with the undaunted and go-ahead masses of the free States. If those who read these letters could see these things for themselves, the scales would fall from their eyes, and, in spite of party feelings, they would thank God that Washington, at last, was purged from a blot which has long been a cancer at the heart of the Republic, and a stain upon our country among the nations of the earth.

### Mr. Hale and the Chairmanship of the Naval Committee.

The following is the letter sent to the President of the Senate by Senator Hale:

*To the President of the Senate:*

I hereby resign my place as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. I do so because I can no longer hold the place consistent with what I conceive to be due to a proper self-respect. And that there may be no mistake or misapprehension as to my reasons for so doing, I wish to add that nothing which has occurred outside the Senate chamber has had any influence with me. Lest the steps taken at this time may subject me to misapprehension, I will further add that all I have and all I am shall be cheerfully devoted to the cause of my country.

Should my constituents demand it of me, I have the fullest confidence that I can readily vindicate the propriety and necessity which compel me reluctantly to take the step I have.

John P. Hale.

### Prayer of Thanks for Emancipation.

The session of the House was opened, last Thursday morning, with the following prayer by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Chaplain of the House:

We thank Thee for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We thank Thee for the emancipation of slaves in the capital of our country. We thank Thee that our soil is now free from slavery, and that this air is now free air, and so shall remain forever. We accept this great blessing, not as the result of human manifestation—not as a matter of party policy—but as a Divine intervention; as the development of another form of confirmation of Thy great and glorious purpose, to carry on and complete the whole work of human redemption. Therefore we bless and magnify Thy most excellent name, uniting with the churches of all lands, and of all ages in saying:—Glory be unto the Father, and unto the Son, and unto the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end!

Fort Macon.—The rebels claim that Fort Macon, near Beaufort, N. C., which General Burnside is now besieging, is provisioned for six months, which will serve for eight or ten months if carefully preserved. There are five North Carolina regiments, numbering about three thousand effective men. Col. White, of the Confederate army (Miss.) is in command. He is a West Point graduate, aged twenty-eight years.

[For the Tribune.]

### COLUMBIA'S BANNER.

Hark! hark to the rattlesnake's warning,
With poison his fangs are charged o'er;
With hatred his bright eye is burning,
For those who would limit his power.
The Star Spangled banner is flying,
For freedom the Northmen are armed;
To preserve their loved country they're trying,
For freedom their bosoms are warmed.
Then up with the standard of freedom,
Lay the rattle-snake dead in his lair;
Keep Columbia's banner advancing,
While her eagle soars high in the air.

See! Columbia's sons are advancing,
How proudly their colors they bear;
Their rifles and sabres are glancing,
Let traitors and rebels beware.
Each measure for peace has been blighted,
With scorn and contempt they reply;
For Columbia's wrongs to be righted,
Her sons must all traitors defy.
Then up with the standard, &c.

Let Columbia's legions be hurled,
On those whom her strength would defy;
Let her thunders make known to the world,
Armed rebels and traitors must die.
Let her sons her bright banner unfurl,
Let freedom for all be their cry;
And themselves like an avalanche hurl,
'Gainst their foeman to conquer or die.
Then up with the standard, &c.

S. B. Potter.

Otto, Oceana Co., Mich.

### A REQUIEM.

Illinois! tears for your dead—the brave
Who died, their land to save
From rebel hordes; and found their graves
By Tennessee's fair waters.
Tears for your braves!

Illinois! joy for your braves victorious;
We who met a death so glorious—
With Stars and Stripes still floating o'er us—
By Tennessee's fair waters.
Joy for your braves!

Chicago, April 18, 1862. H. R. J.

### Senator Doolittle.

Senator Doolittle saw proper to assail the Tribune the other day in the Senate, and had his remarks telegraphed to the Associated Press, in order to give publicity to his animadversions. As a basis for his attack, he asserted that "the Chicago Tribune had actually declared that he voted *against* the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and at the same time remarking that all the other Republican Senators had voted for it."

New the fact is, the Tribune said nothing of the sort. The dispatch to the Associated Press that reached the Western papers gave the names of the Senators who voted against the bill, and placed that of Senator Doolittle among them. We were much surprised on seeing it there, and stated editorially that "we did not believe that he voted against the bill." Thinking that the error might have been typographical, we examined the Cincinnati, St. Louis and other Western papers; but it was printed in all of them as it came to us. When the New York papers arrived, we discovered that the Senator had voted in the *affirmative*, and we published the ayes and noes, placing the name of Mr. Doolittle among those who voted *for* the measure. Our special reporter telegraphed that *all* the Republicans who were present voted for the bill. The Tribune is the only Western paper that has corrected the error of the Associated Press in relation to his vote, and it is the only one that has been abused by the Senator! Next time, if we take less pains to set him right, perhaps he will treat us more decently.

We are curious to know what he means by assertions that "that journal seeks to intimidate him or to levy black mail on him." The absurdity of the statement is only equaled by its untruth. The Senator has evidently gone off at "half-cock." The uniform kindness evinced towards him by the Tribune, ever since he occupied a seat in the Senate, should have admonished him not to assail an old friend until he is sure of his facts.

### An Historic Battlefield—The Siege of Yorktown in 1781.

[From the New York Tribune, 17th inst.]

History repeats itself; and, in the siege now in progress before Yorktown, we have on a much larger scale, the repetition of the siege of 1781, to result, we cannot doubt, in like manner—in the triumph of Liberty over its enemies.

On the 28th of September, 1781, Gen. Washington marched from Williamsburg, on the peninsula between the James and York rivers, for the even then old Yorktown. He was accompanied by Rochambeau, Chastelleux Du Portail of the French army. Lafayette was already in advance, and the Count deGrasse lay off with the French fleet in Lynnhaven Bay. The allied army, including militia, amounted to about 16,000 men. The English army did not number more than 7,500.

The main body of the English, under Lord Cornwallis, was encamped in the open ground around the town, within the range of outer redoubts and field works calculated to command the peninsula, while a detachment of 600 or 700 men held Gloucester Point, projecting from the opposite shore, far into the river, and narrowing it to the space of one mile. Communication between was protected by the batteries and English ships-of-war lying under the batteries.

The allied army advanced upon the town—the Americans having the right and the French the left—and pressed on so eagerly that in the night of the 30th, Lord Cornwallis withdrew from his outer lines, and the works he had evacuated were next day occupied by the besieging army, which invested the position in a semicircle; 2,000 men were stationed on the Gloucester side for the purpose of keeping up a rigorous blockade, which, after a sharp skirmish, terminating unfavorably for the British, they made no further attempt to interrupt.

On the night of Oct. 6, the first parallel was opened within 600 yards of the British lines, and by the evening of the 9th several batteries and redoubts were completed, and the fire of the allies became very effective, compelling the enemy in many cases to withdraw his cannon from the embrasures, and shells and hot shot passing over the town, set fire to the Charon frigate, of 44 guns, and several transports, which were entirely consumed.

The second parallel was opened on the night of the 11th, within 300 yards of the British lines, when, finding that it was flanked by two advanced redoubts in front of the British works, it was determined on the 14th to carry them by storm, and accordingly two attacking parties, one American, led by Lafayette, with whom served Alex. Hamilton, as Lieut. Col., the other French, led by the Baron de Viomenil, toward the close of the day rushed upon their works, and, though receiving a hot and rapid fire, returned not a single shot, but carried them at the point of the bayonet—Hamilton leading the American column with his battalion of light infantry. These captured works being now included in the second parallel, the fire upon the fort became so fierce that surrender seemed unavoidable. A vigorous sortie, led by Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, was made on the 16th of October, but was triumphantly repulsed, and Lord Cornwallis then conceived the desperate plan of passing his force over to Gloucester Point, and thence, mounting them as best he might by impressed horses—to force his way through Maryland to Philadelphia. A part of the army were actually thus transferred, when a storm arose, which put an end to the transportation of the rest of the army, and as soon as possible those sent over were brought back. On the morning of the 17th the fire of the allies became so hot that the place was no longer tenable, and Lord Cornwallis asked a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and the appointment of Commissioners to treat of surrender.

Gen. Washington replied that only for two hours could he consent to suspend hostilities, and transmitted at the time such articles of capitulation as he would be willing to grant. Commissioners were appointed in conformity, on the 18th, on both sides—Viscount de Noailles and Col. Laurens on the side of the Allies, Col. Dundas, and Major Ross, on behalf of the English. They agreed upon certain articles, of which a rough copy only was made, but this Gen. Washington transmitted to Lord Cornwallis early on the 19th, expressing his expectations that the terms would be agreed to and signed by 11 o'clock, and that the garrison would march out by 2 p. m. Accordingly at that hour the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, with their garrison, and the ships in their harbor with their seamen, were surrendered to the land naval forces of America and France. The army, artillery, arms, military chest, and public stores of every kind, were surrendered to Gen. Washington—the ships and seamen to Count de Grasse; the total number of prisoners, excluding seamen, rather exceeded 7,000 men, amoung whom were two generals, thirty-one field officers, three hundred and twenty-six captains and subalterns, &c.

The negotiation for surrender was opened on the eleventh day after breaking ground, and the capitulation was signed on the thirteenth day.

The military and naval forces surrender as "prisoners of war—the artillery, arms, accoutrements, and military chest and public stores of every denomination, to be delivered up unimpaired—the garrison to march out at 2 o'clock, to a place appointed in front of the post, with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating—they are then to ground their arms, and return to their encampment—officers to retain their side-arms, and officers and soldiers, to keep their private property, and no part of their baggage or papers to be subject to search or inspection." The spot on which this memorable surrender was made is well known. It is designated in a plan of the seige, and is soon, we may trust, to be rendered more memorable by a like surrender of a much larger army—and thus combine in one glorious memory two great victories on the same ground.

☞ A story of an enterprising newsboy is told by a Detroit paper. He took the telegraph heading of the news of the Tennessee battle, and, at his own expense, had them telegraphed to Port Huron and the various places along the railroad route. On the receipt of such news everybody was stirred up and eager to get the full particulars. As the evening train arrived at the various stations he found crowds anxiously awaiting him, and everybody calling for the papers. At Port Huron a meeting was in progress at the church, and the choir was singing as the whistle sounded the approach of the train. The meeting at once broke up, the congregation dispersed to read the news, and in a few moments every paper had been disposed of.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, April 22.

Monetary transactions have been extremely dull to-day, notwithstanding the pleasant condition of the weather. Our bankers expected a lively time the present week, but the two days that have passed don't promise much. Money is abundant, and so is currency. Exchange is abundant, and the demand small. There is no variation in quotations—par@¼ buying; ¼ selling. Gold remains as before quoted, 1¼ buying; 1½ selling. The demand is very light.

The Deputy U. S. Treasurer is receiving deposits of demand notes, drawing 5 per cent. interest, at the rate of about $1,000,000 a week.

Nearly all the railroads running East and West show decreased receipts for the second and third week of April. This is probably owing to the heavy decline in grain at the East and in Liverpool. The last advices from Europe may be considered as against the recovery of prices for some time to come at least, and shippers' limits for flour in New York came reduced to twenty-two shillings, this amount covering all charges, against twenty-eight shillings a few weeks since. The price of flour has fallen nearly thirty cents during last week.

A bill is now before the Ohio Legislature legalizing the payment of eight per cent. interest. The prospect is that it will pass. The papers seem generally to favor it.

### REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1862.

Tuesday Evening, April 22.

The Weather and Crops—During the past week we have had cold and damp weather. For two or three days it rained almost incessantly, and a cold north-easterly wind has prevailed—accompanied with sleet and snow. Altogether, it has been an unfavorable week for the farmer, and although the agriculturists have been improving every hour of sunshine, there is no doubt but the spring work is fully three weeks behind. In many places the spring wheat has been sown in the mud, and they have been unable to harrow it, except by dragging broken branches of trees over it—the soil being so wet that animal power could not drag the harrows through it. This kind of farming *may*, with a very favorable summer, succeed; but the experience of the past shows that spring wheat thus cultivated cannot withstand the *rusting* weather which too often prevails in June and July.

The roads in the country are in a terrible state; and it is useless to attempt to reach a Railroad Station or a man with a wheeled vehicle. Our receipts of produce are consequently very light.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets were firm but not very active.

The Flour market advanced 5@10c ℔ bushel, and there was considerable activity. About 3,600 brls of all kinds changed hands, at $3.70@4.35 for medium to choice Spring Extras, and $4.90@5.15 for White Winter Extras. The extreme firmness of holders restricted business very materially.

The Wheat market advanced ½@¾c per bushel; but at this advance the demand was limited, and it closed dull.—the sales being at 78c for No. 1 Spring, and 73@73½c for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was in fair demand and the market was firm, but the scarcity of vessels rendered transactions comparatively light—old River Mixed selling at 28c afloat; new and old River Mixed at 26½@27c afloat; and new River and Canal Mixed (Inspected Rejected) at 24½@25c afloat. Old Mixed in store was sold at 25½@26c—principally the outside figure.

Oats were in good demand and firm at 20c. Rye was in good demand and firm at 44c, Barley was firm, with sales at 50@58c. Seeds were quiet. Timothy was dull, with sales at $1.35. The supply of Clover Seed is light, and the demand limited to filling small orders—sales of fair quality being made at $4.30. Highwines were inactive—buyers offering 18½c, and holders asking 19½@20c.

Provisions were dull, and all we have to report is a small lot of Bulk Hams at 4½c loose, and Shoulders at 3c loose. Lard is quiet, with slight sales at 6c for prime kettle. Tallow is in good demand at 7¼@7¾c. Hides are dull.

There are very few vessels here, and freights are firm but inactive. Four vessels and one propeller were engaged to-day at 11½c for wheat to Kingston and Oswego, 11½c for rye to Oswego, and 7½c for wheat to Buffalo.

FREIGHTS—Lake—In the early part of the week freights opened steady at 10c for Wheat to Buffalo, which was the ruling figure till Friday, when news was received from Milwaukee of the opening of the Straits, after which rates almost immediately declined to 8c, and on Saturday to 7c for Wheat to Buffalo, and 11½c to Oswego. Yesterday and to-day there have been but few vessels offering—only two thus far having arrived from below—and rates have been firmer—closing with engagements at 7½c for Wheat to Buffalo, and 11½c for Wheat to Oswego and Kingston. At these rates, however, shippers show but little disposition to make engagements.

To-day the following charters were made—To Kingston:—Schr. Simms, Wheat, at 11½c. To Oswego;—Brig Powhattan, Rye, at 11½c; Prop. Allegheny, Wheat, via Sarnia, at 11½c. To Buffalo—Schrs. Margarette and Wyandotte, Wheat, at 7½c.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,795 brls; shipped, 406 brls. Received last week, 13,183 brls; shipped 15,836 brls. The Flour market in the early part of the week was quite stagnant, and every sale made was at a decline in prices; but as soon as the Straits were open, freights declined 20@30c ℔ brl, and this, with a slight improvement in Eastern markets has caused a better demand, under which prices have advanced 10@15c ℔ brl on the week. During the past two or three days about 10,000 brls have changed hands, at $3.70@4.00 for fair to good Spring extras, and $3.00@3.25 for Spring superfine, but to-day holders were asking 10c higher, and in some cases it was obtained. Choice brands of Spring extra have sold at $4.25@4.35—holders of favorite brands asking $4.40 at the close. Winter Wheat brands have been dull till about the [illegible] when sales were made at a range of $4.80@5.15 for good to choice White extras. Mill Stuffs continue scarce and high—only one or two of the city mills being in operation. Rye Flour is quiet and steady. Corn Meal is plenty and dull.

To-day the market advanced 5@10c, and was tolerably active. Sales were: 100 brls "Champion" white winter at $5 15; 100 brls "Metropolitan" do at $4.95; 100 brls "Bell Street," and 100 brls "Peoples" (Dongola) at $4.90; 500 brls good white winter extras on p.t.; 80 brls "Bartlett" Double Extra r'sh. spring, at $4.35; 200 brls "Lillian" r. h. do at $4.25; 400 brls "Hiawatha" r. h. do at $4.00; 300 brls good spring extra at $4.00—free of storage and insurance till the 15th of May; 95 brls "Capital Mills" at $3.95; 100 brls "Pacific" r. h. at $3.90; 400 brls fair extra at $3.80; 500 brls do at $3.77½; 100 brls "Amherst" at $3.75; 400 brls fair extra at $3 75; 94 brls "Harmony" r. h. at $3.70.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Winter Extras | $4.80 | @ 5.15 |
| Red do do | 4.35 | @ 4.65 |
| Spring Extras, good to choice | 4 00 | @ 4.35 |
| do do fair to good | 3.70 | @ 4.00 |
| Rye flour | 2 50 | @ 3.00 |
| Superfine brands | 3.00 | @ 3.25 |
| Middlings, per ton | 13 00 | @18 00 |
| Corn Meal, bolted | 10.50 | @11 00 |
| do do Unbolted | 8 00 | @ 9.00 |
| Bran and Shorts | 9.00 | @10.00 |

WHEAT—Received to-day, 6,534 bu; shipped, 60,300 bu. Received last week, 47,588 bu; shipped, 712,434 bu. The market in the early part of the week was dull and drooping, but a very material decline in freights caused a reaction, and we have to note an advance on the week of 2½@3c per bushel. Besides a fair shipping demand, partly for Canada, but principally for New York, there has been a better speculative inquiry during the past few days—induced mainly by the unfavorable reports received from the interior with regard to the effects of the wet weather on the coming crop.

To-day the market advanced ½@¾c—the demand being chiefly for No. 1 Spring. Sales were as follows:—34,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 78c; 12,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73c; 2,000 bu do at 73½c; 5,400 bu do at 73¼c.

By sample in bags on track the sales were:—300 bags good Spring at 76c; 80 bags medium at 74c.

CORN—Received to-day, 28,868 bu; shipped, 25,395 bu. Received last week, 127,045 bu; shipped, 229,686 bu. There has been an improved shipping demand for Corn during the week, and the market has been active and firm, and prices have ruled 1@2c higher—closing firm. The demand by shippers is chiefly for old River Mixed in canal boats, the improvement in which is fully 2c per bushel. This advance, however, as is the case with all grain, is due mainly to the decline in freights.

To-day the market was firm. Sales were: 10,000 bu old River Mixed to arrive at 28c afloat; 25,000 bu new and old River High Mixed at 27c afloat; 5,000 bu new River Mixed at 26½c afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected Canal at 25c afloat; 10,000 bu old Mixed in store at 26c; 1,000 bu do at 26¼c.

OATS—Received to-day, 3,467 bu; shipped, 685 bu. Received last week, 6873 bu; shipped, 20,930 bu. There is a good demand for Oats and the market is firm at 20c for No 1 in store.

To-day the sales were: 1,500 bu No 1 in store at 20c; 230 bags at 23c delivered.

RYE—Received to-day, 3,144 bu; shipped, 17,000 bu. Received last week, 5,210 bu; shipped, 110 bu. There is a good inquiry for shipment and the market closes at an advance on the week of 4c per bushel.

To-day the offerings were light and the demand good. Sales were: 1,200 bu No 1 in store at 44c; 1,500 bu by canal (dirty) at 44½c afloat; 800 bu Rejected in store at 38c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 3,042 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 11,403 bu; shipped, 6,067 bu. The demand for good samples of Barley continues active, and the market has advanced 2@3c on the week. Sales to-day were: 300 bags prime at 58c delivered; 213 bags fair at 55c on track; 40 bags and 400 bu medium at 50c on track.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork.—The market is unusually dull and quotations are almost entirely nominal. In the early part of the week about 1,000 brls city packed were sold at $10.50, and one or two lots of country packed at $10, since which there have been no transactions. There is no effort being made to buy at any price. Bulk Meats—Notwithstanding the offerings have been exceedingly light, the market has ruled very dull, and prices have declined ½c on the week. Sides close dull at 4½c; Shoulders at 3@3½c; and Hams at 4½c, loose. English Meats—None here. Lard—The market closes quiet, and prices show a decline of ¼@½c per ℔ on the week—there being but a very limited demand even at the decline. Prime kettle rendered was sold towards the close at 7@7.25, and No 1 Lard at 6¼@6½c. Yellow Grease is in good demand at 5@5½c, and White at 5½c@5¾c, but the stock is exhausted. Beef—There is an active demand for Extra Mess Beef at $11@11.50 for late packed, and $12@12.50 for last fall's packing. There is very little of the latter in market. Mess Beef is in fair request at $10@10.50, and fictitious brands do at $9@9.50.

To-day the general market was dull. Sales were: 1,000 pcs country-cut Bulk Hams at 4½c, loose; 1,700 pcs country Shoulders at 3c loose; 41 tcs prime Kettle Lard at 7c.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of produce:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mess Pork | $10.00 | @10.50 |
| Light Mess | 9.50 | @10.00 |
| Prime Mess | 9.50 | @ — |
| Prime Pork | 6.50 | @7.00 |
| Rumps | 6.50 | @7.00 |
| Bulk Sides, loose | 0.04½ | @ 0.04¾ |
| Bulk Hams, " | 0.04 | @ 0.04½ |
| Bulk Shoulders, loose | 0.03 | @ 0.03¼ |
| Mess Beef | 10.00 | @10.50 |
| Extra Mess Beef | 11.50 | @12.00 |
| Prime Mess Beef, in tierces | — | — |
| Beef Hams | 13.50 | @14.00 |
| Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle | 0.07 | @ 0.07¼ |
| " " Steam | 0.07 | @ — |
| No. 1 Lard | 0.06½ | @ 0.06¾ |
| White Grease | 0.05½ | @ 0.6 |
| Yellow Grease | 0.05 | @ 05½ |

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 125 brls. Received last week, 827 brls; shipped, 350 brls. The market during the week has been irregular, and it closes dull and unsettled—with no demand at over 18½c—sellers asking 19½@20c. The speculative demand seems to have ceased for the present, and regular dealers and manufacturers are acting cautiously, in view of the dull state of the New York market.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 40@42c ℔ gal.

SEEDS—Received to-day, 6,120 ℔s. Received last week, 346,780 ℔s; shipped, 303,360 ℔s. Clover—There is very little in market and under a limited inquiry to fill small orders, the market is firmer. Sales to-day, 13 bags fair at $4.30. Timothy—The market is well supplied and under a light demand, it is dull. Sales to-day, 80 bags good at $1.35. Flax—Nothing doing, except in a retail way for seed at $1.00. Hungarian—In limited demand and nominal at 45c.

BROOM CORN—There is a good demand for shipment to New England, and the market is firm. Sales to-day 10 tons prime at $85.00. Common grades sell at $40.00@60.00, and medium at $65@75 00. Choice lots are held at $90@100.00.

BEANS—There is a very active demand for good Mixed Beans, and we quote them firm at $1@1.40 for medium to prime.

FRUITS—Green—Apples are very dull and drooping with liberal supplies, principally Western fruit, much of which arrives in bad order. Oranges are plenty and rather lower. Dried—The demand is fair and the market steady. Pared Peaches are scarce. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Green—Apples, extra N. Y. | 3.00 | @3.50 |
| " fair to prime western | 2.00 | @2.75 |
| " common to fair | 1.00 | @2.00 |
| Lemons, ℔ box | 4.50 | @5.00 |
| Oranges " | 4.75 | @5.50 |
| Cranberries, ℔ brl | 3.50 | @3.50 |
| Dried—Prime N. Y. apples, ℔ ℔ | 7 | @7½c. |
| Michigan Apples, " | 6½ | @ 7c. |
| Ohio " " | 6 | @6½c. |
| Southern " " | 5 | @5½c. |
| Unpared Peaches, " | 7 | @8 c. |
| Pared Peaches, " | 18 | @20 c. |
| Blackberries, " | 12 | @14 c. |
| Plums, " | 15 | @ — |
| Raspberries, " | 20 | @ 22 c. |
| Cherries, pitted, " | 23 | @25 c. |

MAPLE SUGAR—There is a very active demand, and the market is firm at 10@10½c. The supply at present is very light.

SALT—Shipped last week, 1,090 brls. The demand at present is very light, in view of a probable decline in prices, as soon as the arrival of the first upward-bound fleet of vessels, with supplies. We quote the market nominal as follows;

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine ℔ brl | $2.00 |
| Dairy, ℔ brl | 2.00 |
| Ground Solar ℔ brl | None in market. |
| Coarse | None in market. |

GROCERIES—Sugars are active and ¼@½c lower. Coffees, under light stocks all over the country, are firm. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sugars—Cuba | 7½@ | 8¼c |
| Porto Rico | 8½@ | 8¾c |
| N. Y. refined white coffee | 10½@ | 10¾c |
| " crushed, granulated and pulverized | 11@ | 11½c |
| Molasses—N. Y. Sugar House | 45 | @50 c |
| Portland | — | @— c |
| Plantation | 40 | @44 c |
| N. Y. Syrups | 44 | @50 c |
| Golden Syrup | 45 | @50 c |
| Sorghum Syrup | 30 | @35 c |
| Coffee—Rio | 20 | @22½c |
| Maracaibo | — | @— c |
| Santa | — | @— c |
| O. G. Java | 27 | @28 c |
| Mocha | — | @— c |
| Rice | 7¼ | @ 8 c |
| Spices—Cassia | 45 | @50 c |
| Pepper | 19 | @20 c |
| Allspice | 15 | @16 c |
| Cloves | 22 | @25 c |
| Nutmegs | 75 | @80 c |
| Teas—Fine Young Hyson | 70 | @115 c |
| Black Teas | 50 | @90 c |

FISH—The market at present is very dull, and prices have further declined 25c per brl. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls | $2.50 | @ 2.75 |
| No. 2 " " | 2.25 | @ 2.50 |
| No. 1 Trout, " | 2.25 | @ 2.50 |
| No. 2 " " | 2.00 | @ 2.25 |
| Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s | 4.50 | @ 5.00 |
| Pickled Herrings, ℔ brl | 3.74 | @ 4.25 |
| No. 1 Mackerel, brls | 15.00 | @16.00 |
| No. 2 " hf brls | 7.50 | @ 8.00 |
| No. 1 " brls | 10.00 | @11.00 |
| No. " " kits | 5.00 | @ 5.50 |

HIDES—Received last week, 185,944 ℔s; shipped, 253,903 ℔s. The market for Hides during the past two or three days has been very dull, and the tendency in prices is downwards. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dry Flint | 13 | @14 c. |
| Dry Salted | 10 | @11 c. |
| Green Cured | 5½ | @ 6¼c. |
| Green Country | 5 | @5½c. |

TALLOW—Received last week, 36,584 ℔s; shipped, 60,318 ℔s. There is a very active demand for prime Tallow at 7¼@7¾c—packers generally asking 7¾c. The sales to-day were: 24 brls packing home at 7¼c; 30 brls do at 7½c. Butchers' Tallow sells at 7¼c, and country lots, at 7@7½c.

LUMBER—Received last week, 1,343,750 feet lumber, 2,388,000 Shingles, 80,000 pcs Lath, 199,000 pcs Posts. Shipped, 2,891,750 feet lumber, 2,131,250 Shingles, 425,350 pcs Lath, 14,000 Posts. Lumber—There have been several cargoes of Kalamazoo lumber sold during the week, mostly of common qualities, at $7.50@8.00; but the market can hardly be said to have opened yet. In the yards, there is a fair demand for common boards, at $9.00, and they are steady at that price. The roads in the country are in such bad condition that the demand at retail yards in the interior towns is very light, and there is little or none selling, except to assort small stocks. Upper qualities are almost entirely neglected. Shingles—We note sales of three cargoes of Manitowoc Shaved Shingles at at $3.00@3.25, and the market closes dull. In the yards prices are lower. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lumber—First Clear, per 1,000 ft | $22.00@23.00 |
| Second Clear | 19.00 |
| Third Clear | 18.00 |
| Stock Boards | 12.00 |
| Common Boards, dry | 9.00 |
| Fencing, dry | 9.00 |
| Clear Flooring, undressed | 18.00 |
| Second Clear do do | 14.00 |
| Common do do | 10.00 |
| Siding, Clear undressed | 10.00 |
| " Common do | 7.00 |
| Cull Boards | 5.00 |
| Long Joists | 10.00@12.00 |
| Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M | 2.50@2.75 |
| do do No. 1 | 2.25 |
| Sawed Shingles, A | 3.50 |
| do do No. 1 | 1.25 |
| Lath | 1.75 |
| Posts, ℔ 100 nominal | 10.00@12.00 |

POTATOES—Owing to the wet weather and the condition of the roads the city has been entirely dependent for supplies on the railroads, and the market is consequently firm. Sales to-day, 450 bu prime Neshannocks at 42c; 200 bgs Mixed at 40c—all on track.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for shipping butter and the market is active at 8@9c. Good to prime firkin sells at 9@10c; and Dairy at 11@12c.

EGGS—Fresh are in good supply, with sales at 6@6½c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.00@2.50 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 5@6c ℔ ℔.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, 674 Beeves. The market is bare and firm. Sales to-day were:

| Beeves. | Av'g. | Price. | Beeves. | Av'g. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 1097 | $3.00 | 12 | 1016 | $2.90 |
| 15 | 1139 | 3.00 | 10 | 930 | 2.50 |

HOGS—Received to day, 1,494. Market easier Sales were:—

| Hogs. | Av. ℔s. | Price. | Hogs. | Av. ℔s. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 162 | 215 | $3 00 | 107 | 209 | $2.90 |
| 98 | 196 | 3 00 | 184 | 177 | 2.77½ |
| 23 | 226 | 2.90 | 112 | 200 | 2 87½ |
| 66 | 196 | 2.82½ | | | |

SHEEP—192 Sheep, av. 117 ℔s, at $4.00. Demand good and market firm.

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcohol, ℔ gal. | 40@42c | Hops—Wisconsin | 15@17c |
| Ashes, Babbitts potash | 8@15c | Iron—Bar iron | 3½@4½c |
| Cheese—N. Y. Hamburgh | 9@9½c | Steel cast | 18@19c |
| West. Res've | 7½@8½c | Sp. steel | 6½@7½c |
| Illinois | 6@7c | Plow " | 6½@7½c |
| Coal—Lehigh | 000 | Leather, Harness oak ℔ ℔ | 32c |
| Scranton egg | 000 | do hemlock | 28c |
| Blossburgh | 000 | Collar ℔ foot | 15@16c |
| Erie | 000 | Upper " | 17@18c |
| Mineral Ridge | 000 | Bridle ℔ ℔ | 31@32c |
| Chippewa | 000 | Line | 30@31c |
| Briar Hill | 000 | Domes Calf | 75@85c |
| Cranberries ℔ brl | 2.50@3.00 | Domes. Kip | 45@65c |
| Drugs and Dyes— | | French Calf | 1.00@1.35 |
| Aloes, Socotrine, ℔ ℔ | 56c | Fr. Kip h'vy to light | 75@85c |
| Alum | 3½@4½c | Spanish Sole hemlock | 23@26c |
| Annatto | 30c | Good damg'd | 20c |
| Arsenic pow | 6c | Slaught'r sl's oak | 29@30c |
| Arr'w R't, Jam | 30@35c | do hemlock | 24@26c |
| do Ber | 40@45c | Nuts—Hickory ℔ bus | 50@75c |
| Bal. Copaiva | 75c | Chesnuts | 3.50@3.00 |
| Bal. Tolu | 1.10 | Almonds, sft shell ℔ ℔ | 15@18c |
| Bi-carb Soda | 6½@7c | do hard shell | 10@12½c |
| Bi-chro. Potash | 30c | Filberts | 10c |
| Borax refined | 35c | Brazil | 11c |
| Camphor " | 1.00 | Eng. Walnts | 11@13½c |
| Copperas Am | 2½@3c | Naples do | 13c |
| Cream Tartar | 45c | Nails—10d | 3.12½ |
| Cubebs | 75c | 8d | 3.37½ |
| Gum Trag | 35c | 6d | 3.62½ |
| " Shellac | 75c | 4d | 3.87½ |
| " Trag flake | 90c | 3d | 4.37½ |
| " Myrrh | 44c | Naval Stores—Spirits turpentine | 1.40 |
| Ipecac | 3.00 | Tar | 10.00 |
| Iodine | 3.50@4.00 | Pitch | 5.00 |
| Iodide potas | 3.00@3.25 | Rosin | 7.50@12.00 |
| Jalap | 2.50 | Manila Rope | 13½c |
| Juniper Ber | 7c | Tarred hemp Rope | 14c |
| Oil, Castor | 1.65@1.75 | Oakum, U. S. Navy | 8@9c |
| Opium | 6.00@6.50 | Oils—Keros'ne | 36@40c |
| Quicksilver | 60@65c | Coal Oils | 35@38c |
| Sal Soda | 3½@3¾c | No. 1 Lard Oil | 70c |
| Vitriol blue | 13@14c | No. 2 " " | 65c |
| Furs—Otter | 3.50@4.00 | Whale " | 75c |
| Mink | 1.00@1.75 | Sperm " | 1.80 |
| Martin, com | 1.50@ | Saleratus, Babbitt's best | 7½c |
| Martin, dark and fine | 2.50@4.00 | Saleratus, Babbitt's pure | 7c |
| Beaver, pri'e | .50@1.00 | Soap, Babbitt's Chemical | 8c |
| Deer skins, gray | 12@30c | Spirits—Camphene | 1.40 |
| " blue | @30c | Burning Fl'd | 70@75c |
| " red | @30c | | |
| Red Fox | 1.25@1.50 | | |
| Raccoon | 10@75c | | |
| Fisher, prime | 3.00@4.00 | | |
| Musk Rat | 5@17 | | |
| Wild Cat | 15@30 | | |
| Prairie Wolf | 25@35 | | |
| Timber " " | 50@1.00 | | |
| Opossum | 10@30c | | |
| Hops—N. York | 17@22c | | |

### Foreign Markets.

Per City of New York.] Liverpool, April 10.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady.

London, April 10.

Consols 93¾@94; I. C. shares 43@44¾. Discount Erie 33½.

## CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

### For the Week Ending April 19, 1862.

Saturday Evening, April 19, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the week ending to-day, compare as follows:

| | Beeves. | Hogs. |
|---|---|---|
| Week ending April 19 | 3,167 | |
| " " April 12 | 3,146 | |
| " " April 5 | 4,378 | |
| " " March 29 | 4,535 | |
| " " March 22 | 2,615 | |
| " " March 15 | 3,970 | |
| " " March 8 | 3,635 | |

BEEF CATTLE—Under an active inquiry by shippers, and but moderate receipts, the market this week was very firm, and prime closed about ½c higher on choice qualities, and ¼c higher on medium grades. Good shipping qualities were in particular request, and sales ranged from $3.00@3.75 for good to extra. Medium stock was in fair demand by feeders and speculators, and the market was brisk at $2.50@2.75.

At Sherman's yard, Stewart sold Walnut 28 head av. 1256 ℔s. at $3.37½. Fesch sold Allen 21 head of very fine steers, av. 1,309 ℔s at $3.50. Feltham sold Morris 30 head, av. 1253 ℔s. at $3.00. French sold Rankin 27 head of choice steers, av. 1470 ℔s. at $3.75. Crane sold Curtiss 28 head, av. 1136 ℔s. at $2.25. Morse sold Campbell 17 head av. 1571 ℔s. at $3.25. Ferris sold Curtiss 20 head av. 1105 ℔s, at $3.00. Green sold Morris & Co. 18 head of prime young steers, well fatted, at $3.50. Ferris to Morris, 28 head, at $3.00. Gardner to Bruce, 34 head extra-fat Iowa steers, at $3.75. Maxwell to Green, 45 head, av. 1,435 ℔s, at $3.25.

At the Southern yards, Norton & Co., sold Livingston 21 head of steers, av 1331 ℔s. at $3.12½. McCurdy sold Burke 20 head, av. 1273 ℔s at $2.90. Glader sold Drummond 47 head, av. 1265 ℔s at $3.25.

At the Pittsburgh yards, Davidson sold Tilden & Co. 48 head of good Beeves, av. 1,282 ℔s, at $3.31. Fender to Tilden, 13 head at $3.20, av. 1,289 ℔s. Withrows to Flagg, 20 head, av. 1190 ℔s, at $3.09. Bruin to W. J. Hutcheson, 48 head of choice Knox County steers, and smooth, at $3.50. West, of Galesburgh, Ill, sold McBeth & Co., 45 head of prime Illinois, steers at $3.30. Crum, to McBeth, 19 head of choice steers, at $3.35. Allerton & Cheney had 40 head of choice, fat steers at these yards, which were held at $3.25—failing which they were shipped to New York.

At Loomis' yards, Bundy sold Baldwin 37 head of prime young steers at $3.00—averaging 1,3[illegible] ℔s. Wm. Watson sold Tilden & Co. 20 head of extra fat beeves, averaging 1,484 ℔s, at $3.50. Bundy, to Bowland, 18 head of prime shipping beeves, at $3.50. Bundy to Hopkins, 12 head at $3.10. Brand to Nigrass, 20 head at $3.30.

To-day the demand was active and all the desirable stock was taken at full prices. We quote the closing prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Shipping Beeves | $4.00 |
| Good to prime Shipping Beeves | 3.60@3.[illegible] |
| Medium to good | 2.75@3.[illegible] |
| Common to medium | 2.50@2.[illegible] |

## NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

### For the Week Ending April 16, 1862.

[From the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,129.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality... 8½@9 | Ordinary ....... 7½@8
Medium.......... 8 @8½ |

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at over 9c.

The general average of the market at 8½c.

The most of the sales range from 8@8½c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,517.

This is 484 head less than last week, and 789 head less than the average of last year. The average number of each Wednesday market last year was 3,626 head, while the number to-day being 3,189, shows 437 head less than the average, and 640 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM THE DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 220 | Virginia | 47 |
| Ohio | [illegible] | Iowa | 163 |
| Indiana | 81 | Connecticut | 14 |
| Illinois | 2,365 | Missouri | 120 |
| Kentucky | 79 | Michigan | 34 |

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 9,689.

Quotations: $3.75@4.00¼ ℔ cwt, live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and $3.75@4 for distillers, are the quotations given by Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the Market. These prices must be satisfactory to western shippers, for they would not continue to send such large supplies. We hear of a sale of Illinois cattle fed hogs at Albany at 4¾c ℔ ℔, which the owner thought was better than to bring them here; but we did by calculation that the price here would have been fully as good.

There are some small, thin hogs in market, for which there is no demand. For good fat hogs, the market is very fair.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

| | Live wgt. | Dead weight. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy corn fed hogs, prime | 4½@4¾c | 5½@5¾c |
| Corn-fed hogs, medium | 4½@4¾c | 5½@5¾c |
| Corn-fed hogs, light and fat | 3¾@4c | 5@5¼c |
| Still-fed hogs | 4 @4¼c | 5 @5¼c |

Who will appear in his two great characters of

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 22—Flour—Market 5@10c better, and more doing for export and home consumption. Sales 12,000 brls at $4.50@4.75 for super state; $4.90@4.95 for extra state, and $5 for choice; $4.50@4.75 for super western; $4.85@5.10 for common to medium extra western; $5.20@5.35 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.50@5.75 for trade brands, market closing rather quiet, and holders more disposed to realize. Canadian flour firmer, with increased business. Sales 1,500 brls at $4 90@5.10 for spring, and $5.15@6.25 for winter extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal quiet, nominally unchanged.

Grain—Wheat—Market continues heavy. Sales 8,600 bu winter red western at $1.35; 5,000 bu mixed spring on p t; [illegible] May to June 15, at $1.05. Rye firm. Sales 10,000 bu at 80@81½. Some holders refuse to sell below 82c. Barley quiet at 80@85. Corn a shade better, with more doing for export. Sales 86,000 bu at 54@56½c for mixed western in store and del; 58@60½c for Jersey and southern yellow, and 70@72c for white southern. Oats in improved demand at 38@40c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state. Groceries—Sugar firm, and business moderate. Sales 375 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7½c; 50 hhds Porto Rico at 7¾c, and 50 boxes Havana at 7¾c. Molasses continues firm and in good demand; sales 121 hhds Porto Rico at 33c; 19 hhds and 30 bbls Cuba Muscavado at 25½c, and 53 hhds Barbados at 35c, at auction; 280 hhds and 33 tierces Porto Rico at 30@40c.

Provisions—Pork—Market dull and unchanged. Sales of 500 bbls at $12.00@12.25 for mess; $11.00@11.50 for western and city prime mess, and $9.00@10.25 for prime. Beef ruled very quiet and prices were firm. Sales of 160 bbls at $4.50@4.75 for prime; $5.50@6 for country mess; $12@13.00 for repacked mess, and $14@15.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef in moderate demand at $17@17.50. Beef hams inactive at $17@17.50. Cut meats quiet and steady. Sales 30 pkgs at 4¾@5c for shoulders; 5¼@6¼c for hams. Included in sales were 25 tres city cut shoulders in pickle at 4¾c. Bacon sides dull. Sales 300 boxes short ribbed middles at 7c. Lard quiet and steady. Sales 1,067 bbls at 7¾@8¾c. Butter selling steady at 9@17c for Ohio, 15@20c for State. Cheese firm at 6@7½c.

Money—Market continues easy. 5@6 per cent. for loans on call. Strictly prime paper scarce and in demand at 5½@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 111½@111¾ for merchants' and 112@112¾ for bankers' bills. American Gold firm at 1¼@1½ per cent. prem. California gold bars quoted at 3½ per cent prem. Government stocks firmer. U S 6s '81 94½@94¾; 7 3-10 Treasury notes are firm at par and interest.

Stocks—Steady but quiet. Chi & R I 58¾; U S 6s 81, regd 93¾, do coupons 94¼; Ga & Ch 57¾; CC & C 111¼; Ill C scrip 60¾; Pan 24; Mich S 22¾; M C 55¼; Erie pfd 59½; Erie 37; Clev & Tol 41¾; Pac Mail 105; Cumb pfd 90¼; Erie 5th bonds 88½; U S 6s '73; Treasury's certificate 97¾; Treasury 7 3-10 100; Mo 6s 49¾; Erie 5s '90 98½; N Y C 83.


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HONEY BEES FOR SALE.—

A few Hives of Bees for sale at the

SUMMIT FARM.

They will be delivered in good order for a journey of any length at any of the Railroad Depots in the city of Chicago.

Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. [ap3-p867-3w] C. L. REED.

NEWFOUNDLAND FARM WATCH DOGS.—A few of the large

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For sale at the

SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY,

On the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. They unite the merits of the Shepherd and Watch Dogs. Apply on the Farm, Summit Station, or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.

ap13-p863-2wdaw CHAS. L. REED.

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which we offer for sale at prices to suit the times at wholesale and retail. Also, Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements of the most approved kinds. Send for an illustrated descriptive and Seed Catalogue. Address ALBERT T. EMERY, Agent, Chicago, Illinois. ap18p875-1tdaw

BROWN'S ILLINOIS CORN PLANTER—Manufactured by WM. GILMAN & CO., Ottawa, Ill.

This is really the most successful "Hill" Corn Planter yet invented.

As there is but a limited number being made for this season, farmers in want of a really valuable Corn Planter should order early.

Cash price for Planter with common runners at factory, $38.10. Cash price for Planter with steel runners at factory, $42.6[illegible].

The last named kind is adapted to planting Sod Corn. A sample machine may be seen at our store. We are sole agents for the sale of these planters for this city.

EMERY BROTHERS, No. 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

ap22-p878-11da2tw

TWO WORKS.—Valuable to the sick or well, sent by mail.

No Pay Expected until Received, Read and Approved.

1st. Dr. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, Male and Female Complaints, rules for Preserving Health. Price, 50 cents.

2d. Dr. S. S. FITCH'S NEW WORK on Heart Disease, Apoplexy, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, with most valuable Medical Prescriptions for these diseases. 168 pages, 6 engravings. Say which Book you will have, and give Post-office. Address,

DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York.

ap16-p869-1mw

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of and against Jacob Korth, defendant, at 10 o'clock May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, at public vendue, all the right interests in and to the following Lot four (4), in C. J. Hull's one (31), in Canal Trustees' thirty-three (33), in Township teen (14) east of the Third County of Cook and State of Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.

Dated the 22nd day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two certain writs of Superior Court of Chicago favor of and against Thurston, defendant fifteenth day of May, 1862 Court House, in the City of Chicago sale at public vendue of said defendant in and to property, to wit:—The ty-nine (29), in County of Cook and

A. C. HESING

Dated the 22nd day of April, 1862.

The Tribune.
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

*Slavery Stampede in the District—Efforts of the Kentucky Party to Procure a Veto of the Abolition Bill—Some Unfortunate Features of the Bill—The probable Effect on Maryland—Affairs at Yorktown—The Contrabands at Port Royal, and What They Most Need—Scenes between Washington and Manassas—The Case of Gen. Sickles—Senator Doolittle and the Chicago Tribune.*

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, April 13, 1862.

Last night, while honest people slept, the slave owners of the District of Columbia were busy hurrying off their chattles to the lower counties of Maryland. The impression prevailed among them that the President would to-day sign the bill abolishing slavery here, and that ere another nightfall they would be niggerless. The work is progressing to-day. As Saturday is the Congressional *dies non*, and as the bill has yet to be returned to the Senate for the signature of its presiding officer before going to the Executive Mansion, it is probable that less than five hundred slaves will remain to be emancipated by it when the forms of enactment are finally gone through with. Nevertheless, the removal of the negroes will be a pecuniary loss to the owners. The Kentucky tribe are besieging the White House and roving the streets to-day to secure a veto of the bill, notwithstanding the two-thirds vote by which it passed both branches of Congress. Some of the Kentuckians have threatened to "go home," if it is not vetoed—that is, they will secede! Of course these threats are intended to frighten the President. It is not likely they will have that effect although they are bragging pretty largely about it.

The amount of compensation agreed upon ($250) was quite too large, and its effect will be to retard rather than accelerate emancipation in Maryland. The slaves in that State to-day are not worth $150 per head. A healthy, middle-aged slave woman and child were sold at Frederick, last week, for only $300, and recent sales are recorded in other parts of the State at from $150 to $300 for "field hands." The maximum rate of compensation in the District having been fixed at $250, the Maryland slave owners will claim, with some reason, the same rates of ransom, and the aggregate sum to be paid them (say $16,000,000) will be too large for the State to undertake to pay even the half. The colonization clause furnishes another unfortunate, because impracticable precedent, adding largely to the pecuniary burden, and by consequence putting farther off the day of deliverance. I have conversed with members of the emancipation party in Maryland—earnest and influential men—who regret that the District bill embraces these features. Still, let all the lands rejoice that our capital is about to be purged of the high disgrace and most hateful sin of slavery.

The rebel army at Yorktown is now marshalled in the best, if not the only, defensible position in Virginia. They have occupied the narrowest part of a narrow peninsula, and in order to contract still more the line of operations they have dammed the Warwick river, so that it has overflown and converted a large part of the country into swamp land. A letter in the N. Y. *Evening Post* indicates that the two armies are serenading each other—the one playing "Dixie," and the other replying with the "Star Spangled Banner." But this musical entertainment cannot last long. The second siege of Yorktown may be protracted and bloody, but it can only end in a victory to the Union arms. The Washington secesh profess to believe that Gen. Johnston can hold his position till he dies of the infirmities of age, but as the same creatures believe that the battle of Pittsburg Landing was a rebel victory, their opinion does not go for much. A pair of snarling females, who believe that Jeff Davis is the greatest man in the world, and that the Rev. Dr. Syle, (who refused to read Bishop Whittingham's prayer,) is *such* a saint, assured a lady at my boarding place yesterday, that they had received assurances from Richmond that Beauregard had utterly vanquished and destroyed Gen. Grant's army, that he was now marching on Cincinnati; and *they* wouldn't believe any of your abolition lies!

The Merrimac is undoubtedly being held back as a menace to the naval flotilla in Hampton Roads, and is not intended to risk a decisive engagement, knowing, as the rebels do, that if worsted in the encounter, Norfolk must fall into our hands within a few hours.

A new system must be adopted for the Port Royal freedmen—a system which shall have the characteristics of justice and the authority of law. No class of human beings can be safely left in the condition of drift wood upon the stream of society, unrecognized by any laws and amenable to none. The benevolent persons who have gone to Port Royal find themselves comparatively powerless to afford the blacks the desired help for want of authority to protect them against a certain class of army officers. Mr. Pierce is as destitute of power in this respect as the negroes themselves, and hence it happens that army officers drive them around with clubs, revolvers, or whatever comes handy, cheat them of their rations and their clothing, and do whatever else selfishness, lust and power, unrestrained by law, may prompt. Of course Gen. Hunter will prohibit and regulate as far as possible this evil, which is as fatal to the discipline of the army as it is unjust and injurious to the contrabands. Capt. (now Gen.) Saxton exerted himself to the utmost to do so, but the plantations are scattered over so much territory that it is extremely difficult for an officer to attend to his usual duties and these extra ones also. Their must be legislation devised specially to meet their requirements, and the agents appointed to superintend them must be armed with authority of the Government; else we shall soon have a class of outlaws and pariahs there and elsewhere as dangerous to society as the slave system itself.

"Yes," says some well-meaning reader, "the everlasting negro question!" A ride from here to Manassas would convince any person, however wearied with the everlasting negro question, that it has a solemn significance. What has done all this? is the first inquiry of the thoughtful visitor. A picturesque and naturally fertile country, which has been owned by white men nearly two hundred years, barren, desolate, stripped of almost every vestige of civilization, groves cut down, fences burned, houses (such as there are) empty or used only as hospitals for sick soldiers, no food for man or beast save what is brought from distant States, deserted camp sites here, there, and everywhere, with bones of dead horses in the neighboring ravines! This is the scene which the surface of the ground presents in the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax. What is underneath the ground I need not say, save that those who have gone thither from the hospital exceed those who have gone from the battle-field ten to one. Virginia had slavery, and went mad with it, and in her frenzy sought to pull down the temple of freedom—and these are some of its fruits. Call it "everlasting negro question" if you will, these are its fruits—desolation, ruin, poverty, death.

Since Gen. Sickles turned a lot of slave hunters out of his camp there has been a manifest inclination on the part of the Senate to reconsider his nomination and confirm. This would probably have been done last week had not his name meanwhile been recalled by the President. What significance is to be attached to this act I know not.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, made some remarks yesterday intended to be personal to myself, but which failed to be so for the reason that he made a mistake at the outset which was fatal to his conclusions. Inasmuch as I have since received a note from Mr. Doolittle withdrawing the imputations, and proposing, without any solicitation on my part, to omit them from his printed remarks, it is unnecessary for me to make any reply.

[From our telegraphic Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1862.

Mr. Senator Doolittle having made a paragraph in your editorial columns, called forth by an error of the telegraph or the types, the occasion for what I cannot but consider undignified, unjustifiable and utterly irrelevant remarks touching the TRIBUNE, one of its editors and its "own correspondent," I beg space for one word. I never telegraphed you that Mr. Doolittle voted against the bill, because I knew he voted for it. And when I saw from your editorial remarks that the wires had made me say so, I immediately telegraphed that *every* Republican Senator—meaning of course to include Mr. Doolittle,—voted to purge the National Capital. I did believe, and may have so telegraphed, that Mr. Doolittle's colonization speech was not considered germane to the bill and did somewhat embarrass its friends. I shall tell the truth, as I see it, of Mr. Senator Doolittle, as of every other member of Congress, whatever its effect upon his prospects as Senator or as Judge of the Supreme Court. If this be levying black-mail, I shall continue to levy it, unless otherwise instructed by you.

### Perilous Ærial Voyage of Gen. Fitz John Porter over Yorktown.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

The exciting event of the day (11th inst.) has been a balloon reconnoissance by General Fitz John Porter on a scale of rather larger magnitude than was intended. At five o'clock in the morning General Porter took his place in Professor Lowe's Balloon. He supposed the usual number of ropes were attached to it, whereas there was only one, and a place in it, as was afterwards ascertained, had been burned by vitriol, used in generating gas. Taking his seat in the car, unaccompanied by any one, the rope was let out to nearly its full length—the length is about nine hundred yards—when suddenly snap went the cord and up went the balloon. This was an unexpected part of the programme.

Quickly a squad of cavalry, led by Captain Locke, Lieutenant McQuade, of the General's staff, plunge spurs into their horses and dash away in the direction of the descending balloon. The rest of the story is as I have received it from the General's own lips. While the rope was being played out he adjusted his glass in readiness for his proposed view of the enemy's territory. A sudden bound of the balloon told him the rope had given way. He saw the wind had taken him over the line of the rebel intrenchments. Having no wish to drop in among them, he left the valve to take care of itself, and proceeded to take advantage of his position to note the aspect of rebel objects below. Crowds of soldiers rushed from the woods, and he heard their shouts distinctly. Luckily he was above the reach of their bullets, so he was not afraid on this score. The map of the country was distinctly discernable. He saw Yorktown and its works, York river and its windings, and Norfolk and its smoking chimneys. A counter current of air struck the balloon and its course was reversed. Its retreat from over rebeldom was rapid. He opened the valve, the gas escaped and down he came. He could not say how fast he came down, but it was with a rapidity he would not care to have repeated. The car struck the top of a shelter tent, under which, luckily, no one happened to be at the time—knocked the tent into pi, and left him enveloped in a mass of collapsed silk. He crawled out, and found himself in the middle of a camp, not one hundred rods from General McClellan's headquarters.

## HEROES OF PITTSBURG.

### Partial List of Commissioned Officers Killed and Wounded.

### KILLED.

| BRIGADE OR DIVISION OFFICERS. | |
|---|---|
| Brig. Gen. Wm. H. L. Wallace | Illinois. |
| Colonel Wm. Pegram | Missouri. |
| Colonel Everett Peabody | Missouri. |
| Colonel Julius Raith | Illinois. |
| Colonel Lion S. Bass | Indiana. |
| **REGIMENTAL FIELD OFFICERS.** | |
| Colonel James S. Alban | 18th Wisconsin. |
| Col. Jacob F. Tyndale | 25th Missouri. |
| Lt. Col. Edw'd F. W. Ellis (com'g) | 15th Illinois. |
| Lt. Col. Heman Canfield (com'g) | 72d Ohio. |
| Lt. Col. Thos. M. Kilpatrick | 28th Illinois. |
| Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James | 13th Missouri. |
| Lt. Col. John Gerber (com'g) | 24th Indiana. |
| Lt. Col. Alex. M. Stout | 17th Kentucky. |
| Lt. Col. Barton S. Kyle | 71st Ohio. |
| Lt. Col. Ansel Tupper | 41st Illinois. |
| Lt. Col. Wm. Swarthout | 56th Illinois. |
| Major N. R. Page of Malden | 57th Illinois. |
| Major Fred. Arn (com'g reg't) | 31st Indiana. |
| Major Ben. Platt Runkle | 13th Ohio. |
| Major Goddard of Iowa | 12th Illinois. |
| Major Timothy D. Andrews | 25th Ohio. |
| Major John L. Davidson | 18th Kentucky. |
| Major John W. Crain | 18th Wisconsin. |
| Major Powell | 25th Missouri. |
| Major Wm. Hunter | 32d Illinois. |
| Major King | 21st Missouri. |
| **CAPTAINS.** | |
| Capt. Robert D. Adams, (co E) | 57th Illinois. |
| Capt. Wm. Henry Acker | 16th Regulars. |
| Capt. Martin Armstrong | 81st Ohio. |
| Capt. Holden Brownell | 15th Illinois. |
| Capt. Fred Behr | Indiana battery. |
| Capt. Peter Bertram | 54th Ohio. |
| Capt. Irving W. Carson | Grant's scouts. |
| Capt. H. H. Carter | 11th Illinois. |
| Capt. J. H. Compton | 14th Wisconsin. |
| Capt. Wm. J. Dillon | 18th Illinois. |
| Capt. J. J. Gardner | 13th Ohio. |
| Capt. —— Gribben | 57th Illinois. |
| Capt. —— Geary | 6th Ohio. |
| Capt. —— Hendricks | 25th Iowa. |
| Capt. George Harvey | 31st Indiana. |
| Capt. —— Henderson | 13th Ohio. |
| Capt. David Iseminger | 6th Iowa. |
| Capt. —— Johnson | 6th Kentucky. |
| Capt. E. M. Knapp | 53d Illinois. |
| Capt. Henry Keteltas | 15th Regulars. |
| Capt. Preston Morton | 2d Kentucky. |
| Capt. Samuel F. McCaffin | 24th Indiana. |
| Capt. —— Morrison | 57th Ohio. |
| Capt. John Murray | 44th Indiana. |
| Capt. Nase (co K) | 15th Illinois. |
| Capt. Gilbert L. Park | 14th Wisconsin. |
| Capt. Oliver D. Pease | 16th Wisconsin. |
| Capt. Richardson, of Cleveland | 54th Ohio. |
| Capt. Geo. W. Saltzman | 25th Indiana. |
| Capt. John H. Spellmeyer | 2d Kentucky. |
| Capt. Edward Saxe | 16th Wisconsin. |
| Capt. Robert Vaughan | 25th Kentucky. |
| Capt. —— Warner | 48th Ohio. |
| Capt. Waeston | 72 Ohio. |
| Capt. Geo. E. Waldo | 14th Wisconsin. |
| Capt. Richard E. White | 6th Iowa. |
| Capt. George Weamer | 44th Indiana. |
| Capt. Samuel G. Ward | 7th Illinois. |
| **LIEUTENANTS.** | |
| Lieut. Henry L. Brickett | 25th Indiana. |
| Lieut. Warren Banta | 44th Indiana. |
| Lieut. J. F. Compton | 11th Iowa. |
| Lieut. T. M. Doggett (Chicago) | 57th Illinois. |
| Lieut. —— Dix | 57th Ohio. |
| Lieut. E. D. Duncan | 13th Iowa. |
| Lieut. E. M. Holmes | 48th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Theodore Hodges | 55th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Francis Miller | 2d Kentucky. |
| Lieut. Jesse Patterson | 25th Indiana. |
| Lieut. J. M. Post | 81st Ohio. |
| Lieut. —— Peterbaugh | 15th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Thos J. Patton (Adjutant) | 9th Indiana. |
| Lieut. F. B. T. Reed (Adjutant) | 28th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Wright Seaman | 12th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Stephen H. Southwick | 24th Indiana. |
| Lieut. —— Wainwright | 29th Indiana. |
| Lieut. —— Wilson | 6th Ohio. |
| Lieut. John Watson | 13th Iowa. |
| Lieut. Leo W. Myers | 7th Illinois. |

[This list bears no due proportion to the general loss, owing to the hasty and as yet incomplete reports of names. It will doubtless appear that instead of twenty (as above), at least fifty Lieutenants were killed on the field.]

### WOUNDED.

| BRIGADE OR DIVISION. | |
|---|---|
| Brig. Gen. W T Sherman (slightly) | Ohio. |
| Colonel Charles Craft | Indiana. |
| Colonel Edward N. Kirk | Illinois. |
| Colonel Stephen G. Hicks | Illinois. |
| Colonel Peter J. Sullivan | Ohio. |
| Colonel C. Carroll Marsh | Illinois. |
| Colonel Thomas W. Sweeny | Illinois. |
| Colonel David Stuart | Illinois. |
| **REGIMENTAL FIELD.** | |
| Col. John H. McHenry, jr. | 17th Kentucky. |
| Col. Amory K. Johnson | 28th Illinois. |
| Col. Hugh T. Reid | 15th Iowa. |
| Col. John Logan of Macoupin | 32d Illinois. |
| Col. John A. Davis | 46th Illinois. |
| Col. Moses M. Bane | 50th Illinois. |
| Col. Alexander Chambers | 16th Iowa. |
| Col. Isham N. Haynie | 48th Illinois. |
| Col. John Moore | 21st Missouri. |
| Col. Leonard F. Ross | 17th Illinois. |
| Col. Thomas D. Sedgwick | 2d Kentucky. |
| Col. D. E. Wood | 14th Wisconsin. |
| Col. Benjamin Allen | 16th Wisconsin. |
| Col. Hugh B. Reed | 44th Indiana. |
| Lt. Col. Nicholas L. Anderson | 6th Ohio. |
| Lt. Col. John W. Ross | 32d Illinois. |
| Lt. Col. William Dewey | 15th Iowa. |
| Lt. Col. Thomas E. G. Ransom | 11th Illinois. |
| Lt. Col. Wm. H. Morgan | 25th Indiana. |
| Lt. Col. Christopher Walcott | 46th Ohio. |
| Lt. Col. Cassius Fairchild | 16th Wisconsin. |
| Lt. Col. W. W. Sanford | 48th Illinois. |
| Lt. Col. Milton M. Price | 13th Iowa. |
| Lt. Col. John P. Coulter | 12th Iowa. |
| Lt. Col. J. E. Messmore | 14th Wisconsin. |
| Lt. Col. Samuel W. Beal | 18th Wisconsin. |
| Lt. Col. J. S. Stoughton | 44th Indiana. |
| Major Wm. W. Belknap | 15th Iowa. |
| Major M. G. Gillam | 28th Illinois. |
| Major John McCulloch | 32d Missouri. |
| Major Garret Nevins | 11th Illinois. |
| Major F. W. Worden | 13th Michigan. |
| Major John Shave | 12th Iowa. |
| Major John C. Abercrombie | 11th Iowa. |
| Major Samuel D. Brodtbeck | 12th Iowa. |
| Major F. P. Cahill | 1st Kentucky. |
| Major —— Hall | 34th Ohio. |
| Major A. Heath | 44th Indiana. |
| Major Samuel Eaton | 18th Illinois. |
| Major Fred. A. Starring | 46th Illinois. |
| Major William T. Spicely | 24th Indiana. |
| **CAPTAINS.** | |
| Capt. S. L. Allan | 29th Indiana. |
| Capt. J. W. Anthony | 25th Kentucky. |
| Capt. J. C. Aldrich | 44th Indiana. |
| Capt. Bond | 48th Ohio. |
| Capt. Bealty | 57th Illinois. |
| Capt. Boyd of Rockford | 52d Illinois. |
| Capt. Nelson F. Bolton | 15th Illinois. |
| Capt. Butler | 28th Illinois. |
| Capt. Thos. J. Bryant | 14th Illinois. |
| Capt. Fabrian Brydolf | 6th Iowa. |
| Capt. J. A. Braden | 30th Indiana. |
| Capt. John Beatty | 31st Indiana. |
| Capt. D. Casey | 29th Indiana. |
| Capt. Hugh P. Cox | 2d Iowa. |
| Capt. Coats | 11th Illinois. |
| Capt. James Curtiss | 15th Regulars. |
| Capt. D. Cosgrove | 44th Indiana. |
| Capt. William Dawson | 30th Indiana. |
| Capt. Essel | 28th Illinois. |
| Capt. Peter Emery | 6th Kentucky. |
| Capt. Geo. H. Fox | 16th Wisconsin. |
| Capt. Frank B. Ferris | 17th Illinois. |
| Capt. Francis Fessenden | 19th Regulars. |
| Capt. Hooper | 40th Illinois. |
| Capt. Geo. B. Hoag | 25th Missouri. |
| Capt. Elisha Hodden | 6th Kentucky. |
| Capt. Benhard Hurd | 6th Kentucky. |
| Capt. Hogan | 1st Kentucky. |
| Capt. Edward Johns | 32d Indiana. |
| Capt. Isaac N. Johnson | 6th Kentucky. |
| Capt. N. A. Lowers | 44th Indiana. |
| Capt. Robert M. Littler | 2d Iowa. |
| Capt. Thomas H. Miller | 13th Iowa. |
| Capt. Henry C. McLeod | 6th Kentucky. |
| Capt. J. W. Meacham | 14th Illinois. |
| Capt. Samuel A. Moore | 2d Iowa |
| Capt. J. C. McCary | 9th Illinois. |
| Capt. John Philips | 57th Illinois. |
| Capt. J. C. Peterson | 15th Regulars. |
| Capt. William H. Reddan | 48th Illinois. |
| Capt. S. W. Swan | 57th Illinois. |
| Capt. Martin L. Stewart | 30th Indiana. |
| Capt. A. Stein | 6th Kentucky. |
| Capt. William T. Swan | 12th Illinois. |
| Capt. Andrew Simpson | 14th Illinois. |
| Capt. D. C. Smith | 14th Illinois. |
| Capt. Smith | 2d Kentucky. |
| Capt. Harrison V. Train | 16th Wisconsin. |
| Capt. James Torrence | 11th Indiana. |
| Capt. —— Wauger | 57th Illinois. |
| Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse | Illinois Artillery. |
| Capt. S. G. Ward | 52d Illinois. |
| Capt. S. A. Wright | 55th Illinois. |
| Capt. James B. White | 30th Indiana. |
| Capt. James A. Walls | 31st Indiana. |
| Capt. — Wilcox | 2d Iowa. |
| Capt. John R. Wheeler | 16th Wisconsin. |
| Capt. John William | 6th Iowa. |
| Capt. Henry W. Allen | 7th Illinois. |
| Capt. Ira A. Church | 7th Illinois. |
| Capt. — Hutchcraft | 15th Iowa. |
| Capt. — Blackman | 15th Iowa. |
| Capt. — Day | 15th Iowa. |
| **LIEUTENANTS.** | |
| Lieut. Orville Andrews | 15th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Abbott | Waterh's Bat'ry. |
| Lieut. Andrews | 15th Illinois. |
| Lieut. T. W. Anderson | 48th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Budlong | 45th Illinois. |
| Lieut. L. S. Brown | 26th Kentucky |
| Lieut. A. Boren | 25th Indiana |
| Lieut. John A. Bryan | 11th Indiana. |
| Lieut. Brown | 2d Iowa. |
| Lieut. Fred. T. Butler | 24th Indiana. |
| Lieut. Noah Brown | 31st Indiana. |
| Lieut. Francis Brooks | 31st Indiana. |
| Lieut. Lucus A. Backus | 20th Kentucky. |
| Lieut. David A. Cook | 12th Illinois. |
| Lieut. C. C. Clark | 15th Illinois. |
| Lieut. S. Compton | 13th Iowa |
| Lieut. S. D. Cook | 13th Iowa |
| Lieut. John J. Canan | 46th Ohio. |
| Lieut. Wm. M. Darragh | 23d Indiana. |
| Lieut. D. W. Darling | 25th Indiana. |
| Lieut. Dettwiler | 2d Iowa. |
| Lieut. F. M. Emerson | 25th Indiana. |
| Lieut. Dorus Fellows | 25th Indiana. |
| Lieut. Ford | 14th Wisconsin. |
| Lieut. Fields | 11th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Philip Grund | 44th Indiana. |
| Lieut. John P. Grimes | 6th Iowa. |
| Lieut. S. F. Grimes | 44th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Harris | 57th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Humphrey | 40th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Holliday | 6th Iowa. |
| Lieut. Thomas C. Kinmount | 44th Indiana. |
| Lieut. Alexander Kinmount | 44th Indiana. |
| Lieut. Lindsay | 48th Ohio. |
| Lieut. Luke | 15th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Moore | 48th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Morgan | 28th Illinois. |
| Lieut. George McCagg | Chicago Art'ry. |
| Lieut. Miles | 11th Iowa. |
| Lieut. Thomas Mitchell | 77th Ohio. |
| Lieut. John McGraw | 6th Kentucky. |
| Lieut. Duncan McLean | 12th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Jacob Newman | 44th Indiana. |
| Lieut. —— Opets | 14th Illinois. |
| Lieut. D. K. Piyly | 48th Ohio. |
| Lieut. Pusegate | 45th Ohio. |
| Lieut. Poteets | 14th Illinois. |
| Lieut. A. T. Rose | 31st Indiana. |
| Lieut. J. Raft | 23d Indiana. |
| Lieut. S. A. Saxton | 54th Ohio. |
| Lieut. A. B. Stanley | 26th Kentucky. |
| Lieut. Samuel C. Scott | 31st Indiana. |
| Lieut. Schofield | 2d Iowa. |
| Lieut. Sailer | 57th Illinois. |
| Lieut. J. J. Lears | 13th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Fred. Smith | 15th Illinois. |
| Lieut. J. F. Sallers | 48th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Sam. M. Smith | 24th Indiana. |
| Lieut. E. Shults | 15th Iowa. |
| Lieut. B. Sherman | 12th Iowa. |
| Lieut. B. Smith | 44th Indiana. |
| Lieut. Taylor | 2d Kentucky. |
| Lieut. John Ulm | 44th Indiana. |
| Lieut. James Weldon | 55th Illinois. |
| Lieut. G. Woodmansee | 29th Indiana. |
| Lieut. William C. Wagner | 12th Illinois. |
| Lieut. J. F. Watkins | 12th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Wright | 14th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Charles A. Wikoff | 15th regulars. |
| Lieut. Hector Perrin | 7th Illinois. |
| Lieut. G. W. Tipton | 7th Illinois. |
| Lieut. Perryman | 15th Iowa. |
| Lieut. Hamilton | 15th Iowa. |
| Lieut. Fisk | 15th Iowa. |
| Lieut. J. Monroe Reid | 15th Iowa. |

**RECAPITULATION.**

| | Killed. | Wounded. |
|---|---|---|
| General officers | 5 | 8 |
| Regimental officers | 21 | 41 |
| Captains | [illegible] | 62 |
| Lieutenants | 20 | 75 |
| | 84 | 186 |

☞ The city of Hartford, Conn., which never elected Republican officers but once, has gone Democratic by a majority too small to boast over. Wm. J. Hammersley, the late postmaster, is Mayor elect by 46 plurality, but the anti-Democrats have the Council. Hartford has usually been good for 400 Democratic majority.

## IRON-CLAD SHIPS FOR ENGLAND.

### THE MONITOR COULD SINK THE WARRIOR.

On the 30th ultimo an exceedingly interesting debate took place in the House of Commons in relation to iron-clad vessels of war, the principal portion of which we give below:

"Sir F. Smith rose to call the attention of the Secretary of War to what had recently occurred in American waters, with a view of subsequently putting a question concerning the forts now in course of construction at Spithead. If the government had not gone too far, they could surely suspend their operations. He was told that three forts were in progress. Let the experiment be confined to them, or, at all events, give up the forts in the Isle of Wight. The estimated cost was £1,000,000; but he believed they would cost a great deal more, and that we should be very lucky if we got out of it for less than £2,000,000. It would be better to strip the works and pay a penalty to the contractor, than to spend so much money uselessly.

Mr. Gregory said the event that had lately occurred in America appeared to him a great and entire revolution in the art of naval warfare. He entirely agreed with the member opposite that money expended on fortresses would be money thrown away. What they required was iron ships, not fortresses—vessels that could go out and contend with such an attacking enemy on equal terms. [Hear, hear.] The recent event had solved the whole question, of colonial fortifications. It was positively throwing away money to spend it on fortifications in the colonies. These iron vessels, built in ninety days, and costing only 60,000*l*, had guns of such calibre that they were a most dangerous invading force. No fortifications now constructing could beat them. But by building the same kind of vessels the colonies might defend themselves with less outlay. Our superiority on the American Lakes would be very much endangered by this new class of vessels. It had always been said that though the Americans might overrun the border, yet in Quebec they would find a difficult nut to crack; but since the introduction of these destructive instruments of warfare the case was very different. *If the Warrior had met the Merrimac it was a matter of grave doubt whether the angular-sided vessel would not have overcome her vertical sided antagonist; but if the Warrior and the Monitor had met there is little doubt that the smaller vessel would have plunged her shot into the unprotected parts of the Warrior, and would, in fact, have overcome the pride of the British navy.* He hoped the Government would take this tremendous subject into their consideration. If instead of going about like pottering old pointers, sniffing after the traditions of Blake and Benbow, we accommodated ourselves to the facts which had met our eyes and made proper use of this salutary lesson, we might be able to diminish our expenditure (hear hear) and to provide an impregnable line of defense which all the powers of Europe would not be able to break through. (Hear, hear.)

Lord A. Tempest said that as he had seen the Merrimac a few words would not be without interest. [Hear, hear.] There was misapprehension with regard to her. Although she was a most powerful vessel she was not calculated for anything but smooth water. Owing to the weight of the plates put upon her she was immersed to that extent that there was nothing above water but the deck for her gun ports. The sides were carried up an angle of 45, and at the top was an open bar roofing, the consequence of which was that shipping a sea would certainly sink her. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the Monitor, he thought she was more powerful, because she had made a voyage in rough weather from New York to Fort Monroe; but it was no disparagement to the gallantry of the officers and crew of the Merrimac to say that she was only fit for river purposes, and that the anticipation of her being able to cross the Atlantic was not well founded. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member for Chatham was entitled to the gratitude of the House for having brought forward this important question, and he submitted that the time was come when the Government should reconsider the matter and pause in the construction of costly land fortresses, which practical men were of opinion would not be so efficacious as these new iron vessels in defending our coasts and harbors. [Hear.]

### OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

[From the London Times, April 1.]

What is the use of the "nine line-of-battle ships, four corvettes and fifteen sloops," forming our Mediterranean fleet, if a couple of "cupola" vessels could destroy them all one after another? Is it not obviously our duty to look upon a wooden ship as no ship at all, and to replace our squadrons as fast as possible by a few iron-clad vessels? However, the main question of all has now been finally decided for us, and at the expense of others. The admiralty is already on the right track. Lord C. Paget announced in his official statement that we had at length ceased to build line-of-battle ships, and were devoting ourselves to iron-cased frigates. One step further will put us in safety. Let our authorities, pending the completion of these formidable fabrics, address themselves vigorously to plating and arming the numerous vessels admitting of such conversion. The Merrimac herself was only a converted ship, and we may get a score of Merrimacs in a very short time. We have nothing to do but to recognize the great fact now before us, and remember that any armor cased ship, however indifferent a specimen of the class, is more than a match for any timber-built squadron.

[From the London Daily News, April 1.]

The more we reflect upon the conditions of modern naval warfare the more we become impressed with the fact that mobility is the great element of success. In this first lesson we see how the Merrimac did just what she pleased with ships that, even if they had been iron-cased, would have only got into the very same difficulties of position by their want of power and their great draft of water. And when the crucial experiment was tried between the two ironsides, victory fell to the "queer-looking machine" that swam round its victim like a duck, dealing fiery stabs into the vitals of her much bigger antagonist.

[From the London Globe.]

Putting the most favorable construction on the reports of the performances of both ships, we do not perceive how the form of either would be suitable as a model for the ships of a naval power which pretends to maintain naval supremacy. Neither the Confederate nor the Federal ship has that essential requisite, high velocity. Neither could keep the sea effectively during a gale like that encountered by the Warrior. On the other hand, both are superior to our ship in steering. Each obeyed the helm with facility; but our ships of mail seem to be disobedient.

Then the rudder of the American ships is protected apparently, whereas the helm of the Warrior is as vulnerable as that of a wooden liner. We want a model ship as invulnerable and as easily handled as the Monitor, as fast as the Warrior, with a power of sailing or steaming at pleasure, and capable of keeping the sea with impunity. At present the Warrior comes nearest to the model required, but we shall be greatly surprised if British ingenuity cannot improve upon that model, especially after the experiments in action.

### HOW THE FIGHT IS REGARDED IN FRANCE.

From the Paris Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

I cannot more fitly begin this letter from Europe than with the first sentence of an article which I read in the Semi-Weekly *Tribune* of the 11th inst: "The problem of casing a vessel in shot-proof armor, on which the European nations have spent so much time and labor, without arriving at any definite solution was elucidated on Sunday, in Hampton Roads to a very considerable extent." Yes, I should think so; very considerable, indeed, and very much considered on both sides the channel—let alone up the Baltic and down the Black Sea. The affair in Hampton Roads is for the Maritime Powers of Europe a "sensation" battle. The Merrimac and Monitor make all the more impression on France and England, for making so little impression on each other. The shots that glanced harmless from the iron sides of either ricochetted across the Atlantic, and have made big holes in the English and French treasuries. French and English taxpayers may count on a still "increased activity in the dock-yards." The vibrations of that cannonade in Hampton Roads, the other Sunday, have set a-swaying the trembling Balance of Power in Europe. The famous old "wooden walls" of England totter at its roar. In armored vessels the French navy is already superior to the British navy, and now the great struggle will be to keep it superior. A struggle between the naval budgets of the two nations, in which the tax payers, i. e., the entire population of both nations, will be the sufferers. But the substitution, in future naval battles in European waters, of iron-clad steam batteries for sailing or steam wooden vessels, eliminates what in her past glorious naval history has been one of the chiefest elements of England's numerous victories. "Ye mariners of England" will be no better worth inside a floating iron fortress than ye artillery men of the Imperial Guard. Sailing masters and tarriest of tars must yield to engineers and coal-dusted stokers. A merchant marine will no longer be the so necessary condition of a warlike marine; and military nations but slightly maratime, like Russia, for example, may soon throw the new weight of their iron steamers and of the metal of their batteries into the shaken balance of the Maritime Powers.

Now that an iron sheathing and forms of naval architecture have been found impenetrable to the newest guns, the pressing problem is to invent a newer irresistable gun; which, being done, will call on advancing civilization and Christianity for yet more pachydermatous iron sides. And so on, in alternating gradation, till the ideally forcibly missile, glancing harmless from the ideally strong armor, the futilely hostile ships will draw up and be laid up in ordinary in their respective national museums, as objects of curiosity to the following necessarily peaceful ages. Such naval engagement and final apotheosis of Berthold Schwarz and Tubal Cain, will probably come off on Millenium Eve, which being like to happen long after our time, I return to the present, to the doings of the Merrimac and the counter doings of the Monitor.

Beside the remarkable resisting qualities of both vessels, their other two features of the performances in Hampton Roads have attracted and hold the thoughtful attention of Europe; the destructive craunch of the Merimac's iron beak into the weak oaken flanks of the Cumberland. For note that this eager attention is underlined by knowledge of the existence in the French navy of the Plongeur, an experimental ram, or irresistible unicorn, rather, no longer now seeming ridiculous to the possibly gored sides of the British lion. Secondly, the novelty of the construction—the hazardous novelty, as it seemed before its triumphant trial—and the yet more novel cheapness and brevity of the building and completing of the Monitor. The admiration here of our Navy Department for taking no precautionary measures against the destructive raid of the Merrimac, and the admiration of our Navy Department for being able to turn out one hundred and one days after dated contract a vessel of the Monitor's power are equal, balance each other, and leave the gross mass of European spectators and investigators of our "institutions" in a high state of flabbergastment.

## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

*Spring—Bad Look of a Farm House without Trees—What Trees will Do—No Summer Showers without Trees—A Change in the Hygrometric Condition of the Country—Its Effects upon the Climate.*

CHAMPAIGN, April 18, 1862.

Spring is now here, slowly she came up from the South, later by two weeks than her wont. She could not pass the blockade at Island No. 10, and was delayed in making a flanking detour to gain her time of march, but that she is here we have the most inevitable evidence, for the bulbus vernal flora is springing up along the garden borders, the winter wheat is sending up its tillering shoots, and the farmer is busy harrowing in the spring wheat. Barley and oats, grass and clover seed are in requisition to replace the failing prairie grass, that but a few years since waved its wild luxuriance over the long stretches of prairie. The native grass, like the native Indian, cannot withstand the march of the white man's flocks or the music of the reaper, and timothy and clover must follow the retreating footsteps of the one, and take the place of pasturage of the other. The changes that have come over the prairies in the past twenty-five years is wonderful, and yet a large part of the prairie homes lack many elements of the useful and the beautiful. A home standing out upon the wild sweep of prairie is a pleasant sight, when it is bordered in by the wild prairie grass, and the emigrant has just unboxed his goods, but when broad acres have been subdued by the plow, when long lines of fences mark the boundaries of the ample fields, when the white school house stands at the parting roads, when the onward sweep of civilization has laid down the iron rail, that brings it within the charmed circle of the telegraph, of social privileges and of markets, such a house loses its charms, the waving grass is gone, the plow has made a grave for the tall prairie flowers that waved in their wild luxuriance around its portals, and unless some new beauties shall come forth to take their place, the home will no longer have attractions for its inmates, and will cease to please the beholder. Trees that wave their summer foliage in the sunlight. Trees that shut out the noon-day sun, when the farmer comes in from his harvest toil and would recruit his wearied muscles, so as to again keep time to the music of the reaper as it lays low the serried ranks of bristling spikelets of the ripened grain. Trees that shut out the rude blast that would visit the homestead too roughly. Trees that protect the tender flowers that the wife or daughter plant around their home, to entice the genius of love to linger and shed his blessing over all. Trees along the highway to shelter the weary traveler, and to beautify the homestead. Trees to belt in the farms with a band of living verdure, to protect the crops from high winds. Trees around the orchard to shield it from frost and prevent the blowing off of the half grown fruit. Trees around the barn-yard to ward off the driving sleet and chilling wintry winds from the patient herd. Trees amid whose leafy boughs the birds build their nests, and from whence they pour forth their song to cheer the sons of toil, and make constant forays on the insect tribes that would otherwise destroy our crops—trees for fruit both for winter and summer, trees to please the eyes of old and young, the farmer, who ought to have an eye for the beautiful in nature, and the mechanic, who longs for the time when he will own a tree.

#### WHY TREES ARE NEEDED.

When the Almighty raised the prairie for the last time from out the deep blue sea, and permitted the sun to kiss dry the undulating surface, that the upspringing grass might carpet it for the buffalo and elk, He cut great dead furrows with their sweeping curves for the rivers, and planted their borders with trees, for the landscape without them, would be a wild, dreary waste, and the sun would too soon lick up the moisture that the clouds might occasionally shower down, and the prairies would have become a barren waste. But He protected the rivers from too sudden evaporation by the sinuous belts of river forest, and where the lazy pond basked in the sun or a swamp intervened, there grew up on their eastern margins the groves for shelter from the morning sun. The surface where no tree sent up its sheltering arms was covered with the thick matted grass, to shut out the sun from drinking up the moisture from the pourous soil. The river belts, the wood-crowned prairie-swells, and swamp-protecting groves, drew down the lightning from the clouds laden with rain, that had been gathered from the Gulf and now wending their way to the Northern lakes, but with the discharge of electricity came the needed shower, and the clouds went up to the lake regions nearly drained of their moisture. Without trees we would have no Summer showers, for no lightning would disturb the misty wreaths, gather them into rain drops, too heavy for the gauzy fabric of the wind driven cloud to longer hold within their grasp.

#### MAN HAS CHANGED THE HYGROMETIC CONDITION OF THE PRAIRIE.

When La Salle and Ibberville, under the direction of Louis XIV, of France, took possession of the country lying between the great lakes and lower Mississippi, they found the rivers filled to their margins, the ponds and sloughs bridged with water lillies, while the marshes sheltered their oozy beds with reeds and rank grass. The lazy waters made slow progress through the fallen timber of the woodland slough, or the tangled grass and rushes of the prairie bottoms. The heavy rains sunk into the earth and was protected from the noonday sun by rank grass and the broad leaves of the summer flora, and by thus maintaining a constant moisture, the vegitation became rank, the night air was saturated with miasmatic dew, that gives still greater vigor to the plant life, but to persons exposed to its influence, laden with ague and other billious diseases. The crops of the first settlers were perfect marvels for quantity and quality; but when we take into consideration that they were grown in an atmosphere saturated with carbonic acid and ammonia, supplied from the decomposition of the rank vegetation and slow evaporation from the surface, we should cease to wonder. The climate was genial, soft and balmy, for the valley of the Mississippi was filled with a sea of warm, damp atmosphere, hemmed in by the immense woodlands to the east and the south, and receiving constant accessions from the west and north. Thus the great prairie slopes presented to the emigrant a soil unsurpassed in fertility and a climate mild as though encompassed by wide seas. The "trade winds," that for six months of the year poured their ceaseless volumes of heated air through the Gulf, and over the great forests of the south into this *arcadia*, held the cold winds of the north in check and so modified their effects that sudden changes of climate were almost unknown. Belts of timber and splendid groves were then of less consequence, for the air was always damp. The trade winds had not as yet been robbed of their moisture by the great belt of forest that flanked the lower Mississippi, the rivers of the north, with their constant flow, gave off their watery particles as they wended their slow march to the south, and the wall of forest to the east held this great sea of moist atmosphere within its own bounds. Could these prairies have been cultivated under that state of things, it might well have been called the garden of the world, for its fertility could not easily be exhausted; but though so invalnable to the production of vegetable structures, it had within itself the elements that was sure to sap the foundation of animal life, and render it dangerous as a residence for man. The history of the early settlement of the country has given ample proof of this great fact.

But what has all this to do with the planting of trees, inquires the reader? Much, very much, as will be seen when we come to consider

#### THE EFFECT OF CULTURE OF THE SOIL UPON THE CLIMATE.

The clearing up of the great belts of forest to the east and south, has had much to do in changing our climate. In the first place the cutting down of the forest to the east, by inducing a dryer atmosphere, opens a communication to our air currents and thus gives them an outlet to the east, while from the south the now open country with its rapid evaporation, robs the trade winds of a large share of their moisture, and the south west winds come to us dry and cool, instead of damp and warm. The culture of the soil opens it to the influence of the sun, and the moisture is rapidly evaporated; the prairie bottoms contains no rank grass, for the large number of cattle pasturing on them hold it in check admitting the sun to the almost naked soil and these become dry lands. The sloughs and small streams have been cleared of the flood-wood which had dammed up the water, for the sun to evaporate, and now during heavy rains these small streams become like mountain torrents, rapidly discharge the water that finds *free* access to them from the cultivated fields, making the large rivers overflow their banks, and render insecure, fences, farm-houses, stock and crops of all kinds along their banks. The spring and autumn rains are thus hurried out of the country and find their way to the gulf. The surface of the land being exposed to the heat of the sun, its moisture is exhaled and goes east with the great currents of air that so continually set in from the south-west, and now instead of having the damp warm climate as in the normal condition of the country with its soft oozy soil, covered with rank vegetation and redolent with fever and ague, we have the dry, cool, changing climate of the continent with its solid soil, its invigorating air and in all respects better adapted to the abode of man. What old settler in Chicago who does not recollect the great pontine marsh that belted the city to the west, with its base at Mud Lake and its head among the timber skirts that fringe the North Branch. For long years this tract was given up to the batrachions, and a *few* families who built their huts on the dry portion, cut the coarse slough grass for city use and stole wood from the timber along the lake shore, and thus eked out a sort of an amphibious life. Anon, farther and farther out upon its broad expanse of malaria that the west wind brought to the city, around the herds of the drover or the cows of the citizens. A few ditches for the stagnant water, and Mud Lake and the potine marsh are gone, broad meadows spread over the lake, farms and gardens occupy the great marsh, the huts of the amphibia, have given place to fine mansions, and the city itself has extended its solid streets for miles over the rush ponds, which, drained of their stagnant water and exposed to the sun make pleasant homes; and no longer does the west wind bring to the city the malaria once so dreaded, upon the evaporation of the water of the marsh that stretched west to the Des Plaines, and where Berry's Point sent out its headland of solid soil, to greet the mud-stained emigrant and his weary train as he plodded on to the Rock River country. We need not advance further proof of the effects of culture upon a soil like that of the prairie, nor should our farmers and gardeners be surprised that its virgin surface no longer produces the immense crops of cereals, or of garden products, as before culture wrought this wonderful change. They should remember that this change has given us a dryer soil to cultivate, better roads to travel over, a more arid and invigorating atmosphere, made the marshes habitable, and cleaned the streams of their accumulation of rotton wood and slime.

On the other hand, we have sudden variations of heat and cold, of flood or drouth, with rivers less valuable for navigation, and their deltas nearly ruined for agricultural purposes.

These facts are potent to the west, yet few have examined the causes that have wrought this material change of climate and baffled the experience of the early settlers. That this change of climate has brought us a new condition of things there can be no doubt, implying new implements and new modes of culture. Whether the change is advantageous or not to the husbandman is no part of our present object to discuss, that it has its advantages and disadvantages is easy to be seen, the most prominent of which on the one hand is a diminished product, and on the other improved health, but the fact is here and to that we must attend. To this end we return to the

#### EFFECTS OF TREES ON CLIMATE.

The sun robs the soil of its moisture, and the wind robs it of its heat, two elements that have an important bearing on the resulting crops. Now, it is well known that forest belts retard the rapid sweep of the wind and hold it in check; if you close the doors and windows on the lee side of a house and open those to the windward, the effect is but slight, now open the opposite door and you have a strong current that will at once reduce the temperature of the room, close the door and the equilibrium is restored. Just such is the effect on a large scale, where broad belts of woodland cross the wind's path, for it should be borne in mind that wind, like water, has weight and is checked in its progress by rough and uneven surfaces; it cannot pass over high mountains, and its onward sweep is comparatively slow over extended forests, while on the smooth surface of the prairie we see the reverse. A fact so plain should have long since attracted the attention of the farmers and suggested a remedy. During the spring months we have two currents of air that generally combine, and as one or the other becomes the controlling one, we have a sudden shifting from the southwest to the northwest. The cold current coming from the north, following the base of the Rocky Mountains until it meets the trade winds of the south, both are then deflected in an easterly direction; but in a few days after the first of April the steady flow of the trades, is too much for its northern antagonist, and we have an almost uninterrupted flow of south west wind, yet always continuing mixed with it the cold current that has traveled along the base of the mountains, charged with the dampness of melting snow and the keen, frosty air of the arctic belt.

Thus the southwest wind until the summer has traveled far north, is always more or less cold or damp, and when it has an uninterrupted sweep over the newly sown grain, robbing the soil of its heat, cannot otherwise than have a tendency to check its growth. To check this effect we must plant our wall of timber across its pathway which will be on the west sides of our fields, with wing to the east from either point, this will arrest the progress of the wind from all westerly points, but we should be the most particular to guard the southwest side as from that point we have the most constant currents. A single row of trees has a wonderful effect in checking the force of the wind, and a belt two rods in width will entirely check it and it will go over. In all sheltered nooks we observe with what vigor the grass, seed and grain comes forward, in all cases ripening several days in advance of that exposed to the winds. Nor does the effect stop with only maturity—the quantity and quality are always improved. In the fruit crop this effect is always the more decidedly apparent, and so much so has this become apparent to cultivaters of fruit that it is generally conceded that, shelter must be had from the winds by timber belts, close planting of low-headed trees or high board fences, but the latter has no beauty, is expensive, and should never take the place of timber belts so full of life and beauty.

#### TREES ABOUT THE GARDEN AND HOUSE.

First they are beautiful, whether fresh robed for summer, bending their bare arms to the wintry blast, or opening their buds under the weeping skies of April,—they are always beautiful objects of delight about the homestead. We pity the child cradled where no trees adorn the dwelling; the maiden whose Kaliadescope is not relieved by those robed monuments of God's kindly care, for her heart will be as desolate as the surroundings of her home. Where man builds his home on the prairie and turns up its kindly soil, the insect tribes follow in his footsteps and are ready to prey upon his labors, while in turn the birds prey upon the insects, in accordance with the great law of nature, permitting one race to supply food for another. Thus the band of man supplies by his labor food for millions of insects, and which continue to increase with wonderful rapidity, and were it not for his friends, the birds, and some others among the cannibal insects, his fields would soon be divested of every green thing, and himself turned out a pauper from his own home. But few birds will visit the garden and house grounds unless there are trees and shrubs in which to build their nests, it is therefore important in a business way, to plant trees for the home of these our feathered friends, that they may be at hand to pick up the cut worm when he makes his attack upon our plants, to look after the wire worm when the furrow is turned for the corn, to arrest the borer when in a winged state she is busy laying her eggs in the rough bark of the delicate fruit trees, to guard with a watchful eye the insect tribe, that they do no harm, or at least hold them in respectful check, that they take no more than their share of the labors of man.

#### HEALTHFULNESS OF TREES.

In the first breaking up of the prairies the decomposition of the matted roots of the rank grass, often induces billious diseases, more especially if the new plowed landed lies to the west of the dwelling so that the southwest wind wafts the miasmatic exhalations to its inmates. A narrow belt of trees robed in their summer foliage, will rob the air of its deleterious gasses, which the leaves decompose, and the family are thus protected from its otherwise bad effects. In like manner a belt of trees interposing between the homestead and a malarious marsh or river bottom will rob the air of its deadly vapors. Would that our farmers would consider these valuable traits of the leafy treasures of the trees.

It is said that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and in the case of trees is certainly true. The trees by breaking the force of the chill winds of Spring forward and overcovers both garden and field crops,—they induce the birds to look after the insects which would otherwise do us much damage,—by sheltering the homestead it protects the family from the bad effects of poisonous gasses, that rapid changes of heat and moisture distil into the air, but which the leaves alwas drink in when they come in contact with their delicate tissues. Fruit trees are always valuable as well as profitable, and the cry that fruit tree planting has become so common that its fruit will become unsaleable, is but the old cry of the boy and the wolf—with the wolf left out, for the wolf never comes. Forty years ago we heard this same prediction and for several years were a firm believer in the doctrine, but time has dispelled the illusion. Forty years since, seedling apples, sold at six to ten cents a bushel and grafts fifteen to twenty-five. Now they bring from fifty cents to a dollar and often over, therefore we can continue to plant even fruit trees with the prospect of profit as well as shade and beauty. By a free planting of trees throughout the country we shall have more summer showers and less of drenching rains, thus making the moisture more equitable than at present, and giving a greater certainty of good average crops. If you have no trees at hand to plant, use cuttings of willow, of cottonwood and of the Lombardy poplar. These are rapid growing trees, and will soon make an abundance of firewood as well as be of immense value for shelter, not only to crops, but to the farmer and his stock. Therefore, we say use the ounce of prevention, and if you plant two acres less of corn the present spring, do not neglect the trees for fruit and shelter.

RURAL.

### The President Signs the Bill.

The President's message on the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia is as follows:

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The act entitled an act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia has this day been approved and signed. I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been in my mind any question on the subject, except one of expediency arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the true principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in this act. In the matter of compensation, it is provided that claims may be presented within 90 days of the passage of the act, but not thereafter; and there is saving for minors, *femmes covert*, insane or absent persons. I presume there is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### The Wounded from Pittsburg.

Already have ten steamboats reported themselves to the authorities at Cairo, loaded down with wounded and one with prisoners. The list of the wounded is as follows, with their destination, and number on board:

| | |
|---|---|
| Com. Perry, Louisville | [illegible] |
| City of Memphis, Mound City | [illegible] |
| Minnehaha, Louisville | [illegible] |
| Charley Bowen | [illegible] |
| Hiawatha | [illegible] |
| D. A. January, St. Louis | [illegible] |
| Crescent City | [illegible] |
| War Eagle, Cincinnati | [illegible] |
| John J. Roe | [illegible] |

## THE SUGAR CANE QUESTION.

### General Sorghum Convention at Adrian, Mich.

[From our own Correspondent.]
ADRIAN, Mich., April 16, 1862.

Some few weeks since the Lenawee County (Michigan) Agricultural Society issued a call for a Convention of Sorghum growers and manufacturers, to be composed of representatives of the various Northwestern States, and all such others as might feel disposed to come, to meet at this place, on the 16th and 17th inst., to consider the sorghum question in all its bearings, and more particularly to discuss the following propositions:

1—The kind of soil adapted to the growth of sorghum.
2—Selection of seed.
3—Preparations for planting.
4—Time of planting.
5—Treatment of the plant during its growth.
6—Time and mode of harvesting, and treatment of the cane after harvesting.
7—Proper time for crushing, and machinery suitable for that purpose.
8—Evaporating, and best method therefor.
9—Method and means of refining the syrup and graining the sugar.

In order to induce the exhibition of what had been accomplished during the past year, the Society offered the following premiums:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the best 10 pounds of sorghum sugar | $30 |
| For the 2d best do | 20 |
| For the 3d best do | 10 |
| Best two gallons sorghum syrup | 20 |
| Second best two gallons do | 10 |

Pursuant to the call quite a large number of gentlemen representing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, engaged either in the growth of sorghum, its manufacture into syrup or sugar, and manufacturing the machinery therefor, assembled in Biddle's Hall in this city to-day.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, and on motion, SAMUEL LATHROP of Adrian was chosen chairman, and Dr. J. H. Champion, also of this city, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Richards of Michigan, a committee of five was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of forming either a Northwestern or State permanent organization or society for the purpose of encouraging the growth of sorghum, and its manufacture into saccharine substances in the Northwest. The committee chosen for this purpose were: Andrew Howell of Lenawee county, Alexander Richards of do., Theron Fowler of Hillsdale county, N. W. Bodwell of Washtenaw county, and James Weeks of Jackson county.

A Committee on Rules and Regulations was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. Richards, Fowler and Weeks.

A Committee on naming Judges to award premiums and to report on the various Evaporators on exhibition was appointed, who named the following gentlemen as Judges under their various heads:

*On Syrup.*—George Doolittle of Painesville, Ohio; R. H. Whitney of Lenawee county, Indiana; John Standdart of Madison, Indiana.

*On Sugar.*—A. Barrow, John D. Cook, and Joseph H. Patterson, all of Lenawee county, Indiana.

*Evaporators.*—Stephen Allen of Madison; L. W. Bodwell of Washtenaw county, and Jacob Baker of Palmyra.

A discussion of some length here took place, as to the proper construction to be put upon the offers of premiums for syrup and sugar, made by the Agricultural Society; one member contending persistently and at great length that the offers covered any amount, however small, as being a *sample* of two gallons of syrup and ten pounds of sugar, while others, and in this they agreed with the officers of the Society, that the amount actually presented for premium must be ten pounds of sugar and two gallons of syrup and not a *sample* of that amount; and it was thus determined, while at the same time it was voted that the samples smaller than the amount named should receive the attention of the committees and have honorable mention, if found worthy.

The questions named in the above call were then taken up for discussion, *seriatim*—the first being.

1.—THE KIND OF SOIL ADAPTED TO THE GROWTH OF SORGHUM.

S. W. Standart of Huron county, Ohio, said that good corn soil was good cane soil—light sandy loam; it is sure to make the best sugar. Heavy soil would produce a large growth of cane, but it would produce more vegetable and less saccharine matter.

J. W. Jackson of St. Joseph county, Mich., always found that cane grown on a light sandy soil makes the best syrup and granulates the best.

John Knapp of Fairfield, Mich., agreed with the last two speakers. He had planted on a sandy loam greensward, and although he planted late, and it did not ripen, yet it made a good syrup and granulated perfectly.

A. Foster of Hillsdale county, Mich., has raised cane for the last four years, and has been very successful. He found the best soil to be a light sandy loam, with a descending southern or eastern exposure, made rich by vegetable or well-rotted stable manure.

Mr. Ambrose of Washtenaw county, had planted on a gravelly loam—the field having a descending Southern exposure. He had also planted on dark timber land soil. He could discover no difference in the syrup. He thinks the difference is more in the manufacture than in the soil. The heavy soil produces a large growth, and consequently a larger quantity of vegetable matter than the cane grown on a lighter soil. By this means it requires more heat and a larger time to evaporate, and is consequently, when manufactured, of darker color, caused by the heat. The same is true of cane raised on a black clay soil.

John Senice, of Fayetteville, Mich., first used a rich, low, mucky soil. The cane grew very large. Next year he tried it on a light, loamy, ridge soil, well manured with fine, well rotted manure. The cane was not so large as the previous year, but contained more sacharine and less vegetable matter. My opinion is that sorghum does best on a light, sandy soil with well-rotted manure. On the low mucky soil it grows too much to stalk.

William B. Cory of Lima, Ind., thinks the prairie yields the most cane, the woodland next, and the oak openings the lightest. The lightest soil yields the lighest colored syrup; but let the cane raised on prairie soil be under cover for some time, and its product becomes lighter. In our vicinity prairie soil will produce from 300 to 350 gallons to the acre; the openings from 120 to 200. The color of the syrup is increased by the boiling—that raised on the prairie soil requiring more boiling than that on the lighter soils. Light colored soil, with southern exposure, with a stream of water in the same direction, near by, will admit of earlier planting and later growth—and it ripens much better. The riper the cane is the freer it will be from vegetable matter, and consequently you get a better article of syrup, which will be more sure to granulate.

W. S. Wilson of Raisin thinks sand and gravel the best for cane, and that a second crop will be better than the first.

Mr. D. D. Tooker of Raisin, Michigan, thinks a rich sandy loam will yield the best cane. It should be well manured. Wheat straw plowed under, also ashes, will increase the yield.

Mr. Mann of Fulton county, Ohio, thinks a sandy loam will do best. It should be well manured. Manure warms the soil, and warmth is highly necessary, at planting—in fact the cane will not grow until the ground is warm. By doing this the cane turns out more syrup, and of a better quality. He planted last year half an acre in light sandy loam, and the latter yielded double the amount of syrup, and of better quality.

C. W. Ingraham, of Jackson county, Mich., said that his experience thus far proved that cane raised on a light, warm soil produced the best syrup, and also the best sugar. No evaporator will exclude all the vegetable matter; but if the cane could always be ripe, thoroughly so, I think the cane raised in the heavy soil would be as good. Let the cane be thoroughly ripe, and its granulating qualities are greatly increased. Green cane, of course, contains more vegetable matter, and, consequently, more grape sugar, or glucose. The cane, in my opinion, should have an early start and get thoroughly ripened. If this be so, although it may grow on heavy soil, it will make good syrup and granulate well.

O. M. Brainard, of Marion county, Iowa, thought the best soil for syrup or sugar was a sandy gravel, or hazel soil. On rich, low soil good syrup can be produced, provided it has been cropped a number of years. There is a grape sugar in rich soils [a specimen of which he exhibited to the Convention] that prevents granulation. This grape sugar is also found in soils lately manured, together with portions of vegetable albumen. These, combined in the juice, will make black, bitter syrup, but will not granulate into sugar. Therefore light soil will produce a grained sugar, if rightly manufactured. Soil manured with horse manure will produce acidity in the syrup, and it contains a large quantity of potene or vegetable albumen, and will never granulate. Cane planted wide apart will grow very heavy and thick in the stalk, but will not granulate nearly as well as when planted thinner and produces thinner stalks. A stalk three-fourths of an inch through has as much saccharine matter, and of course far less vegetable, as one two inches through, providing they are the main stalks. Rich ground requires the cane to be planted thick—15 to 20 stalks in the hill—to make good syrup. The thicker you plant it in this kind of soil the less vegetable matter or glucose it will contain. Hog manure, which some persons have been in the habit of using, contains a large amount of potene in it, and therefore should be never used, unless you like a bitter and rank syrup.

The Convention here adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.
THURSDAY, April 17.

After the reading and approving of the minutes of the previous day's proceedings, the subject under the second head was taken up, viz:

SECOND—BEST SEEDS.

Mr. D. D. Tooker said he deemed it of the first importance to plant none but the best seed. Most of the seed now in market is damaged and will not germinate, or is impure from carelessness in cultivation so that it hybridizes with other plants of the same genus, but not saccharine. Even Michigan grown seed is not always reliable, owing to imperfect maturity. I have been in the habit of sending to Southern Ohio for seed for myself and neighbors, and with seed from that point, have not failed to get a good stand of cane during my five years' experience. I prepare the seed for planting by soaking it in warm water twenty-four hours, and keeping it moist and warm until it sprouts. By this method I gain at least ten days in its early growth and maturity of the cane, which in this latitude is an item of no small consideration. Seed will maintain its vitality for several years, if kept dry. I have planted seed two years old and got as good a crop as by any other.

Mr. Wilson of Raisin thought, in addition to soaking it in warm water, it should be rolled in plaster. The plaster will give it good start.

Mr. S. W. Standart of Ohio wanted to know if Chinese cane would hybridize with Indian corn. He would like to hear the views of gentlemen.

Mr. Ingraham said plants of the same flowering would mix. Imphee, doury corn and broom corn would mix, because their flowers were of the same kind. Our maize or Indian corn will not mix with sorghum. By a violation of nature, sometimes a potato will grow on an apple tree, and from the same operation an ear of corn might grown on a sorghum stalk, not otherwise.

John Service was satisfied sorghum would hybridize with maize, as well as with millet and broom corn. One of my neighbors had a field of French eight-rowed corn planted near his sorghum, and he found two perfect ears of this corn on a sorghum stalk. His own experience was that it would mix. The ears of corn he speaks of were five or six inches long, and looked like rice corn.

Mr. Tooker had seen sorghum suckers that looked like ears of corn.

Mr. Standart had planted sorghum and corn near each other, and never knew it to mix.

Mr. Miller of Indiana said the early Imphee raised in Southern Illinois and Missouri, he regarded as preferable, because it ripened earlier, and was of quicker growth. He said if you did not plant it near broom corn good seed could be obtained from it.

Mr. Ambrose had planted the Chinese until last year, when he tried the Imphee, and it proved of superior quality, and made excellent syrup. Yet he was not yet sure that it was the best. He thought the Imphee stalks were the fullest of saccharine matter. He had obtained a quantity of African seed from France, and should try it this year.

O. N. Brainard said he planted the first year near broom corn. It came up with broom corn, and it was poor. And the next year the corn from this seed was pithy and contained no saccharine matter. He was satisfied that it would mix with Idnian corn—or that corn so deteriorates it as to, in a few years, destroy its saccharine qualities.

Mr. John Richards said sorghum seed in this latitude would inevitably deteriorate, because the climate was an unnatural one for its growth. He thought the Chinese the best adapted to our climate. He thought the Imphee made the handsomest syrup, but the great difficulty is in the endless variety, and it is consequently unsafe to cultivate. He thought our seed must be renewed from a natural sugar-cane climate every few years, in order to keep up the quality. He favored the idea that Sorghum would hybridize with Indian corn.

Mr. W. B. Cory of Lima, Ind., favored the idea that Imphee was the best for sugar and the Chinese for syrup. He had grown both for five years. He found that Chinese seed weighed from 30 to 34 pounds to the bushel, while Imphee would weigh 40 pounds to the bushel, and there was about that difference in the value of the two. The Imphee would start at least five days sooner and show a heavier blade. He had raised cane side by side with maize and found no deterioration, but is sure that it hybridizes with broom corn. He is satisfied that Imphee makes the best sugar. The kind I have used is the Necazanah, and it will mature in 90 days. Had made some syrup from Imphee which Mr. Belcher, by analysis, pronounced to contain 75 per cent sugar.

O. N. Brainard exhibited some specimens of sugar made from Imphee. It is made without difficulty. You simply boil it the same as for syrup, and let it stand a short time and draw off the molasses and you have good dry sugar. There is no grape sugar in it. The Imphee from which I made the sugar was gathered in August when the Chinese cane was in bloom. We should use the kind that matures the quickest. If the African does so, use that. Mr. Belcher, the Chicago refiner, says it is best, because it makes the finest sugar. I think if you plant Imphee or Sorghum side by side with corn it will be entirely destroyed within five years.

Mr. Brainard here read the resolutions adopted by the Board of the Illinois Agricultural Society, in relation to the sending of an agent to France and China for the purpose of procuring pure seed, and the action of that committee was confirmed by this Convention.

The committee on the formation of a State Sorghum Association brought in their report as follows:

The committe on a permanent organization for an Association of Sorghum growers report,

That having had the subject under consideration they would suggest the following plan of an organization:

That an association be established by the name of "The Michigan State Sugar Cane Growers' Association."

That the object of the Association should be to collect and disseminate information as to the most successful methods of cultivating sugar cane, and of manufacturing sugar therefrom.

That said Association hold an annual meeting on the third Wednesday of January, in each year, at such place as the Association appoint. That the officers of the Association shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors, to be elected annually.

That any person may become a member of the Association by registering his name with the Secretary and paying into the Treasury the sum of fifty cents, and a like sum every year thereafter.

That said Association, award liberal premiums at its annual meetings, for specimens of cane, sugar and syrup, and essays on the cultivation of the cane, and the manufacture of sugar.

That it shall be the duty of the Directors to prepare a list of premiums and a code of regulations for the conduct of the first annual meeting, and publish the same at least three months previous to the meeting.

The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted.

Then came proposition

3—PREPARATION OF SOIL.

Mr. Standart thought the soil should be prepared in about the same way as for corn. He would take a light soil and ridge it. The rows should be three feet apart, and the hills twelve or fifteen inches. No extra cultivation is necessary.

John Richards thought the soil should be well cultivated, and well cleared of weeds.

Mr. Ambrose would thoroughly pulverize the soil and clear it of weeds.

Mr. Brainard would plow deep and throw up into ridges. Ridges will be warm when the low ground is cold, and warmth is needed. By planting on the ridges the roots strike deeper, and give more saccharine matter.

The next was proposition

4—TIME OF PLANTING.

Mr. Ambrose favored the 10th of May. Another the 5th of May. Another member was in favor of planting in hot beds and transplanting. Mr. Brainard said put it into the ground just as soon as you can do it safely.

5—TREATMENT OF THE PLANT DURING ITS GROWTH.

Mr. Standart treats it the same as corn. First use the cultivator and then the hoe, getting out the weeds. He believed in putting in a large amount of seed, as that prevents suckering.

Mr. Ambrose thought that putting it in thick made less suckers.

Mr. Tooker, as soon as the plant was well up, would put the cultivator in requisition. If any stalks were missing he would supply their place by transplanting. The ground should be well stirred. All suckers not over three feet high should be pulled out, as they contain no saccharine matter.

Mr. Standart thought the more stalks you planted the less suckers you will find.

Mr. Brainard calculated to have from 15 to 20 stalks in a hill. Then it would not sucker. The stalks will as a consequence be smaller; but a stalk as large as my finger has as much saccharine juice as one twice as large. Cultivate thoroughly by ridging. I would not put the plow in it after it is a foot high. I think it prevents its growth.

6.—TIME AND MODE OF HARVESTING AND TREATMENT WHILE HARVESTING.

Mr. Standart stripped the leaves off in the field with a four tined fork, just befor cutting.

Mr. Brainard kept it standing just as long as he could without freezing. Strip the stalks, cut and lay them down upon rails, corded the same as wood. When the frost comes, cover them with the leaves and straw, and it will keep in excellent condition for months.

Mr. Ambrose cut and shocked it same as corn. It can remain so without damage all winter. In fact its saccharine and granulating qualitees are increased by keeping it thus.

Mr. O. M. Brainard, as soon as the seed became doughy, would cut and cord it in the field on rails. Lay down two rails, stick up stakes at the ends, the same as for cording wood. Before cording, clip off the tops at least twenty to twenty-four inches. As soon as frost comes cover the cane with straw, and it will keep thus until next April. I would separate the suckers, and give them to the cattle; they are an excellent feed.

7—PROPER TIME AND MACHINERY FOR CRUSHING.

Mr. Standart had used three nine-inch diameter rollers, 12 inches long. He now uses two 16-inches upright rollers, and thinks them best.

Mr. Ambrose said the time for crushing was when a man got ready—that is from the time it blossoms until it matures.

Mr. Brainard said the time for crushing was when the stalks had dried some—then there is less vegetable matter. He used one 18-inch roller and two 9-inch, upright rollers.

8—MODE OF EVAPORATION, AND WHICH IS BEST.

This brought up the whole subject of evaporators, and on motion the various gentlemen present were allowed to exhibit their different models of evaporators, and explain their merits for ten minutes each; but before commencing, the Convention adjourned until 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session, a committee previously appointed to nominate officers for the State Sugar Cane Growers' Association, reported as follows:

*President*—R. F. Johnstone of Detroit.
*Secretary*—William Crego of Liberty
*Treasurer*—Wm. G. Beckwith of Cassopolis.
*Directors*—John Richard of Tecumseh, William Taft of Plymouth, F. F. Fowler of Litchfield

The Committee on Premiums then made their report as follows:

SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| For best samples, 10 pounds, John T. Weeks of Jackson, Mich | $30 |
| For second best, C. Cory, Lima, Ind | 20 |
| For third " " | 10 |

The committee also examined smaller parcels, which were not admitted on account of the amount not meeting the requirements of the offer. Among the rest a sample made from Imphee by O. N. Brainard, of Marion county, Iowa, which pronounced a most excellent sample.

SYRUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| First best, D. D. Tooker, Napoleon, Mich | $20 |
| 2nd best, S. N. Standart, Huron Co., Ohio | 10 |

Samples offered by John S. Weeks, C. Covey, H. Farwell, George Drake, O. N. Brainard, and others being ruled out as not containing the amount required, were mentioned by the committee in the highest terms. Mr. Brainard presented also a sample refined by Belcher, which that gentleman pronounced superior to any New Orleans he ever saw.

APPARATUS FOR EVAPORATING.

The various gentlemen with Evaporators were then called upon to exhibit their models and explain them, a length of time not to exceed ten minutes each, as follows:

1—H. G. Bulkley's Evaporator, Kalamazoo, Michigan.
2—C. Cory's Improved Evaporator, Lima, La Grange county, Indiana.
3—Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, Chicago.
4—O. N. Brainard's Evaporator, Marion county, Iowa.
5—D. D. Tooker's Evaporator, Napoleon, Michigan.
6—John Miller's Evaporator, Rolling Prairie, Indiana.
7—John Miller's Evaporator, Rolling Prairie, Indiana.
8—Cook's Portable Evaporator, John Richards Salem, Michigan.

The Committee, after examining all the above Evaporators, gave their decided preference to C. Cory's Evaporator, which is known as Cook's Evaporator, with Cory's Improvement.

This Improvement in the mode of evaporating sugar cane juice, invented by Mr. Cory, we, in November last spoke of at length. We then said we regarded it as the best Evaporator which we had yet seen, and the unanimous opinion of the Committee fully endorses our judgment.

After the awards the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

As connected with this subject of raising sugar cane, manufacturing it into syrup and sugar, and the best machinery and means of doing so, we give the following letter presented to the Convention by Mr. C. Cory, named above. Probably no man in the Northwest more thoroughly understands the subject upon which he writes than Mr. C. He has made it the theme of much study, for the past five years:

ADRIAN, Mich., April 16th, 1862.

The undersigned, in presenting to the Sorghum Convention the accompanying specimens of sorghum syrup and sugar, would respectfully remark that he has been enlisted in the sorghum enterprise for some five seasons past with increasing success, and that he believes it to be, at the present prices of sweets, the most profitable of all the various branches of agriculture. He concurs in the generally received opinion that light sandy soils produce lighter colored and better flavored sweets; but would still, for the sake of larger gains, give his preference to richer soils, abounding more in good corn growing qualities. The opinion often published that Chinese cane is best for syrup and Imphee for sugar is probably correct. Early planting is desirable. The seeds should be moistened, swollen, and nearly sprouted. They should be thinly covered, and lightly pressed down as planted. The ground, if inclined to wet, should be ridged. The largest yields may be from drills, but the crop is more easily tended when in rows, near four feet apart each way. Early and frequent cultivation is vastly desirable. A mixture of ashes, lime and gypsum applied to the hills in suitable quantities during the early stages of its growth, will be found beneficial in many respects, stimulating its growth, destroying and preventing the existence of multitudes of its insectile parasites, and improving its quality. In stripping the leaves from the standing cane, a large amount of sheep-kelp may be had very cheaply, by the aid of movable fences. When the crop is gathered before proper maturity, it should remain a few days, protected from heat and cold, to chemically change and ripen, before being manufactured.

It is the samples of sugar and syrup exhibited by the undersigned their is anything of peculiar merit, it is attributable not so much to the species, soil or culture, but simply to the improved implements and mode of manufacture. The expressing of the juice is done in the ordinary method. The juice is pressed immediately to the receiving tub at the head of the pan, and a small amount of freshly slaked lime is added in a diluted state, to neutralize, in part, the assidity of the juice, and to aid in its defecation.

The pan used is of copper, three feet eight inches wide and ten feet long, and is constructed, in part, on the principles of D. M. Cook's celebrated evaporator, with regulating and finishing improvements invented and patented by the undersigned. This is placed on a stationary brick arch, and is divided into two apartments, when of ordinary length, but when of unusual length additional divisions are added to the first division, a most perfect defecation is secured, after which, in a clarified state, and entirely freed from scum, the syrup is passed into the finishing portion of the pan and subjected to a continued intense heat till sufficiently cooked at the further end of the pan, at which point it is passed off, at the speed of from eight to twelve gallons per hour, through the day. The sugar herewith exhibited is made from syrup thus manufactured. It is entirely in its raw state, and was mostly separated from the syrup but two or three days ago, for the present occasion. Neither of the above articles have any other admixture whatever, except the small quantity of lime alluded to above. Respectfully submitted.

C. CORY, of Lima.

The following is a true copy of results of analysis made at Belcher's refinery, Chicago, Ill., in Jan. 1862:

"Analysis of sample syrup from Mr. Cory—for one hundred parts of syrup—

47 parts of cane sugar.
28 parts of liquid sugar.

75 parts of sugar.
3½ parts of gum or glutin.
20 parts of water.
1½ parts of other matter."

100

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PEOPLE'S PENSION AND BOUNTY MONEY OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., 95 Lake street, corner of Dearborn, (entrance on Dearborn) Rooms 12 and 13. SNYDER, COOK & CO., Having established a central office for the purpose of collecting all claims arising from the present war, now offer to the patriotic people of the Northwest a safe and direct medium through which their claims can be collected. [illegible]

H. H. SNOW, NEW HAVEN, [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT.—A new enterprise. THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE CO. want a number of active Local and Traveling Agents. [illegible] Address, with stamp, HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass. (Clip this out for reference.)

**Variety Store.**

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF Willow Cabs, Children's Gigs And Carriages, TO BE HAD ONLY AT Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 108 LAKE STREET. Also, on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, [illegible]

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EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS? PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, &c. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all descriptions. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO. N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

**Lead and Oil Works.**

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts, West [illegible]. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD, [illegible]

**Legal Notices.**

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from [illegible] of Cook county, in favor of [illegible], plaintiff, and against [illegible] o'clock, A. M., on the 30th day of [illegible], at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue [illegible] and interest of said defendant in [illegible] described property, to-wit: [illegible] Block eighty (80), School Section Addition [illegible]. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 5th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of [illegible] Ward and Dennis Dunn, Executors of the last will and testament of John Clifford, deceased, [illegible] against John D. Downing and Catharine [illegible] defendants, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] Block [illegible], Chicago, running thence north one hundred [illegible] south one hundred and ten (110) feet, thence [illegible] place of beginning, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 4th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a fee bill and writ of execution issued from the Supreme Court [illegible] in favor of George H. Lord [illegible] against John George Roth, defendant, [illegible] A. M., on the fourth day of April, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, [illegible] interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—A part of Lot [illegible] Block thirty-four (34), of the Original Town of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning at a point [illegible] of said lot five (5), twenty-three (23) feet [illegible] the northwest corner of said lot five [illegible] south twenty-five and eight tenths (25 8-10) feet, [illegible] with the west lines of said lot [illegible] tenths (25 8-10) feet, and thence [illegible] to the place of beginning, [illegible] appurtenances. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 14th day of March, 1862. The above sale is postponed to the 29th day of April, 1862, at the same hour and place. ANTHONY C. HESING. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 4th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] wood, plaintiff, and against Cyrus P. Albee [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second day of May [illegible] the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By [illegible]. Dated the 8th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution issued from the [illegible] Court of Cook County, in favor of [illegible] plaintiff, and against Ira Porter and [illegible] defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the [illegible] of March, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 27th day of February, 1862. The above sale is postponed to the 15th day of April, 1862, at the same hour and place. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 21st day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of William [illegible] man Clark, plaintiff, and against William [illegible] and Henry Miller, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot [illegible] in L. W. Stone's subdivision, in the [illegible] corner of Block two (2), in division of [illegible] and a half (4½) acres, south of and [illegible] Clark's addition to the city of Chicago, [illegible] southwest fractional quarter (¼) of section [illegible] ty-two (22), township thirty-nine (39), North [illegible] fourteen (14) east commencing at a point [illegible] west line of Prairie avenue, eighty-one and [illegible] (81 22-100) feet north of Old street, thence [illegible] west one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet, [illegible] an alley, thence on a line parallel with [illegible] avenue forty (40) feet to an alley, thence [illegible] hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet to Prairie avenue, thence south forty (40) feet along the [illegible] Prairie avenue to the place of beginning, [illegible] the east half (½) of lot number six (6), [illegible] sixty six (66), in School Section Addition to Chicago. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 15th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of John E. Kersseling, plaintiff, and against [illegible] Rust and Louise Rust, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] at the northeast corner of the north [illegible] of section three (3), in the town of [illegible] of Cook and State of Illinois, thence [illegible] eight chains, 20 links to post; thence [illegible] gree east, two chains 23 links to [illegible] south 88° west, 10 chains, 75 links [illegible] plaines river and to post; thence [illegible] three chains, 16 links to post; thence [illegible] 17 chains, to place of beginning, and [illegible] 7 67-100 acres, more or less. ANTHONY C. HESSING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 14th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of [illegible] Kronfuss, plaintiff, and against Arnos [illegible] kins, defendant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., [illegible] day of May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title [illegible] of said defendant in and to the following [illegible] property to wit:—Sub lot number [illegible] (28), in Block two (2), in Embree's Subdivision of Block eighteen in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section seven (7), Township thirty-nine, Range fourteen east of the Third Principal Meridian. Lots seventy-two (72), seventy-three, seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), [illegible] (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), [illegible] nine (79), eighty (80), eighty one (81), [illegible] (82), eighty-three (83), eighty four (84), [illegible] (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), [illegible] (88), eighty-nine (89), ninety (90), one hundred [illegible] nineteen (119), one hundred and twenty [illegible] hundred and twenty-one (121), one hundred and twenty-two (122), one hundred and twenty-four (124), [illegible] (126), one hundred and twenty-five (125), one hundred [illegible] ty-six (126), one hundred and twenty-seven [illegible] one hundred and twenty-eight (128), one hundred and twenty-nine (129), one hundred [illegible] (130), one hundred and thirty-one (131), [illegible] dred and thirty-two (132), and one hundred and thirty-three (133), in Ann Ransom's [illegible] of lots twelve (12) and thirteen (13), [illegible] three-fifths (3-5ths) of lot eleven (11), [illegible] and Bradley's Subdivision of the west [illegible] the northeast quarter (¼) of Section [illegible] Township thirty-nine, North Range [illegible] east of the Third (3) Principal Meridian, [illegible] county of Cook and State of Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 25th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] Martin Ryerson, plaintiff, and against [illegible] Moses and Mary Moses, defendants, [illegible] A. M., on the 9th day of May, 1862, [illegible] door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, [illegible] Addition to Chicago, [illegible] of Cook and State of Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 18th day of April, 1862.

...'s Evaporator, Rolling Prairie,
...'s Evaporator, Rolling Prairie,
...able Evaporator, John Richards
...ation, after examining all the ...rators, gave their decided preference ...y's Evaporator, which is known ...porator, with Cory's Improvement ...
...provement in the mode of evaporating juice, invented by Mr. Cory, ...ber last spoke of at length. ...re regarded it as the best Evaporator had yet seen, and the unanimous ... of the Committee fully en... ...rds the Convention adjourned
...d with this subject of raising ...nufacturing it into syrup and ...best machinery and means of ...ive the following letter pre... Convention by Mr. C. Cory. Probably no man in the ...e thoroughly understands the ...hich he writes than Mr. C. He ...theme of much study, for the

...Adrian, Mich., April 16th, 1862.

...C. Cory, of Lima.

...and Sacks.
FILLED FOR
AND SACKS
...and Appropriate Brands,
...FARWELL'S
MANUFACTORY
...rket Street.
FARWELL.

...Goods.
...NG, 1862.
...ARWELL & CO.,
...WABASH AVENUE,
...ESTICS,
...De Laines, Notions, ...ods, Woolens,
GOODS.
...FARWELL & CO.

...dicinal.
...TSELF!—Dr. J. H
...ISEASES, &c.,
...and Examinations ... Charge.

STEAM DYE
McLAIN,
...ATERED,
...FARMERS.—
...M GROVER &
...STANDARD
...ALL KINDS.
...& Greenleaf.
...TENT AGENCY.
...ENSION AND
...NEW HAVEN.

## Variety Store.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF Willow Cabs, Children's Gigs, And Carriages, TO BE HAD ONLY AT Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 108 LAKE STREET. Also, on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c.

## Eagle Works.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or LakeSuperior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, &c. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all descriptions. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

## Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 624. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago.

## Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook county, in favor of Jonathan Y. Scammon, plaintiff, and against Robert ... o'clock, A. M., on the 30th day of ... north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: Half of lot ... Block eighty (80), School Section Addition to Chicago. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 5th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of ... Ward and Dennis Dunn, Executors of the last will and testament of John Clifford, deceased, plaintiffs, and against John D. Downing and Catharine Downing, defendants, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the ... at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit: Commencing at a point fifty (50) feet ... two hundred and two (202) ... in Bronson's Addition to Chicago, running thence north one hundred and (1 6) feet, thence west twenty-five (25) feet, thence south one hundred and ten (110) feet to the place of beginning, all in the county of Cook and State of Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 4th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a fee bill and writ of execution for costs, issued from the Supreme Court Third Grand Division ... against John George Roth, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the fourth day of April, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—A part of Lot five (5), Block thirty-four (34), of the Original Town of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east line of said lot five (5), twenty-three feet ... the northwest corner of said lot five (5), thence running south twenty-five and eight tenths (25 8-10) feet, thence west seventy (70) feet, thence north on a line parallel with the west line of said lot twenty-five and eight tenths (25 8-10) feet, and thence west seventy (70) feet to the place of beginning, with all and singular the appurtenances. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 11th day of March, 1862.

The above sale is postponed to the 29th day of April, 1862, at the same hour and place. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 4th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of John M. Wood, plaintiff, and against Cyrus P. Albee, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second day of May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the line of the southwest quarter of Section ten (10), Town thirty-eight (38), north of Range fourteen (14), east, fifteen (15) chains, north of the west corner thereof, running thence north one hundred and sixty one hundredths (1 60-100) chains, thence west, ... feet, heretofore conveyed by Jane to Cyrus Jackson, ... thence south seven and ninety-one hundredths chains, ... formerly owned by George Manierre and Jud... thence north four and thirty one hundredths ... containing thirteen (13) acres, subject to street ... One hundred (141), School Section Addition to Chicago ... dred and forty two (142), School Section Addition ... Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 8th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of ... plaintiff, and against Ira Porter and Curtis M. Boyd, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the twenty-third of March, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: ... twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-three, seventy-four, ... three, ... Canal Trustees Subdivision of Section ... Township thirty-nine, North Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 27th day of February, 1862.

The above sale is postponed to the 15th day of April, 1862, at the same hour and place. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 21st day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of ... man Clark, plaintiff, and against William H. ... and Henry Miller, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot two (2) in L. W. Stone's subdivision, in the southwest corner of Block two (2), in division of forty-six and a half (46½) acres, south of and adjoining Clark's addition to the city of Chicago, in the southwest fractional quarter (¼) of section twenty-two (22), township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14) east commencing at a point on the west line of Prairie avenue, eighty-one and 33-100 (81 33-100) feet north of Old street, thence running west one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet to an alley, thence on a line parallel with Prairie avenue forty (40) feet to an alley, thence east one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet to Prairie avenue, thence south forty (40) feet along the line of Prairie avenue to the place of beginning, being the east half (½) of lot number six (6), in Block sixty six (66), in School Section Addition to Chicago. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 15th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of John E. Kerseling, plaintiff, and against Louis Rust and Louise Rust, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: Commencing at the north east corner of the northwest quarter of section three (3), in the town of Leyden, County of Cook and State of Illinois, thence north eight chains, 20 links to post; thence south ... 19 chains, 75 links to the Desplaines river and to post; thence north ... three chains, 16 links to post; thence south ... 17 chains, to place of beginning, and containing 17 67-100 acres, more or less. ANTHONY C. HESSING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 14th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of ... Kronfuss, plaintiff, and against Arnos P. ... Kiln, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the ... day of May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property to wit:—Sub lot number thirty-eight (38), in Block two (2), in Embree's Subdivision of Block eighteen in Canal Trustees Subdivision of Section seven (7), Township thirty-nine ... Range fourteen east of the Third Principal Meridian. Lots seventy-two (72), seventy three (73), seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), ... (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89), ninety (90), one hundred and nineteen (119), one hundred and twenty (120), one hundred and twenty-one (121), one hundred and twenty-two (122), one hundred and twenty-three (123), ... one hundred and twenty-five (125), ... one hundred and twenty-eight (128), one hundred and twenty-nine (129), one hundred and thirty (130), one hundred and thirty-one (131), one hundred and thirty-two (132), one hundred and thirty-three (133), in Ann Ransom's Subdivision of lots twelve (12) and thirteen (13), and the three-fifths (3-5ths) of lot eleven (11) in ... and Bradley's Subdivision of the west half ... the northeast quarter (¼) of Section ... Township thirty-nine, north Range fourteen, east of the Third (3) Principal Meridian, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 18th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, ... A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, ... Addition to Chicago, ... county of Cook and State of Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 19th day of April, 1862.


# The Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

## SUPPLEMENT.


### THE PITTSBURG BATTLE.

**Report of the 4th U. S. Artillery.**

BIVOUAC NEAR PITTSBURG, TENN., April 9, 1862.

...Sterling, Assistant Adjutant General: Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery, section of the 7th inst. After having disembarked and formed in column of ... upon the bluff above the landing, I was ordered by Gen. Crittenden to advance with ... division towards the scene of action. ... thither my battery was detached ... Buell and sent to a position on the ... our open field, near the left of our ... where a brisk firing was going on between the rebel infantry posted in ... opposite wood, and our own near ... opened fire at once on the ... with my section of rifled guns, my left ... had been previously halted by Gen. ... but was soon afterward ordered up. ... was now returned by the enemy's artillery posted apparently in the rear of his infantry, but so secured from observation by ... that his position could only be determined by watching the smoke of his pieces. About half an hour the enemy ceased ... but soon after opened again with artillery and infantry, but to his right of the former ... I immediately answered, and in a short time his fire again ceased. After a ... interval he recommenced a well directed ... on his first battery, to which I replied at once; at the same time separating ... pieces somewhat, to avoid a concentration of his fire upon my whole battery. After ... ten minutes duration, the enemy's fire ceased for the third time, and was not renewed from the same battery until ... the action. Half an hour afterwards, however, he opened from a battery to my right evidently in anticipation of an advance ... the center of our line. I at once ... front and replied, first with case shot and subsequently with canister, as the enemy's ... advanced through the underbrush. ... disastrous was the effect of the fire that they fell back and opened on us again ... his guns on the opposite side of the ... the same time moving forward for a ... advance upon our left. As this movement continued, we received, besides the fire of the enemy's first battery, a destructive enfilading fire from artillery and infantry on his right. Finding our left closely ... I changed front in that direction and ... with case shot and canister so effectually that the enemy's second battery was ... when, finding our infantry interfering, I changed position to the right, and engaged his first battery, which, at this time, commenced firing again. The first section of Capt. Terrill's Battery also opened ... the same, and firing was maintained at ... for about one and a half hours, when the enemy ceased firing. His third battery opened upon the right of our centre, but our infantry being between himself and my battery, I changed the position of my pieces, in order to open with canister upon ... as soon as it should be unmasked by our infantry. Before this occurred, however, our troops drove the enemy back, and I opened upon his first battery to ... he replied with but two shots, his fire evidently directed upon our right, then ... him to a rapid retreat, and in a short time his battery ceased firing.

At this moment I was directed by orders from Gen. Buel to move around to the right ... silence a rebel battery from which a heavy fire was being carried on against the 5th division. I moved briskly to the point designated, and as soon as our infantry could be separated to the right and left, I opened upon the enemy with canister. After firing some five rounds I drove him back from his position and our forward occupied it myself, continuing the fire of canister upon a thicket where ... sought shelter after abandoning his ... As soon as this thicket was cleared, I moved a short distance to the ... and continued my fire upon some rebel cavalry who were retreating through the woods beyond, and open field beyond. After dispersing these, I moved some ... yards to the right in rear of a burning ... for the purpose of shelling the woods beyond it, but I found that the enemy had all disappeared, and their positions were just being occupied by our own forces, the rest of ... I was passed under the direct notice of the general commanding, and will need, I ... no further mention.

My battery suffered the following casualties: Killed—Privates Kelly and Williams, of Battery "H," 4th Artillery, 2—*Wounded.*—Privates Reese, Campbell, and Coyle, Co. "H," 4th Artillery, and Quigley, Nichols—severely—4 slightly wounded—Privates Alexander, Swallow, and Rooney, Company M, 4th artillery.

Horses killed, 6; wounded, 8; missing, 4.

Ammunition expended—244 rounds case shot; 40 canister; 120 sph. case; 90 shell; 32 ... Total number rounds, 526.

In accordance with an order from General ... I this day sent out Lieut. O. C. Parsons to examine the apparent effect of our fire and that of the enemy upon which he made the following report:

BIVOUAC NEAR PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 9th, 1862.

JOHN MENDENHALL, *Chief of Artillery, 5th Division:*

Captain—I have the honor to report that ... agreeably to your instructions, I have this day visited the positions upon which our fire was directed in the engagement of the 7th inst., and have made the following observations:

On the skirts of the wood upon which our direct fire was first opened, there was ... six bronze field pieces supported by a ... considerable body of infantry. Of the effective ... of our fire upon this point, I was ... able to judge from the appearance of ... shattered by case shot at very low range, ... carriage wheels strewn over the ground, ... a caisson completely disabled and abandoned, of dead horses, four of which ... left here, and of the enemy's dead, nine ... still remained besides those already ...

To the rear of this point I found one ... abandoned by the enemy, behind which ... five dead horses, and around which the ... were shattered at so low a range as to ... that the enemy must have been driven ... the position with great loss, although, ... the fact that their dead had been buried, I could not determine the number. I satisfied that the cannonading from the right of this point, to which we ... replied, arose from two pieces of the same battery, both of which were abandoned near the spot. Along ... skirts of the wood enfiladed by our fire, the underbrush was completely cut up, but I found only two dead horses to give evidence of the enemy's presence there. Proceeding through the thicket from which the enemy ... later in the day, I found the bushes cut down by our canister, and the ground strewn with their dead. From the fact that our burying parties were already engaged in burying the dead, I found it impracticable to ... the number killed by our own fire, but I venture to mention the fact that within the narrow area where I stood, more than *one hundred* were still to be counted. The position occupied by the enemy's battery, silenced by our own, contained twenty-seven dead horses and nine dead bodies still unburied. I was assured by a soldier that large numbers of the enemy's dead had then been removed from the spot showered by our canister. In the wood beyond the field over which we last fired I found the remains of two horses, and ... in which a number of the dead had been buried, but how great I could not ascertain. In terminating these observations I cannot forbear remarking, that in every ... except one, our battery, although engaged with a superior artillery force of the enemy, exceeded it in accuracy of aim, range, and destructive effect.

I am, sir, very respectfully your ob't serv't,
CHAS. C. PARSONS,
1st Lieut. 4th Infantry.

It gives me great pleasure to call attention to the coolness and courage exhibited by my officers, 1st Lieut. Chas. C. Parsons, and 2d Lieut. ... S. Canby and Henry A. Huntington, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, all of whom rendered me most valuable and efficient service throughout the engagement. Lieut. Parsons commanded the right section, (Rodman guns) and Lieut. Canby the left section (Napoleon howitzers). Lieut. Huntington had charge of one of the howitzers during ... Bartlett's Battery was separated from me before I engaged the enemy, and remained so separated until the battle was over. I have the honor to append his report.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MENDENHALL,
Capt. 4th Arty. U. S. A., and Chief of Arty. 5th Division.

### Provisional Governments for the Seceded States.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill, submitted to them by Representative Ashley, providing for the establishment of temporary provisional governments over the districts of country in rebellion against the United States. Subjoined is an abstract of the bill as it will be presented to the House:

Section first provides that the President be authorized to take possession of and hold, by military and naval power, the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Eastern Virginia, and establish a temporary civil government therein until the loyal people shall form State Governments, and apply for admission into the United States.

According to section second, the temporary governments shall consist of an executive, a legislative and a judicial department, to be ... respectively in a Governor, a council of not less than seven and more than thirteen, a superior court, and such other courts as the council may establish. The Governor to have the same powers and duties as those conferred by act of Congress upon the Governor of Washington Territory.

Section third provides that the legislative authority shall be vested in the Governor and council, whose powers and duties shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States; and neither the temporary government nor any department thereof shall sanction the right of one man to property in another. The legislative council ... after the first appointment at ... time and place as the President may designate, and chose their officers, &c.

Section fourth the Governor and Council ... authorized to take possession of all abandoned, forfeited, or confiscated estates in the ... and on behalf of the President and the National Congress, and to lease them for not more than five years ... terms as the Governor and Council may by law prescribe; provided, that the lessees shall be loyal, and that ... more than one hundred and sixty acres ...

Section fifth, the Governor and Council ... to establish schools for the moral and intellectual culture of all the inhabitants in said ... to provide by law for the attendance of all children over seven and under ... years of age, ... time there ... that said ... shall constitute a day's work for field hands and laborers.

Section sixth provides that all public lands held by the said recent States at the time of their act of secession, shall be seized and held by the Governor of the Districts in which they may be located, in the name of the President, until otherwise disposed of by Congress; these lands shall be held for the use of the soldiers, sailors and marines, regular or volunteer, who have engaged in crushing the existing rebellion, who shall be honorably discharged at the close of the war, and the widows and minor children of those who are killed or disabled; also for the compensation of loyal citizens of said recent States who have sustained losses by the rebellion.

Section seven gives to the Superior Court hereby authorized its own time and place of sitting, and assigns to it causes cognizable in Circuit and District Courts of the United States and Territorial Courts, making its decrees subject to reversal, &c., in the United States Supreme Court.

Section eight provides that loyal persons admitted to the privilege of electors in said districts shall be qualified to serve as grand or petit jurors, and exclude all disloyal persons, officers, civil or military, lawyers, ministers, and all persons, from serving as jurors, as electors, or holding any office.

Section nine provides for secretary, marshal, and district-attorney, and gives governors of districts $2,500, councilmen $1,000, and judges $2,000 per annum.

Section ten provides for the establishment of ports of entry and delivery, and the appointment of collectors and other custom officers, the salaries of the former to be $1,500, and of the latter, not more than $1,000.

Section eleven repeals inconsistent acts.

### Fifteenth Annual Statement of Bible Society Operations in Illinois, for the year ending March 31st, 1862.

The past year has been an eventful one in the history of the Bible Cause in the State of Illinois. The year before had been one of comparative prosperity, and our remittances to New York had exceeded those of the previous year by nearly $4,000. But we had hardly entered on the labors of the past year ere the fall of Fort Sumter summoned the nation to arms, and thenceforth every interest of a moral nature was made subordinate to the all absorbing one of war. 60,000 of our citizens left their homes for the camp and the battle-field, among whom were many more who had been accustomed to sustain them. The relation of these men was of course changed from that of patrons of Bible Societies to beneficiaries of the same.

In addition to the withdrawal of so many of the former supporters of the cause, the intense excitement which has prevailed during the year—the universal interest in the contest between freedom and slavery, and the generous efforts to relieve the bodily wants of our soldiers, have rendered it extremely difficult to secure the attention of our friends to the equally, if not more important matter of supplying them and the destitute everywhere with the bread of life. Add to this, the failure of crops in portions of our State, the low price of produce, with the consequent hard times, and the reasons will be apparent for diminished receipts. Nevertheless, our remittances to New York are only $3,765.75 less than the previous year, and are nearly equal to those of the year before that, when peace smiled upon us, and our citizens generally were at their homes. These remittances amount to $25,667.17, of which about $15,700 was in payment for books for our own State, and the remainder, nearly $10,000, donations to aid the American Bible Society in supplying other places.

While our receipts last year were less than in some previous ones, our distributions of books were greater than ever before. The number of Bibles and Testaments sent by the Parent Society to the various Auxiliaries and Depositories in the State during the year, is over 80,000, while it has usually been about 55,000 or 60,000. Very many of these have been placed in the hands of volunteers, almost wholly gratuitously. It has been the aim to have every soldier belonging to our State, furnished with either a Bible or a Testament, and the gratitude generally manifested on the reception of these gifts, and the avidity with which many of them have been perused, encourage us to hope that this work has not been in vain. Not only have our own soldiers been thus cared for, but prisoners from the South have been furnished with the book which teaches obedience to righteous governments.

With the exception of the extra work referred to above, our plan of operating during the past year has been much as in previous ones. Our State was so generally covered with Branch Societies, that only about 15 new ones have been formed, making the present number about 1150. There are also 115 Auxiliaries in the State, most of them Country Societies, making the whole number of Bible organizations 1256, each of which has a depository. The value of the books in the Branch Depositories will average some $15, and in the County Depositories about $150, making the value of books in the 1265 Depositories of the State, not far from $35,000. Most of these books have been paid for, but some of the Auxiliaries, especially in the southern part of the State, have not only been unable to make any donations to the Parent Society, but are considerably in debt to it for books purchased.

The number of officers of the auxiliaries and branches in the State, is about 5,000, and of local agents about 6,500, making 11,500 men and women, who occupy official relations in connection with the cause. They thus not only feel more interest, and perform more gratuitous labor, but promote their own spiritual welfare by these disinterested efforts on behalf of their fellow men.

We have also a few traveling agents whose fields embrace several counties each, and who in addition to forming and fostering societies, establishing and replenishing Depositories, securing and initiating local agents, settling accounts, remitting money, &c., are expected to make direct personal efforts to raise funds and circulate books, especially in those places where this work is not performed by those on the ground. We have reduced the number of these agents during the past year, and enlarged the fields of some of those who remain, hoping that we might rely upon Local Agents, Ministers, and other friends of the cause, to perform more service than heretofore, and thus reduce the expenses of the Auxiliaries. Whether this reduction was wise, results will show. That *some* agency is needed to keep the Branch Societies in operation, is demonstrated by their history wherever organized. That the plan of operating in this State continues to work well is seen from the fact that our remittances last year were nearly equal to those from the six surrounding States combined, and this had been usually the case for the past 10 or 15 years. Our circulation of books is also much larger than where a different plan is pursued.

The number of persons in the State constituted Life Members of the Parent Society the past year, by the payment of $30 each, by themselves or friends, or Auxiliary societies, is about 250. We have also a large number of notes, of from $30 to $500, to constitute Life Members of Life Directors hereafter. An additional legacy, from which we shall probably realize about $1,500, has recently come to our knowledge.

In closing this statement, it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the industry and efficiency of the traveling agents, associated with me in the State, to the faithfulness of many of the local agents, to the kind cooperation of ministers and private christians, and especially to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Great Author of the Bible for his preserving care, and for the cheering results of our efforts. We enter another year with an important and herculean work before us. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers and marines are to be ... supplied ... the book which they ... need. Hundreds of thousands of destitute families and individuals scattered thickly all over our country, are to be searched out and supplied at their homes, and hundreds of millions in foreign lands are mutely pleading by their deplorable condition, for the scriptures which have done so much for us.

A. LORD,
Gen. Ag't A. B. S. for Ill.

### Honorable Mention.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, April 27.]

Great bravery and tenacity were evinced by several of our Generals on the field; but it seems to us that the army was saved more especially by Gen Grant's chief of the staff and director of artillery, Col. Webster, aided by the admirable management of the two gunboats that came up from Savannah after the day was already lost—and of whose movements the official report published to-day is so entirely satisfactory. Webster's masterly disposition and spirited working of the few guns still left to us in the afternoon, and the superb handling of the gunboats by their commanders, arrested the triumphant rebel hordes in full career, killed their chief and compelled Beauregard to desist from the attack at nightfall. Next morning Gen. Buell was on hand, with a good part of his army; Gen. Wallace was also in position; and our victory of Monday was easily won and never doubtful. Had Beauregard had twenty thousand more fresh men, he would probably hold on another day and been much worse handled than he actually was.

A BERDAN SHARPSHOOTER.—NEAR YORKTOWN, April 16.—A squad of Berdan's men had some shooting sport to-day. Only one, Truman Head, popularly known as "California,"—he who picked off the first rebel slain at the siege of Yorktown—had been hit, and that merely by a splinter from the muzzle of his rifle, partially shot away by a rebel bullet. Having stricken him in the face, it made him look bloody and grim, as he stood gesticulating, joking, and relating the day's adventures by the ruddy light of the camp-fires, amid a crowd of admiring comrades. A swarthy, wild-haired, grizzly bear hunter, of eleven years' experience, he has journeyed hither from the canons and gulches of the land of gold, to use his unerring rifle in the service of Uncle Sam, previously willing his property, to the amount of $60,000, now deposited in a Philadelphia bank, to the possible widows and orphans of Berdan's sharp-shooters. Not Cooper's "Natty Bumppo," or Bird's "Roaring Ralph Stackpole," was more idiomatic or racy in vernacular than he. "The darned old pit war of no kind o' count," he said, "but he hated to have to leave it. He war afraid his rifle was wounded—that war all. You should'a' just seen our boys spank them—s. They brought out something that looked like a bake-oven once, and stuck it up to shelter 'em. He couldn't hit! He had fired away 'most all his ammunition, and must have some, as he war goin' out agin to-morrow." Loud and long, and hearty, was the mirth incited by this. "California" is evidently the pride and glory of Berdan's Sharp-Shooters.

### The Contracts for Ordnance and Small Arms.

The Commission appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the Government contracts for ordnance and small arms have disposed of a large number of cases, and thus far saved to the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars on contracts confirmed, besides annulling a large number of worthless ones. The Commission have also exposed the worthlessness of many of the arms furnished to the Government. The contractors who are allowed to go on will be compelled to furnish arms in strict accordance with the letter of their agreements, and care will be taken that they do not palm off an inferior article by the connivance of interested inspectors.

## Banking and Exchange.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., No. 43 South Clark street, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 44 Exchange Place, New York. Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS. We will pay the Highest Market Price for Chicago City and Illinois Bonds. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, 38 Lake st., corner of Dearborn.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. Having leased the office recently occupied by the Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co., are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments of produce to store.

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip. ALL SIZES FOR SALE. E. W. MORSE, Land Agent, Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2686.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO, CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST. CHICAGO. ........ ILLINOIS. Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points. Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co. Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money. Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to us.

HENRY A. STONE & SON, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 50 Wall Street, New York. (NEAR OFFICE.) Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and advances made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits. Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. B. Garnee, Esq., James Clapp, Esq.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, CAPITAL..........$500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive property in trust ... terms of years; and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie, E. I. Tinkham, W. E. Doggett, J. H. Bailey, F. E. Dooley, C. H. McCormick, A. D. Gilbert, S. A. Smith.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, Bankers & Brokers, 50 Exchange Place, N. Y. Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Securities for sale in New York. Interest allowed on Current Balances. Dividends Collected, &c., &c. CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of North American Exchange Bank, New York. CHAS. H. MEIGS.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall.) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861. THE PATRIOTIC LOAN. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made. I will take, at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply limited sums ... J. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. J. T. VAN VLECK.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS. From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. R. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 23d day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB. Telegraph Office.

## Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED Real Estate in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago, in sums of one thousand dollars and less. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 28 Dearborn street, room No. 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 6 Larmon Block, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

## Co-Partnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership under the name and style of "SMITH BROTHERS," for the transaction of the Wholesale ... MARCELLUS R. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. WALDO W. SMITH, late of S. T. Bardsell & Co. A. JUDSON SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. CHICAGO, April 14, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Smith, Pollard & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation. MARCELLUS R. SMITH, JOHN K. POLLARD, A. JUDSON SMITH. CHICAGO, April 14, 1862.

## Flour and Feed.

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. R. STEVENS & CO.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. ... Store—No. 272 South Water Street.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! Two hundred cords of Dry Maple and Beech and Maple Wood. For sale at McDONALD'S Wood Yard, corner of Wells and Harrison streets.

## Paper Hangings.

A CARD.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore, received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past, and hopes to be deemed grateful in the future. E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS. E. G. L. FAXON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BEDDING. On Hand and Made to Order MATTRASSES, FEATHER BEDS, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforts, Linen, &c. RENOVATED FEATHERS. The only place in the city for Cured Feathers free from smell of the quill. Also the only place to get the PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS, The Best Bed Ever Used. The public are invited to call and examine my stock. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON, CASH JOBBING HOUSE, NOW OPENING For Spring Trade, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, DECORATIONS, CURTAIN PAPERS, (ALL COLORS.) FIGURED PAPER SHADES, Common and Gilt. TABLE OIL CLOTHS, OIL AND DRY CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, TRIMMINGS, ETC. At the lowest cash prices. PEDLARS SUPPLIED. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street, P. O. BOX 3618.

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent, Importer and Jobber of PAPER HANGINGS AND General House Painter. 60 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS. PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC. No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

## Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells. Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS. COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SIBLEY TENTS And Tents of every kind, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS. REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC., Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. Constantly on hand and made to order. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 242 South Water St, Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines. SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. G. E. HARDENBERGH.

## General Notices.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW CABS, CHILDREN'S GIGS, AND CARRIAGES, to be had only at Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake Street. Also on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. ... 128 Lake street.

OAK LUMBER AND TIMBER. I am prepared to cut to order and deliver on short notice, Oak Lumber and Timber ... for sale. Office foot of West Washington st. ... SALEM ELDRIDGE.

## Commission Merchants.

WILLIAM R. STONE, General Produce Commission Merchant, No. 5 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water sts., P. O. Box 2687, Chicago, Ill. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

SHERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances made on consignments.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Board of Trade Building. C. T. WHEELER, A. E. NEELY, E. F. LAWRENCE.

CYRUS CLARKE, Produce Commission Shipping Merchant, NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO. Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co., Chicago.

D. W. WEBB, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, AGENT FOR Beaver Line Steamers, Running in connection with Collingwood Line steamers from Toronto to Montreal and Liverpool. Office —No. 1 Dole's Building, corner Clark and S. Water sts., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Drawer 6194. REFERENCES—T. Howland, Esq., Pres't Board of Trade, Toronto, C. W. Goodenham & Works Toronto.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 258 and 260 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 245 South Water street, have facilities for shipping Broom Corn to Eastern Manufacturers. Cash advances made on Consignments and Shipments. REFERENCES:—Bowen Brothers, C. B. Blair, Chicago. N. R. RAPPLEYE. SETH SHELDON, JR.

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give special attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark. OLIVER H. LEE. CHARLES H. ANTES.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or in New York, by Wm. A. Brown & Co., ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 164 South Water street, Bowen's Building, Post Office Drawer 6152, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 16 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other products on consignment. We make liberal cash advances on Consignments for sale in this or Eastern markets. Post Office Drawer 6223. ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT. R. F. QUEAL.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 182 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE, General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts, No. 8 up stairs, Chicago. A. S. CHADBOURNE. G. F. WETHERBEE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post office Drawer 6096, Chicago. F. H. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | GEO. N. COLT.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened at 186 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co. think they can give superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions and Country Produce generally. ... Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. ... Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, W. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CASH ADVANCES MADE BY N. K. FAIRBANK, No. 8 Board of Trade Buildings, on GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS and HIGHWINES, For DAVID DOWS & CO., New York. The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216½ South Water Street.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 88 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6181. Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 1 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 158 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. R. W. WOLCOTT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1518. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 155 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, No. 21 South Water st. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

## Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ, BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 128 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 19 South Clark street, in the Methodist Church Block. This establishment has been in operation for six years, and during that time has shown itself worthy of the public patronage so liberally bestowed. It is ahead of any other establishment of the kind in the city for Dying and Cleaning Woolen and Silk goods of every description. Also, in cleaning and repairing ... garments. (Having been awarded a premium at the United States Fair.) I have no connection whatever with any other House in this line, and all orders should be left at either of the above places. All orders from the country will receive prompt attention. N. B.—Prices have been reduced to suit the times. A Dress to dye, $1.00; ... A. SCHWARZ.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERRENT, 127 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnets Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. ...

## Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

GEORGE RAABE, Cabinet Maker, on North Franklin ... and Lindes streets, Chicago, Ill. ... All kinds of Furniture made to order. ... Furniture moved to any part of the city. ... Mattresses and Furniture cleaned of Bed bugs for ever, in a short time.

## Business Cards.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING. SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, has removed his office to No. 66 Washington Street, Portland Block. W. P. Davis, for several years attached to Drew, Shaw ... to the office of the City Surveyor, and of the Board of Water Commissioners and Public Works, having a full and complete Atlas of all Additions and Subdivisions within the City Limits, is prepared to furnish Plats of Real Estate, or copies from recorded maps, this way mechanical and other drawings to the same place ... Washington street, Portland Block.

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR, to be sold in Eastern markets. ... are prepared to make advances on Grain and Flour consigned to John Wilmot, New York, and give the shipper privilege of selling in Oswego or Buffalo on arrival of the consignments at either of those points.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, HEIRS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS. People's Pension and Bounty Money Office, (See our advertisement in Weekly Tribune.) SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill. 95 Lake street, (corner Dearborn,) rooms 13 and 14. Entrance on Dearborn street.

In response to the imperative demands of our brave and patriotic soldiery of the Northwest, we have established a General Office for the Collection of Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay, &c., and all claims growing out of the present war. The largely increasing amount of such business has demonstrated the necessity of some General Central Office for the collection of soldiers' claims with Economy, Fidelity and Despatch. We have facilities for making collections unequalled by any other House in the country, for these reasons: ... decisions thereon since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. One of our firm has ... years experience in the business, and will now reside permanently in Washington ... We employ no outside Attorneys at Washington, but do the whole work of ... our clients we have to pay but ONE FEE, And that a reasonable one. Special attention will be given by us to claims heretofore disallowed at Washington; also to claims on Commissary and Quartermaster Departments. We also recover pay for Horses lost or killed in the service. ... All returns are made to our clients in gold. ... We wish to employ one agent in every county in the Western States. No charges unless claims recovered. ... Address, SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill. Office, 95 Lake street, corner Dearborn, rooms 13 and 14. Refer to G. N. Coshman & Co., Bradner, Smith & Co., and Hon. E. P. Ferry, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3886.

CLARKSON & TREE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Rooms 1 and 2, 80 Dearborn street. J. P. CLARKSON. LAMBERT TREE.

WESTERN PATENT AGENCY, COBURN & HARRIS, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4481. Agencies at Washington and London. Circulars sent to any address.

CENTRAL WESTERN War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of WILLSON & MERRIAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 48 CLARK STREET ......... CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. SOL. M. WILLSON. JOS. W. MERRIAM.

BELL & GREEN'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY OF WASHINGTON CITY—Have established an office at 139 Lake street, Chicago, Ills, for the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, Claims due to contractors, and for Horses or any other property lost or destroyed in the service of the U. S. Army. Address P. O. Box 2537, Chicago, Ills. References: Hon. A. Lincoln, President United States. Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio; Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois. Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

CARR BROTHERS, JNO. D. M. CARR. E. DUPUYTREN CARR. REAL ESTATE BROKERS, AND BRANCH HOUSE OF "The National Claim Agency" Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C., Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago. The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago. Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS. NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered. Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 4661. Refer to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. ... Messrs. Hollister & Watkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

THE "Washington War-Claim Agency" Have established an office at 80 Washington street, Chicago, for the collection of all claims against the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT growing out of the PRESENT WAR. Claims received and forwarded to the PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON, For PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, and claims due CONTRACTORS from the COMMISSARY and QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENTS, &c., and collected Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means. N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country. Address, H. M. SHEPARD, 100 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims on the several Departments of the Government, and particularly those on the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, and all claims requiring an act of Congress. They will also attend to procuring Bounty Lands, Soldiers and Widows' Pensions and Soldiers' Back Pay. Mr. Dorman will remain at Washington, D. C., and may be consulted or addressed there. Mr. Clarke may be found or addressed at the office of Messrs. Walte & Towne, No. 80 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. All claims entrusted to our care will be attended to and acted on with the utmost promptness in collecting and remitting. G. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE. REFERENCES—Hon. S. Foot, Vt.; Hon. Ira Harris, N. Y.; Hon. E. Cowan, Pa.; Hon. J. R. Howard, Mich.; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Ill.; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ill.; Hon. F. P. Bradley, Mich.; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; ... Walte & Towne, Chicago; John L. Scripps, Esq., Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100.00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Att'ys at Law. Office No. 63 South Clark street. Post Office Box 693, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of BEEF AND PORK. Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds. Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

## Michigan Pine Lands.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS. The St Mary's Ship Canal Company will offer AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Tuesday, the 17th of June Next, AT EAST SAGINAW, All its lands upon the Saginaw River and its tributaries, covering nearly 100,000 ACRES Of the best Pine Lands in the State. These lands, whether we regard the quality of the pine, the amount per acre, their nearness to good streams, the cheapness of logging, the ease and safety with which logs are run and held, or the facilities for manufacturing and shipping, are unsurpassed, and are worthy the attention not only of actual operators, but also of capitalists for ... their real value. The lands were selected with the greatest care by experienced judges and upon a comparison of the reports of different persons, who made their reports unknown to each other. ... The Valley of the Saginaw abounds not only in pine but also in hardwood of the best quality, which is rapidly coming into demand for shipment. ... In addition to all these advantages, it is now demonstrated that beneath the Valley of the Saginaw lies the most valuable salt basin in the United States. ... Also, the Company will offer at Auction on the first day of July next, at the town of Marquette, on Lake Superior, ... The Company has its office at Detroit; a full description of the quality and quantity of timber upon each forty acre tract, as well as of the quality of the soil, and terms ... may be had on application by letter or otherwise to the Secretary, at Detroit, or to FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, Chicago, Ill. TERMS.—The lands will be offered at a minimum price of three dollars per acre; one-fourth cash to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder in three annual installments ... Any additional information that may be desired will be promptly given on application to ... Agent of the Company, Detroit.

## Special Notices.

Caution to Druggists.—Beware of counterfeits. "Mexican Mustang Liniment." The genuine is wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. ... surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S. Barnes" ... The proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, ... The trade are cautioned ... spurious article ... and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights ... Any information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit ... will be gratefully received.

CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, Warranted to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a CATARRH IN THE NOSE. ... By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. ... Price of Catarrh Remedy, $1.50—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions. Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 3636, Chicago, Ill.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, &c., go to A. ... Clark street. ... Hair Jewelry ... all articles will give entire satisfaction.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c., such as Suppression, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhea, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpleasant medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and aid themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA. EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent ... Lake street. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S UTERINE CORDIAL is warranted to cure all forms of Uterine Disease, or the money will be refunded. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 118 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. P. O. Box 2835. Dr. C. has practised medicine for 19 years, four of which have been in this city.

## Medicinal.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S....HELMBOLD'S....HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE. IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY. PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense. LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store. Describe Symptoms in all Communications. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake St., Chicago. Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO. (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For Sale, in Chicago, ... Burley & Tyrrell, F. H. Hood & Co., and J. H. Reed & Co.

## Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or LakeSuperior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, &c., &c. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all descriptions. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

## Steamboat Lines.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FOR 1862—Falling Dane, ... Agents. ... We are prepared to contract Freight at lowest rates from Chicago, by Lake and Canal, to Eastern Markets. Also heavy freights from Eastern points Westward. This route via Oswego is not only the most expeditious, but avoids all risk of CANAL ... shipped by this Line, from vessels to canal boats, without going into store. WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Agents. Office No. 1 Pardee's Building, ... street, corner of Wells street.

LAKE SUPERIOR. CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE. On the opening of navigation, A FIRST CLASS STEAMER Will leave our Dock for the various ports on Lake Superior, calling at Mackinaw and Sault St. Marie. Sailing days will be given hereafter. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., ... South Water street.

THE Western Transportation Co. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1862. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steam propellers ... the company ... will possess evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 130 Canal Boats, Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines: THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

*The Upper Lake Line Daily.*

| W. T. Co. Steamers. | S. C. & G. Line Steamers. |
|---|---|
| TONAWANDA, | FOUNTAIN CITY, |
| FREE STATE, | WENONA, |
| MOHAWK, | MENDOTA, |
| PLYMOUTH, | EVERGREEN CITY, |
| NEPTUNE, | GALENA, |
| MAYFLOWER, | CHICAGO. |

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and at the Buffalo, Corning and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

*The Detroit Line Daily,*

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

| W. T. Co. Steamers. | W. T. Co. Steamers. |
|---|---|
| MISSOURI, | DUNKIRK, |
| ILLINOIS, | CONCORD, |
| SAGINAW, | MARY STEWART |
| OMAR PASHA. | |

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

*Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.*

Central Railroad Steamers,

| | |
|---|---|
| EQUATOR, | EQUINOX, |
| ARAXES, | EUPHRATES, |
| ECLIPSE, | COMET, |
| ROCKET, | MARQUETTE, |
| CUYAHOGA, | ORONTES, |
| FOREST QUEEN. | |

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to E. D. Dale, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. HUGH ALLEN. A. COLSON, No. 9 Astor House, New York. E. G. CHASE, 131 River street, Troy, N. Y. J. J. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich. ... Railroad Dock, Milwaukee. A. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis. W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass. ... Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES: BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. ... Toledo, Ohio. W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa. DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. KENOSHA ... Kenosha, Wis. W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. Y. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street. J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Northern Transportation Co'y OF OHIO Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West, With promptness, care and dispatch. This well known Line of Fourteen first-class Screw Steamers, connecting at Ogdensburg with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England; At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York, and at Oswego with a LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS, Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports. AGENTS: J. Myers, 131 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburg. ... Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. ... Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine. CLARY & HOWE, Agents, Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1862 Chicago Line. 1862. For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line, will run, in connection, and on alternate days with those of the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., BETWEEN Chicago and Buffalo, Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

| B., C. & C. Line Steamers. | W. T. Co. Steamers. |
|---|---|
| FOUNTAIN CITY, | MOHAWK, |
| FREE STATE, | ... |
| WENONA, | TONAWANDA, |
| MENDOTA, | PLYMOUTH, |
| CHICAGO, | MAYFLOWER, |
| EVERGREEN CITY, | NEPTUNE. |

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS; The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers. With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from these ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. For rates of freight and passage apply to JOHN H. MORS, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. ... Broadway, N. Y. HUGH ALLEN, Ag't West's Transportation Co., A. COLSON, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y. E. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House. J. H. WILBUS & CO., Proprietor of Union Express, No. ... Broadway, N. Y. W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. York. E. G. KIDDER, No. 60 Washington st. Boston, Mass. W. F. HURD, Agent W. T. Co. Boston. A. A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Central R. R., Albany. E. G. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., Troy and Albany. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. R. R., Troy, N. York. BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R. Pittsburgh, Pa. J. J. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich. J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis. SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of Michigan street Buffalo. C. Y. RICHMOND, Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago. J. W. TUTTLE, Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark street, Chicago.

1862. CLARY & HOWE. 1862. Shipping and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.

1862. MATHER & CO., 1862. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting at Chicago and points on the Illinois River. Having our own facilities on the Illinois River, we are enabled to give dispatch to property shipped by this line. Office—Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

## Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN ... Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. ...

## Railroads.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 9:00 A. M.—Day Express ... 8:40 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted) ... Arrive at Cincinnati ... Connections ... J. H. LEWIS, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. ... C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, ... On and after WEDNESDAY, March ... Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows: ... Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at ... A. M. and ... P. M. ... Accommodation Trains leave ... R. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, February 16th, 1862, Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets ... W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ... Through Tickets for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Offices, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, under the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Two express trains on and after Dec. ... will leave the ... Sundays and ... arrive at Chicago ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. ... For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—For Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Wheeling ... and all intermediate Stations between Chicago and ... But one change of cars between Chicago and ... Through Tickets ... at the Company's Office, Dearborn street, corner ... W. H. ... A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 354 Miles Double Track. (with its connections) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED, To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburgh for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (400 miles) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. ... FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. FREIGHTS: By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES. Be particular to mark packages "via Penn'a Central R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to, or address either of the following Agents of the Company: CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. ... H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. ... J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. ... W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. ... C. E. NEAL, Zanesville, Ohio. ... MCDOWELL & MCCOWEN, Portsmouth, Ohio. ... JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky. ... R. F. SASS, ... General Travelling Agent for the South and West. W. H. ... H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. ... LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. ... H. J. LOMBAERT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ... H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. ... trains will leave Chicago as follows: ...

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after ... P. A. ... General Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. ...

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. ...

## The Sorghum Question.

LaPorte, Ind., April 17, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Believing it to be, ordinarily, the duty as well as the privilege of every individual to contribute to the public fund of knowledge such ideas as he may possess, of whatever character, tending to the common interest of his country, and not prejudicial to his own, that he may add something to the cause of progression, and believing, too, that there never has been a more propitious time than the present for presenting to the favorable consideration of the public mind such facts, with a view to their just appreciation. I have been induced to offer a few thoughts, addressed more particularly to the farming portion of the community, upon the now acknowledged importance of engaging more extensively into the cultivation of the Chinese and African sugar cane. Having proved by years of experiments, conducted chiefly with a view of ascertaining the practicability of successfully growing and manufacturing it into sugar and syrup, the juices of the different varieties of this newly imported production, and these experiments having ripened into facts of a most satisfactory character, I feel warranted in recommending its continuous growth on a more extended scale; and an additional incentive to this recommendation is found in the extraordinary condition of our country at the present time. Events of a most momentous character, involving consequences of immense magnitude to this nation, are now making our daily history to be looked back upon by future generations, and read with thrilling interest, among which is the fact that our commercial intercourse with the Southern States is now cut off, and the channels of trade through which we have hitherto drawn chiefly our supplies of sugar and syrup are now closed against us, and that heavy duties have been levied by Government upon foreign importations of this character. These are, in and of themselves, when duly considered, sufficient to render apparent to every mind the importance of relying upon our own resources and energy for the supply of these southern staples. The timely introduction of this saccharine plant into our country was truly a fortunate circumstance, affording us time to gain sufficient information respecting its growth, and manufacture to render it at least, a good substitute for southern syrups. The crude article of sorghum—when properly manufactured—compares favorably with the best New Orleans molasses, and when refined, is found to be in point of flavor inferior to none of the Southern refined syrups. This refining process, by removing the vegetable coloring matter, and mineral salts, such as sulphate of lime, &c., originally present in the juice, has revealed the purity of its saccharine properties, and established the fact, that in this form it will take its place in the markets of at least all the region of country where it is produced, to the exclusion of all foreign and southern syrups. Recent observations and experiments in the refining process, as well as the experience of others the past season, have served to strengthen the conviction so confidently expressed in my three preceeding annual statements, upon the cultivation and manufacture of the sorghum; that sugar of a good quality can be readily produced from this species of cane, if properly managed. Subsequent experiments, however, carefully noted, have rendered more apparent, to my mind, the importance of a thorough classification of the juice in the early stages of the process; in order to the removal of certain vegetable impurities, which, if allowed to boil long in the juice,—especially if the acetic acid formed by exposure to the atmosphere be not removed,—will cause the cane-sugar to be transformed into what is termed grape or vegetable sugar, or in other words, changes the crystalizable sugar contained in the juice into uncrystalizable,—forming a soft deliquescent mass, wholly incapable of separation,—by draining or pressure. To this cause principally, I attribute the failure in so many instances to produce sugar directly from the juice of the cane, under consideration. This transformation must be prevented by first destroying the acid in the juice by the use of lime, in sufficient quantities, which is determined by the frequent use of litmus paper; and then by a thorough classification in the evaporator, otherwise the efforts to produce a well crystalized sugar will prove unavailing, and thus induce in the mind of the operator the belief that sugar cannot be made from sorghum, when in reality the failure is wholly the result of mismanagement. These errors and misapprehensions so prevalent in the public mind, arising in a great measure from a want of experience,—time and observation will correct, and thus establish confidence and stimulate to an increased cultivation of the article, commensurate with the rapidly increasing demand for it throughout the central and Northwestern States. The results already obtained in the manufacture of molasses, although comparatively inconsiderable—having proved satisfactorily remunerative to the producer—are as drops, to the ocean of wealth, which must ere long well up from the hitherto hidden resource of our own free, and generous, soil; which, flowing through the various channels of trade, cannot fail to result beneficially to all classes of community, consumer as well as producer; and to establish in our own cherished country, another potent element of independence, but inadequately appreciated at the present time. In view of the foregoing considerations, and the present, and prospective facilities for converting the crude article into a pure and finely flavored refined syrup,—enabling the producer thereby, to dispose of his stock in either form,—to the refiner, at a relative value attached for refining purposes; or in the ordinary markets of the country in its refined state, where a price corresponding to its quality will readily be paid. I would, therefore, most unhesitatingly recommend its extended growth the coming season, believing that a given surface thus appropriated, will yield a much larger profit to the proprietor than any of the ordinary staples of our country.

A. H. Miller.

Laporte, Ind., April 17, 1862.


## Miscellaneous.

FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
For Nett Cash Only.
100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines For Two Shillings a Yard.
50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
25 Pieces Extra Quality Lupins Bombazines FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
50 PIECES WIDE HIGH LUSTRED Full Boiled BLACK SILKS, FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling.
CHOICE NEW STYLES
Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.
Black and White Checked Wool Valencias for One Shilling.
Fine Pure Linens for Two and Sixpence.
Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.
In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.
LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.
Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large Discount from Regular Prices, making every piece of Goods in our stock a bargain.
NOW IN STOCK, all the latest novelties in SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also,
PATTERN CARDS
Of High Novelties in Dress Goods, On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME STREET,
New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE CARRIAGES,
FOR
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value
Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.
The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862,
"THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON,"
Now ready for inspection at their
Only Place of Business,
372 and 374 BROOME,
CORNER MOTT STREET
FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

HOSIERY!
SKIRTS, CORSETS!
DRESS TRIMMINGS!
HANDKERCHIEFS! COLLARS!
GLOVES!
Shirt Bosoms, Suspenders!
NOTIONS!
[illegible]

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.
[illegible]

## Iron and Steel.

IRON AND STEEL.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
Manufacturers of WARRANTED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.
Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.
We also keep in store a large stock of
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
BENT STOCK, &c.
AGENTS FOR
QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF HARDWARE,
At 143 Lake Street.
In order to close up the business as early as possible this Spring, I will sell the entire stock without reserve for cash, to those in want of Hardware, for less than cost.
WM. WHEELER.
The above Store (one of the best stands in the city), will be fitted up and rented to a suitable tenant, as soon as the goods can be disposed of.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by
C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

## Carriage Makers.

PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
65 East 25th Street, New York,
Are using upon all their carriages, the
Corrugated, Case Hardened
AXLE BOX,
Of which they have the exclusive right for the United States.
This Box reduces the friction fully one half, causing the Carriage to run much lighter. Retains the oil six times as long as any other Box, and never heats.
Parties about to place orders for either
Trotting Wagons or Park Carriages
Are particularly invited to examine this new style before ordering.
Samples to be seen at
STABLES OF E. E. BOYINGTON,
80 & 82 State Street,
AND AT WRIGHT & CURRIER'S,
164 MICHIGAN STREET, CHICAGO.

## Meeting of Stockholders.

STOCKHOLDER'S NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Stock Books of the new Company are now open and that certificates of stock in the old Company transferred by them to the Purchasing Agents, on or before [illegible] in this Office, will be due time receive therefor stock in the re-organized Company.
JOS. H. MOORE, Com'r & Gen'l Agt.
Chicago, April 12. 72 Dearborn st.

STOCKHOLDERS—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The Stock transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 9th of APRIL; after which, it is not probable any further transfer will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to re-organization.
By order W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.
Certificates of Stock of this Company will be issued to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the
10th of April Proximo,
on their complying with the following provisions of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to-wit:
"Holders of Stock of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, upon the surrender of their Stock to the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of Stock in the new Corporation, in
Shares of One Hundred Dollars Each,
with Scrip Certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."
The Assignment Books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order
W. H. BARNES.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY Office 18 William street, New York, March 18th, 1862. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 24th proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

## Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
COR
BINS
OWN
SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at
NO. 65 CLARK STREET
Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

## Fence Wire, Scales, &c.

FENCE WIRE.
10,000 Bundles
AMERICAN
FENCE WIRE,
Nos. 8 and 9,
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
VANDERVOORT,
DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street.
AGENTS FOR
HOWE'S IMPROVED
SCALES,
AND
Winship's Self-Ventilating
REFRIGERATORS.

## Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
[illegible]
METALLIC COFFINS.
[illegible]

## Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
INSURE
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
In the following Insurance Companies:
HOME, of New York.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,
Of Providence, R. I.
CITIZENS, of New York.
UNITY, of London.
And other responsible Companies.
Life Risks taken in the
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
Of New York.
Office 150 South Water Street.

ARCTIC
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
MILLER & WILMARTH,
AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.

DIVIDEND FOR 1861.—A Scrip Dividend in the
Republic Fire Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK,
is now ready for delivery at our office.
HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents,
Southeast cor. Clark and South Water.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:
Benj. Lombard, M. D. Gilman, Geo. W. Gage, Van H. Higgins, John V. Farwell, Marshall Ayres, Matthew Holles, Elvis Harwood, Oliver Whitaker, James W. Steele, Josiah Lombard, Daniel Sharp, L. P. Stevens, D. L. Phillips, Isaac G. Lombard, J. V. Hoyt, Chas. Chandler, Thomas Harlem.
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

## Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 18 Market-st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago
E. K. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

## Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connections with manufacturers both in this country and in France, England and Germany, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 1464.

## Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 5146.
E. W. BLATCHFORD

## Farming Lands.

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS.
10,000 acres of Farming Lands,
Stores, Dwelling Houses and town lots, comprising the real estate in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, deceased are now offered for sale at such prices as to invite the attention of capitalists, as they must soon become of largely increased value, and to parties seeking a home in this flourishing State, such an opportunity to purchase seldom occurs. For particulars apply to
GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor,
Or, JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent.
Davenport, Iowa, March 31st, 1862.

## Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 30th day of April at 12 o'clock a. m., for furnishing wood and coal for the use of Camp Douglas.
The wood to be of good sound merchantable quality, Hickory, Beech or Maple, four feet long, free from limb or sticks, and delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Commanding Officer may direct.
The coal to be of good quality, such as is in general use in this city.
Proposals to be sealed and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wood or Coal."
The names of two sufficient sureties must accompany the proposal.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals if not satisfactory.
J. A. POTTER, Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. Army.
"Times" and "Journal" please copy.

## Removals.

REMOVAL.—L. Dutton has removed his Livery Stable from Couch Place to the stable of M. Pilkington, on Wabash Avenue between Randolph and Lake streets. The old stable is being torn down to make room for a new one, to be occupied by Mr. Dutton.

## Cooking Stoves.

THE KING OF STOVES.
THE TRIUMPH,
FOR COAL OR WOOD,
Arranged with hot air draught and large ventilated oven.
THE TRIUMPH
Will bake, boil, broil, roast, fry, toast, and perform every other operation in Cooking at the SAME TIME with the most perfect manner, and with the greatest economy in fuel.
THE TRIUMPH
Has a fine large ventilated oven which always insures sweetness to the bread baked in it.
THE TRIUMPH
Has a regular range water back for heating water for Bathing, in pipes through the house, which heats water quickly and expeditiously than any other stove.
Report of the Chicago Mechanics Institute. "Cooking Stoves," &c. The articles under this head were so numerous and meritorious, so much so, that your Committee have had much difficulty in deciding among the rival claims for preference. After much deliberation your Committee award the First Premium, a SILVER MEDAL, to the
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE.
JAS. Y. J. BLANEY, [illegible] } Committee.
For sale by
JAMES P. DALTON.
Successor to Allen & Dalton, [illegible] Lake street.

NIGHT TUGS.—After May 1st, the TUGS MONITOR AND UNION Will run alternately as night boats. GEO. STURGES.

## Educational.

LADIES SEMINARY, DIXON, Ill.—The Summer Term opened WEDNESDAY, April 16th, and closes July 2d. Pupils can board in the Seminary with their teachers, where the comforts of home and [illegible] are provided, we trust they will find a pleasant home.
For Circulars address E. A. COOLEY, Principal.
Dixon, April 10th, 1862.

ACADEMIC AND COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS OF
LIND UNIVERSITY,
AT LAKE FOREST.
The spring and summer term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, April 24th inst. Prof. M. C. BUTLER, an experienced instructor, a thorough disciplinarian, and a graduate of Amherst College, will, with his family, reside in the Academy building, where rooms can be secured by students. Prof. W. C. DODGE, of Lake Forest, will continue in charge of Languages, and have the principal charge of the Freshman Class in the Collegiate Department. For particulars, inquire of the Professors, or the undersigned.
Rev. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D.,
ARTHUR SWAZY,
H. M. THOMPSON, Esq.,
Committee of Instruction.
Or PETER PAGE, Secretary, Chicago.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—Thorough instruction in a SAFE HOME, for a few SELECT lads, in a delightful suburb of Chicago, on the Lake Shore. The next term commences on the first Wednesday in May. A card of fully specific items with reliable references will be promptly sent to any who may inquire. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1867, Chicago, Ill.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and gymnastic exercises. The school buildings in the West (cost $18,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND OTHER EXERCISES, COMMON SOLDIERS AND STAFF DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 200 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

## Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts, Jan. 26, 1862.
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway:
GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.
Truly yours,
A. S. FOSTER.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT Co., }
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862. }
Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed.
Respectfully Yours,
HENRY L. WRIGHT.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Lined with Herring & Floyd's new PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

## Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

## Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

## Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4168.

DENTAL
Dental Chairs, Spittoons, Lathes, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Vulcanizing Machines, and Material for Vulcanite Work.
DEPOT.
Orum and Armstrong and S. S. White's Teeth, Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platina, Plate and Wire, and every other article used by the Profession, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices by
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.
Some old style Dental Chairs for sale very low.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.
BUSHELS PER DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capacity of No. 1 | - - - | 3,000 to 5,000 |
| " " 2 | - - - | 1,000 to 2,000 |
| " " 3 | - - - | 500 to 800 |

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
And put the same in superior order for market.
Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & Co., Chicago and Lockport.
J. C. RICHARDS,
MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.
N. B.—On hand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

LEASES,
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AND
Deeds,
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AND ALL KINDS OF
BLANKS,
BLANKS,
BLANKS,
BLANKS,
BLANKS,
For sale by the quire or single sheet, at
TRIBUNE OFFICE,
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TRIBUNE OFFICE,
No. 51 Clark Street.

43 CLARK STREET. 43
BULLOCK BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Our stock comprises every description of Ladies, Misses', Childs', Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots and Shoes, of the best manufacture.
43 CLARK STREET.

ILLINOIS CLARET WINE—
$2.00 per Gallon.
50 cts per Bottle.
Warranted pure, and better than the imported.
Manufactured by us exclusively for medicinal purposes.
GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
202 Randolph street.

FRAZER'S CELEBRATED
LUBRICATOR.
The best Axle Grease in use, for Railroad and Street Cars, Omnibusses, Carriages, Wagons, Drays, &c.
Also, for all kinds of Machinery.
Put up in Barrels, Kegs and Cans expressly for Export. [illegible]
[illegible] Office No. 1, over Board of Trade.
CHAS. T. THROOP. R. F. RAY. THOS. W. THROOP.

## Miscellaneous.

NOW READY!!
VOL. XIV. OF
The New American Cyclopedia,
A POPULAR DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.
EDITED BY
GEO. RIPLEY AND C. A. DANA.
To be completed in sixteen large 8vo volumes, each containing 750 double column pages. Vols. 1 to 14 now ready. Price per volume, cloth $3; library style, leather, $3.50; half morocco, $4; half Russia, extra, $4.50.
[From the London Daily News.]
As this important national work approaches completion its high character becomes more firmly established. At its commencement the editors announced that no social tendencies would be permitted to guide their course and that the work would never be made the vehicle of party or personal ideas. To this principle they have rigidly adhered, notwithstanding the formidable trials to which it has been exposed. [illegible] John C. Fremont ... treated with equal fairness and moderation; ... writing, remarkable alike for its lucid brevity and freedom from prejudice. If anything, the spirit of impartiality, it would be the same as ... representatives of political parties ... the articles devoted to ... found an exhaustive work on America, animated by a spirit of truthfulness like this, would prove a real addition to the literature of the world, and it is gratifying to learn that the work has already attained an immense circulation. Its merits have carried it far beyond the pale of American nationality, and it has met an extensive welcome in the Old World as well as in the New. It is beyond all comparison, the best in America, and we should feel quite justified in saying it is the only book of reference which the Western Continent has ever produced. No statesman or politician can afford to do without it, and it will be a treasure to every student of the moral and physical condition of America. Its information is minute, full, and accurate upon every subject connected with this country, while the general interest of the work is secured by the pens of a host of the most distinguished trans-Atlantic writers—statesmen, lawyers, divines, soldiers, a vast array of scholarship from the professional chairs of the Universities, with numbers of private literati, and most favorably in special pursuits. Although this work is chiefly on American subjects, it does not exclude others. Its articles on foreign men and topics are numerous, and characterized by the utmost impartiality and accuracy. It is to be finished in sixteen volumes, thirteen of which are already published. The remaining three will appear during the current year, when we hope to have an opportunity of congratulating our kinsmen on the completion of a work which must long remain a monument of the learning and industry, as well as of the impartial justice which we trust will ever characterize both branches of the Anglo-Saxon family.
This work is sold only by subscription.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
39 and 41 Lake Street,
Sole Publishers' Agents for Illinois and Wisconsin.

LAWS! LAWS.—Now in Press, ready immediately, the Great Work of the Times! —A compilation of Pension Bounty Money and Soldier's Pay Laws, passed since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, with United States Court Decisions and copious explanatory notes. Every Lawyer, Justice of the Peace, or other officers; in short, EVERY BODY should have it. Price, $1 per copy, postage paid, or $5 per dozen. Copy Right Secured. Address SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SHIPPING BOOKS
The form required by the
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad,
FOR SALE AT
MUNSON'S,
NO. 140 LAKE STREET.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 1/3 to 5 (per cent. on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
162 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Circular may be had on application or by post.

LAKE VIEW
WATER CURE,
On the North Side, Chicago, Ill.
DR GULLY, late of Kenosha, Galesburg, and other Water Cure Establishments, is at Lake View.
Accommodations for one hundred patients and boarders. The best place in the West for the treatment of all diseases. Electricity, Movement Cure, Electro-Chemical Baths, and all other Hygienic agents. Patients and boarders can be accommodated with suites of rooms for families. Connections made with the North Side Street Cars. Connections made three times a day with street cars. Beautifully situated on the Lake Shore, and containing about seven acres of land with beautiful drives, walks, &c., making it a most desirable and healthy Summer Residence. Address for circular Dr. or Mrs. GULLY, or the proprietors, Post Office Box 1125, Chicago, Ill.
G. W. STONE & J. B. GULLY, Proprietors.

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE, No. 198 South Clark street. Having now received our Spring stock of Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Notions, Hoop Skirts, Ladies and Misses Shoes, and a splendid lot of Collars, we are now OFFERING GREATER BARGAINS than can be found elsewhere. LOOK AT THE PRICES:—Fine Jaconet Co'lars 20 cents; Superior Jaconet Collars, 31½ cts; Superior Jaconet Sets, 38 cts; Hoop Skirts, 16 Round Steel, 75 cts; Bonnet Wire, 3 cts; Fine Lawn Hem-Stitch Hd'k'fs, 18 cts; Ladies Kid Gloves, 37½ cts; Seamless Corsets, 87½ cts; Worsted Skirt Braid, 7 cts; Ladies Carpet Slippers, 45 cts; Ladies Congress Gaiters, 90 cts; Ladies Goat Shoes, $1.10; Child Copper Tipped Shoes, 50 cts; and other bargains too numerous to mention, to be found only at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, No. 198 South Clark street.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
Young Men's Association.
The members are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of the Association at their rooms in Portland Block on Saturday evening, April 26th, for the following purposes, viz:
1st. To act upon a change of the name of the Association to that of the Merchantile Library Association of the City of Chicago
2d. To act upon a proposed change of yearly dues.
3d. To act upon a proposition to fund all money's that shall be received from life members and cash donations.
All members are earnestly invited to be present.
GEO. S. BOWEN, President.
G. W. CHANDLER, Recording Secy.

NEWFOUNDLAND FARM WATCH DOGS.—A few of the large
Newfoundland Farm Watch Dogs
For sale at the
SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY.
On the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. They unite the merits of the Shepherd and Watch Dogs. Apply on the Farm, Summit Station, or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.
CHAS. L. REED.

NEW CLOTHES WRINGER.
The best
Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringers
Yet made, are for sale at HOVEY'S SEED STORE, 73 Lake street. E. PECK, Agent.

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND—More knowledge than you ever did before for the same cost. That illustrated circular giving particulars of a new French "article" that not one in a million ever heard of before. Also another nice new French "article" but few ever saw. Also, how to obtain the French "articles" at a much less cost. Send direction on an envelope, with return postage, to Oscar C. Lamb, Box 272, Boston, Mass.

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description,
Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING,
No. 190 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

HOMEOPATHIC COFFEE.—A wholesome beverage for the sick or well.
Highly Recommended by Physicians of all Schools.
C. S. HALSEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent, No. 165 Clark street.

CLOVER SEED.
SEED WHEAT.
Pure and clean, in large or small lots, No. 2 Board of Trade Building.
WILLIAM H. RICE.

NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.
The latest styles of FUR, WOOL, and SILK HATS,
IGNATZ HERZOG,
No. 159 Lake street.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Directors of The Union Insurance and Trust Company, will be held at the office of said Company in Chicago, Illinois, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the 25th day of April, 1862. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

ILLINOIS COAL.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for the
BEST ILLINOIS COAL,
At the lowest market price. CHARLES W. GRAY, cor. Market and Washington streets.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—This is the time for
TRANSPLANTING THE STRAWBERRY.
Leave orders for the "Wilson's Albany Seedling," at 39 State street. R. P. STANLEY.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
ERIE COAL.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
C. W. GRAY,
Cor. Market and Washington streets.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS of
Grain and Flour to Buffalo,
By UNDERWOOD & CO.

## House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137
(UP-STAIRS.)
The Best Goods at Low Prices.
CARPETINGS,
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the most complete assortment in the Northwest, of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt Venetian, Tapestry, Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings. All of the greatest variety; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.
OIL CLOTHS,
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment, either as regards quality, style or price; English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide; at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.
MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa, Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep Skin Mats.
CURTAIN GOODS,
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt, Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Cornice Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, silk Bordering, Curtain Linens, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains, Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's Cord Fixtures and Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-Ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.
FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doilies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterers' use.
Prime Live Geese Feathers.
Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137........ Lake street, (up-stairs)........ 135 & 137

## Clothing.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
G. T. BELDING & CO.,
100 and 102 Randolph Street.
Our stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now full and complete, comprising a GREAT VARIETY of
Spring Overcoats, Business Suits of all Grades, Black Suits, from Common to the VERY BEST. Blue Nonpareil Suits, Fancy Cassimere Tests and Pants,
All of which are NEW, FRESH AND DESIRABLE, and gotten up expressly for this market.
FOR STYLE AND DURABILITY
Of manufacture, we DEFY COMPETITION, promising UNIFORM PRICES, and always selling
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Also, a large assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
A full line of ENGLISH HALF HOSE and ALEXANDER'S KIDS.
100 AND 102 RANDOLPH STREET,
Opposite Matteson House.
G. T. BELDING & CO.

## Merchant Tailors.

WYANT & POWERS,
Dealers in every variety of
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
8 TREMONT BLOCK,
Dearborn street........................Chicago.
Have just received their Spring stock of new and desirable goods.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.
We also manufacture Shirts to order, and
WARRANT A FIT IN ALL CASES.

H. BURWELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street,
Is now receiving a well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and COATINGS, for Spring Wear, which will be made up to order in the most approved style and at the lowest cash prices.
H. BURWELL,
No. 8 Tremont Block Dearborn street

## Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street............................New York.
43 Lake street................................Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co..........................Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn...............................Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber..............................St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak...............................Philadelphia.
A. Couse......................................Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein..............................New Orleans.
A & S. Nordheimer.........................Toronto, C. W.
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents.

## Wooden & Willow Ware.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES.
And a large and varied stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
To which the attention of DEALERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete.
138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Children's Spring Gigs,
Willow Cabs,
Slat Cabs,
Willow Cradles,
Willow Chairs.
[illegible]
NATHANIEL WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

## Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.—
GRAVES & IRVING
Would call attention to their extensive stock of
HOOP SKIRTS,
Which they are offering for CASH AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Also, to their stock of
Rubber Combs,
Both Dressing and Round Combs, which were purchased before the advance, and will be sold TWENTY PER CENT below the market price. They keep constantly on hand an extensive stock of
STAPLE NOTIONS.
Orders for the above are solicited and satisfaction is guaranteed.
GRAVES & IRVING,
78 Lake street.

BURGESS & SEAVER,
No. 53 Murray St., New York,
Have in stock and are constantly receiving full lines of
SCOTCH AND IRISH LINENS,
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, Pillow Linens, W. B Damask Table Cloths.
BLEACHED DAMASK, Diapers, &c., Huck Towels, &c., Clothing Linens, Spanish, Brown and Bley Linens, Farmer's Drills, &c.
DUCK, Crown Duck, Elastic Canvas, Navy Duck, Cream Canvas, Heavy Brown Canvas.
BURLAPS AND BAGGING, all weights and widths
HEMP CARPETS, various qualities and patterns.
—ALSO—
HOSIERY, Shirts, Drawers, &c.
Sole Agents in the United States for
Cartwright & Warner's
Merino Hosiery and Underwear.

I. P. FARNUM,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
54 Lake Street (up stairs)
OVER
Gore, Willson & Co's, Chicago, Ill.
Goods direct from our Eastern Manufactories
AT EASTERN WHOLESALE PRICES.
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

DRY GOODS
For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street,
Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for
ONE SHILLING.
Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c.
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ALEXANDER'S KIDS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-Stairs,)
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING.
And dealers in
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., &c.,
Offer their stock at the very lowest market rates.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.
No. 44 Water Street, New York,
OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co's Schiedam, and Wm Drop, in pipes, three qr. pipes and casks.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica, various brands.
WHISKY—Mahan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades.
OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.
Also—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKY—direct from Distillers.

ENGLISH BUNTING,
Assorted Colors, in 9, 12 & 18 Inches.
Also, by piece or case,
Lastings, Moreens, Farmers' Satins, Church and Carriage Damasks, Indigo Blue Cloths, &c.
Now in store and constantly arriving.
For sale by
GEO. E. SPARROW,
13 Dey street, New York.
The manufacturers of the above goods having established a house in this city, will hold out such inducements in prices and quality, that will be found well worthy the attention of the trade.
N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO A QUALITY OF BUNTING, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR GOVERNMENT USE. ORDERS BY MAIL PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.
Ex "Paragon" to Quebec and "Colonist" to Chicago,
20,000 Patent Scouring Bricks,
In Bbls. and Cases.
Direct from the manufacturers,—BROWNE & CO., Bridgewater, England,—which will be sold to the trade on favorable terms.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
15 Lasalle street.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE,
Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses.
Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones.
At wholesale and retail. Office, at South Water street, Chicago.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, Successor to Wahl Bro.

REMOVAL.
J. W. BUSHNELL,
General Commission Merchant, has removed to No. 12 Dearborn street.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
142 Lake Street, Chicago.
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., of Boston, have established a Branch Store in this city for the purpose of conducting the Boot and Shoe business upon the Cash System, and are now opening a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes from their own factory, and from the most eminent factories in America, made from the best material of stock, and work of the highest order. After a practical experience of twenty-five years in the business, we feel justified in saying that our stock of Boots and Shoes, in regard to material, style, strength, fit and adaptation to the market cannot be excelled. We ask the indulgence of the citizens of this city and interior to an examination of our stock.
In the Ladies', Misses and Children's line are found—
Satin Francais, English and French Lasting, and Heavy Serge Gaiters, Congress, Balmorals, Button Boots, Plain, Tipped and Full Trimmed Double Sole, Welted, Mock Welt, and Single Sole stitched and sewed. Glove, Pebble and Grained Calf, Kid, Goat and Morocco Balmorals and Congress, Laced Boots, and Highland Ties, Triple, Double and Single Soles, Stitched and Sewed.
Pegged and Nailed Kip, Calf, Buff, Grain Kid and Morocco Enamelled and Split Balmorals, Lace Boots, Congress, Polka, &c., &c.
Gents', Boys and Youths'
Stitched, Black Welts and Sewed French Calf Boots single and double soles; Congress, Balmorals, Scotch Boots, Highland Ties, Oxfords, French Strapped Shoes, Wellingtons, &c., made from French Calf, Glove Calf, Kid, Goat, Pebble and Patent Leather Calf; Pegged Calf, Kip and Grain Pumps single and double sole Boots; Pegged Hunting, Cavalry and Sporting Boots, from 12 to 24 inch legs; Pegged Brogans, Plough Shoes, Hunting, Wellington, Scotch and Highland Boots, Oxfords, Balmorals and Strapped Shoes, &c., single and double soles, tipped and plain.
And also of common goods, we have all styles for Jobbing, and with weekly receipts of fresh goods from our Store in Boston, we feel that we can offer Boots and Shoes to Merchants in the country, at such reduced prices as will secure a quick sale after an examination of our stock.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
142 Lake street, Chicago.
63 Pearl " Boston.

MARCH, 1862.
BARRETT, KING & CO.
Are prepared to offer to buyers of
CLOTHING
Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at
OLD PRICES!!
NO. 27 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
Yankee Notions,
CROCKERY.
We have just received and are now opening FIVE HUNDRED PACKAGES of new and desirable goods, purchased since the late decline, FOR CASH, and can offer great inducements to CASH and short time buyers.
Our stock embraces all the leading brands of
PRINTS,
Ginghams, Brown Sheetings, Bleached Muslins, Denims, Stripes, Ticks, Bags, Kentucky Jeans, Farmers and Mechanics Cassimeres, Cottonades, Drills.
DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Challies, De Laines, Lawns, De Beges, Balzarine, Barege Anglaise Brilliantes, &c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Ladies', Misses and Men's, A fine assortment of Silk, Lisle Thread, Linen, Fancy and Cotton Hosiery, Kid, Lisle and Cotton Gloves
SILK MITTS,
A large stock and great bargains offered.
DRESS BRAIDS
Of our own importation,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Our stock of Notions is complete, and offered at our usual LOW PRICES. Of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE
PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY,
Housekeeping Articles,
No better stock or lower prices can be found in the West. Goods cheerfully shown, orders carefully and promptly filled.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,
CHICAGO.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.

HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS,
BRIDAL SKIRTS!
Just received by Express a full assortment of DONNELLY & DUBLOCK'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
Merchants are invited to call and examine my stock, which is complete in the following popular styles:—Bridals, Paris Gore Trail, Western Trail, Misses and Children's Tire Kirts, &c., &c. Special attention is called to our New Style KID TABS; a great improvement. The Trade supplied at manufacturer's prices.
JAMES B. BASSETT, Manufacturing Agent,
155 Lake street, (UP-STAIRS.)

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. Broom, I hope to see my old friends and Customers and shall as before do my best in filling their orders.
E. R. KELLOGG.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corduroys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Ete,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

COVENTRY FRILLING OR RUFFLING.—This is quite new and incomparably the best and cheapest frilling in the market, and is imported only by us.
MEN'S COTTON HALF HOSE,
Ladies and Children's Cotton Hosiery,
Collarettes and Magic Ruffling,
Tatting and Tape Trimmings,
Ladies Paper Collars.
Worsted, Canvas and every kind of Embroidery material. Ladies are requested to examine our new
JENNY LIND CORSETS
AND HOOP SKIRTS.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 LASALLE STREET

## Wholesale Houses.

CASH BUYERS, AT[TENTION!]
AUCTION SALES OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND [...]
—BY—
GORE, WILLSON [& CO.]
54......LAKE STRE[ET]
We shall offer to the Trade on ...
300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans
300 " " " ...
Goods always open for ... Liberal ... for country merchants.

HARDWARE, TIN PL[ATE]
WILLIAM BLAIR & [CO.]
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE [...]
176 Lake street, Ch[icago]
The particular attention of dealers is ... Spring Stock and Prices of
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BLOCK TIN, FRENCH WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE, ...
Prices in all cases guaranteed
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THE [...]
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on ...
WILLIAM BLAIR. ...

HAYDEN, KAY & [CO.]
No. 238 Randolph [...]
Manufacturers and Importers ...
CARRIAGE, SA[DDLERY]
AND
Harness Mate[rials]
And Dealers in
CARRIAGE AND WAGON [...]
SPRINGS, AXLE[S]
Skirting, Bridle and [...] Leather,
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LA[SHES]
Are offering low for CASH the largest ... sorted stock in their line ever ... West.
Orders promptly attended to.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & [CO.]
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN P[LATE]
68 - LAKE STREET - ...
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST ... PRICES:
4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
1,500 bdls. SHEET IRON,
... " RUSSIA IRON,
... " IMITATION RUSSIA,
... " BRIGHT and ANNEALED ...
... casks SHEET ZINC,
... tons PIG TIN,
... lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
... " TINNERS' TOOLS and MA[CHINES]
... casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAIN
... doz. AXES,
... " SHOVELS, SPADES and ...
... tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & [CO.]
Corner of State and Lake ...

1862. SPRING TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & [...]
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CA[PS]
Straw Goods, Parasols ...
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf ...
34 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO
Have now in store a large and desirable ... SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short credit.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON [& CO.]
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chi[cago]
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Sc[ales]

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & C[O.]
16 & 18 State Street, Chi[cago]
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a ... general assortment of
GROCERIE[S]
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Toba[cco]
Syrups, Ri[ce]
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Woo[den]
Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
LOWEST PRICES FOR C[ASH]
And to which the attention of ...
CLOSE CASH BUY[ERS]
IS INVITED
G. C. COOK & CO.

1862—Spring Trade.—
CLOTHING
Martin & Bro[thers]
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LA[RGE]
MARBLE WAREHO[USE]
NO. 44 LAKE STRE[ET]
Where they are Receiving ...
ing a
LARGE AND COMPLETE [...]
OF
Spring and Sum[mer]
CLOTHIN[G]
TRADERS
[illegible]
MARTIN & BROT[HERS]
[illegible]


CHICAGO TRI[BUNE]
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY A[ND WEEKLY]
Office, No. 51 Cla[rk Street]
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO ...
Daily, delivered in city, per year ...
Daily, delivered in city, per week ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six ...
Tri-Weekly, per year ...
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo ...
" 3 copies ...
" 5 copies ...
" 10 copies ...
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up ...
Additions to clubs may ... at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters ... our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE ..."

# The Trib[une]

FRIDAY, APRIL [...]

BOGUS CURRE[NCY]
Our readers in Southern ... ially, and others, would do ... he paragraph from our C... ent, in the financial column ... ge.

THE NEW CONSTI[TUTION]
We print to-day from a re... New Constitution framed by ... Convention at Springfield. ... earnest and loyal citizens in ... on the alert to defeat the sch... ricksters who are attemp... Egyptian politics supreme in ... he next ten years. Let ev... he Constitution, and from ... nd study, make up his mi... ide he will be classed whe... rives. Not one voter who ... with the rebels will go aga... ution, not one single pro-d... will lend it his hearty supp... machinations are too pernic... erous to be allowed to pass u... nscathed. The indignation ... f Illinois must blast and w... he party hacks and political ... ing in the minority, succ... ry of "All for country, no p... g a temporary power, and ... Constitution with its enormiti... nd imperil our State.

THE PUNISHMENT OF ...
The debates in Congress y... te [that our legislators are ... esired point where the desert... ll be let loose upon the re... bold and earnest words ... imed straight at the heart of ... iquity, the source of all o... oes. The tokens are brighten... wns slowly, but it is at ha... hains shall fall from the ... very slave of a rebel master ... ro-slavery men like Garret ... Wickliffe and the infamous V... abor to avert the blow wh... w slave owners on Southern ... now that the vote practica... avery by leaving only an ... ociety of blacks still in fetter... r legislators to strike boldly ... he age is ripe for just this ev... n punishment of the tra... ir punishment an institution ... humanity of the age is ... stroyed. Let the people stre... presentatives. Pour in upo... ions, letters, delegations. L... er, let slavery fall. It can ... has madly dared a grapple ... f the nation, and its fate des... normities and iniquities in a... stay nor be stayed.

The Territory of Lan[ier]
This name, a Shawnee word, ... dian, in the bill brought forward ... meroy, of Kansas, for organizing ... that name, applies to the s... ing between Kansas and Texas ... Kansas and east of Colorado, ... ew Mexico. This district has ... ne the appellation of the India... Mr. Pomeroy has simply tra... awnee.
The boundaries recited in the ... e as those of the Indian territo... peculiarities in the bill is that ... allow the Indians in the terri... ileges of white men in any ... free participation in govern... equality before the law. T... y, as some of the tribes are fo... ilization, and the territory can ... in no other way. Nor is the ... one, as a bill was proposed ... e years ago, by Mr. Johnson, ... king similar provisions.

The Bankrupt Bill.
After a careful and thorough can... ate by the friends of the bankru... are that there is a large major... measure in that body; and ... of Senators, among them Sena... Grimes, Harris, Trumbull, ... Carlile, express a willingness ... edy action upon it. The time ... bankrupt law, favoring both ... creditor interested, should be ... sed in order to relieve that large ... duals whose business has been ... the rebellion.

Personal.
The N. Y. World of the 23d, noti... of Maj. R. M. Hough, of Gen. ... in the steamship Oriental, ... al, in charge of the Fort Pulaski ...

No rebel bulletin or journ... ed to tell their dupes that the ... of their ablest general and co... chief dead on the battle-field. O... y, they pretend to have brought ... meditate sending it to New Orle... rd's request for permission to ... was doubtless dictated by a hope ... t thus get possession of Jo... and carry it off. But for this ... spared himself the humiliation ... le the knowledge that he was driv... from the battle-field and dared ... to it otherwise than on leave. ... his dead would be decently buried ... rs, and not one of their bodies ... their bones converted into tro... e of our brave men after Bull Run.

The President on Monday met ... dent while returning in his carria... Navy Yard. The horses became ... near the Capitol, and a serious ... only prevented by running the ... a bank. Fortunately the Presid... ed unhurt.

The Washington Republican sa... one-fourth of the sum appropri... ncipation bill for the compensa... e owners, will be needed, as many ... s having already been run off ... ers in anticipation of the passage ...

Let us have in the American ... e of Admiral, forthwith, and g... of the list with the names of ... Foote. Both are now Flag offi... st known in our service, but ... s the creation of the new grade.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTH[ERN INDIANA] RAILROAD.—At the annual elec... tors of this road, held in To... nesday, the 23d inst., the following ... n were chosen, being the same ...
M. Gilbert, Utica, N. Y.; Henry Ke... ; Azan Campbell, New York; Alb... New York; Milton Courtright, ... Hamilton White, Syracuse, N. Y.; ... aley, Auburn, N. Y.; William Bo... N. Y.; William Williams, Buffalo, ... an Witt, Cleveland, Ohio; John B. ... ntine, Mich.; Philo Morehouse, ... M. D. Sykes, Chicago, Ill.

...iers' Assignments—Transmission of Sick.
WASHINGTON, Ap...
... following general orders ha... d from the War Department:
All agents appointed by the Gove... e, under its laws, to obtain from ... r soldiers assignments of pay ... t of their families, will be recogn... by the paymasters, who will aff... e necessary facilities for that pu... as is consistent with the public s... Transportation to soldiers on sick ... e furnished, and the cost stopped ... y in the same way as other advance...
Necessary transportation furni... rs on sick leave, by the authori... ate to which such soldiers belong ... ucted from their pay, and reimb... , by the paymaster, whom ... stoppage will be the certificate ... agent of the State, accompanied ... of the soldier for the transporta... several soldiers of different ... ecessary, separate accounts will ... ch company.